

THE ENGLISH MANORIAL GROUP  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MANORS  
BELONGING TO THE BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER  
IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

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P.R. of W.      The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester,  
1208-1209.

Polypt.      Polyptyque de l'Abbe Irminon

V.C.H.      The Victoria History of the Counties of  
England.

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CHAPTER I

THE MANORIAL GROUP

## CHAPTER I.

### THE MANORIAL GROUP

#### 1. The manor and manorial group.

The manorial system existed in England from at least the eleventh century to the middle of the fifteenth. The manor was the agrarian, ecclesiastical, social, and to some extent, the legal unit of this "system". It usually consisted of a small settlement, a vill, with the lands surrounding it, which were cultivated by the inhabitants. It will, perhaps, be unnecessary to give a description of the manor, for it has been emphasized by writers on manorial economy, and several good accounts exist.

One very important aspect of the manorial system has, however, been generally neglected. The traditional view has been that the manor was an isolated, self-sufficing community cut off alike from the towns, and from other rural communities. There has been a disregard of the fact that manors very often existed in groups, held by lay or ecclesiastical lords, and by the king himself. The manorial group has, it is true, been

1. E.g.; Ashley, An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory, Vol. I, pp. 3-50.

Lipson, An Introduction to the Economic History of England, pp. 3-114.

Vinogradoff, The Growth of the Manor, Book III.

recognized, but has not been accorded the attention it deserves.<sup>1</sup> While it is true that isolated manors did exist and that some lords held only one manor, this cannot be regarded as typical.<sup>2</sup> Too little attention has been paid to the fact that the manor was frequently a member of a manorial group, owing allegiance with a number of others, to a common lord. The fact of the existence of groups of manors, each under a lord, means that there was probably within each group some organization, and some inter-communication between the members. There was need for a special official, the seneschal, who was interested in the manors collectively as well as individually. Obviously the lord of several manors could not live long on each one. In early days he probably journeyed from one to another of his estates, consuming the income from them; and later settled down in some favorite or specially convenient manor and had supplies sent to him. But whatever mode of life was followed by the lord, an adjustment on the part of his manors was necessary. Such adjustment would mean much in breaking down isolation.

Manors united by allegiance to a common lord did not always lie close together, although sometimes they were only two or three miles distant from each other.<sup>3</sup> When they

1. E.g. by Hall in his Introduction to the P.R. of W., and by Hale in the Introduction to the Domesday of St. Paul's.

2. See below, pp. 7-8.

3. See map, Appendix II, Plate 2.



were close together, we may suppose a certain esprit-de-corps to have existed between the tenants on the different manors, due to the bond of common customs and obligations under which they lived. The contact afforded to members of different manors in their journeys to the lord's seat, and elsewhere, must have made for a wider interest in, and increased knowledge of, their neighbors. Men from three or four scattered manors meeting at the monastery, say of Gloucester, would doubtless, in their brief acquaintanceship, exchange ideas by which the horizon of each would be widened; and their increased knowledge would, in turn be transmitted to friends at home. There was a certain mental stimulus in travelling two or three days' journey from the manor, seeing new sights and meeting strange faces. When we consider that these journeys abroad, with food farms, or for other reasons, were not occasional, but part of a definite system of inter-manorial communication; and that manorial groups existed in all parts of England, it would seem that the manor was not such an isolated community as has commonly been supposed.

### 3. Evidence of Manorial Groups from Domesday Book.

There is ample evidence from Domesday as to the existence of manorial groups. Some of these were very large. Ellis says that "the ancient demesne of the Crown, as recorded in the Survey, consisted of 1,432 manors in different counties, besides some scattered lands and farms not comprehended therein, and quit rents paid out of several other manors."<sup>1</sup> He also gives the following numbers of those held by important tenants-

1. Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, pp. 225-226.

in-chief:<sup>1</sup>

The Earl of Moretaine held 793 manors  
 The Earl of Bretagne held 442 manors  
 The Bishop of Bayeux held 439 manors  
 The Bishop of Coutances held 220 manors  
 Roger de Busli held 174 manors  
 Ilbert de Laci held 164 manors  
 William Peverel held 162 manors

Some of the other tenants-in-chief held over a hundred manors each.

These large estates were, of course, the exception - more usual, one might expect, would be manorial groups of more moderate size. According to Domesday, a certain Richard the Forester held eight manors in Warwickshire, in return for which he performed the service of keeping the forest of Canok in Staffordshire.<sup>2</sup> "The Abbey of Coventry was richly endowed with land and manors in twenty different places in Warwick --- The great Abbey of Evesham had possessions in five different lordships."<sup>3</sup> William Buenvasleth held the manor of lighthorne, with others in four other places.<sup>4</sup>

Turning from the midlands to the south and southwest of England, we find a similar situation. William de Faleise figures in Domesday with twenty-five manors in four adjoining counties, - seventeen in Devon, four in Dorset, three in Somerset, and one in Wiltshire.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ibid., p. 226.

2. Domesday Book for County of Warwick, p. VIII.

3. Ibid., p. VI.

4. Ibid., p. VII.

5. Domesday Book for Somerset, vol. I, p. 63.

Another tenant-in-chief, Serlo de Burci, had fifteen manors in Somerset and two in the adjoining county of Dorset. He also held estates in the county of Wiltshire from the Abbot of Glastonbury.<sup>1</sup> William Capra, a brother to the Baron Radulfus de Pomerei, had upwards of forty manors in Devon. His sister Beatrix held four - three in Devon and one in Somerset.<sup>2</sup> Roger de Corcelle held seven manors in Somerset of the Bishop of Coutances.<sup>3</sup>

In the northern<sup>4</sup> part of England we also find groups of manors. In Nottinghamshire, according to Domesday, the relief of a thegn who had six manors or less was three marks, while he who had more than six manors was rated at eight pounds.<sup>5</sup> It was evidently no uncommon thing for several manors to be held by one thegn.

It will be observed that all the manors held by a lord did not necessarily lie in the same county, although it is common to find them lying in the same general section of the country, as, for instance, in the cases given above.<sup>6</sup>

1. Domesday Book for Somerset, vol. I, p. 65.

2. Ibid., p.64

3. Ibid., p.56

4. Ilbert de Laci had 164 manors, most of them in Yorkshire. (See Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, p. 226.)

5. Domesday Book, vol.I, p.280, b. See Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, pp.108 and 127.

6. Roger de Busli had 174 manors, all lying in Nottinghamshire, according to Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, p. 226.

Possessions, especially of tenants-in-chief, were often scattered throughout different counties.<sup>1</sup> For instance, a certain Aluric held land in nine counties in the southern and central parts of England.<sup>2</sup> The Bishop of Bayeux held land in eighteen counties,<sup>3</sup> from Nottingham<sup>4</sup> and Lincoln<sup>5</sup> in the northeast to Dorset<sup>6</sup> in the south.

Another tenant-in-chief, Aluredus de Ispanis, held land in Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Gloucester, and Hereford.<sup>7</sup>

Radulfus de Limesi held land in ten counties from Devon on the southwest to Nottingham toward the northeast.<sup>8</sup>

Examples of this kind might be multiplied, but enough have been given for purpose of illustration.

1. This scattering was due to the "peacemeal nature of the (Norman) Conquest", not to a design on the part of William I, as used to be supposed. White, Making of the English Constitution, pp.88-89.
2. Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, vol.I, p.371.
3. Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, vol. I, pp.376-77.
4. Domesday Book, vol. I, p.84.
5. Ibid., vol.I, p.342.
6. Ibid., vol.I, p.77.
7. Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, vol.I, p.380,
8. Ibid., p. 446.

From a consideration of the possessions of the tenants-in-chief, we turn to the royal manors themselves. Were they isolated communities or were they, too, organized into groups? An interesting thesis bearing upon groups of royal manors, has been written by Miss E. B. Demarest! She says that the king drew food farms from various manors. All the contributions to the royal farm in the hundred, in Anglo-Saxon times, were sent to the chief or hundred manor, and the King went there to enjoy his income. If this theory be correct, it furnishes but another reason for suspecting the supposed isolation of the manor.

As stated above, not all manors formed part of manorial groups. Domesday contains mention of small and evidently independent manors. Maitland gives many examples of manors containing from twelve to sixty acres and in this connection he says, "We are not speaking of curiosities; the sixty-acre manor was very common in Essex; the thirty-acre manor was no rarity in Suffolk."<sup>2</sup> Often enough, according to this same writer, the "lord" of such a manor was merely a peasant tilling the soil, frequently with no labor but his own. "Sometimes he has a couple of bordiers seated upon his land to help him in his husbandry. - - - In the east of England there is nothing to show that the nameless free men who held manors which were

1. The Domesday Hundred - not yet printed. See also Miss Demarest's article, The Firma Unius Noctis in the English Historical Review, vol. XXXV, pp. 78-90.
2. Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, p. 118.

said to consist of sixty, thirty, or forty acres, had usually more than one manor apiece."<sup>1</sup>

### 3. Purpose of Thesis

To summarize, then, it would appear that rural England in the late eleventh century, and for some considerable time afterward, was a land of manors. Sometimes the manor was an isolated community - an independent unit, but more often it was a member of some manorial group in the possession of a lay or ecclesiastical<sup>2</sup> lord; or perhaps it was a member of some group of royal manors. It is the purpose of this thesis to

1. Ibid., p. 118. ("Even before the Conquest it is probable that these isolated holdings were falling into the hands of the wealthy." Ibid.) Maitland gives instances of small, isolated holdings for other parts of England - for Sussex, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and the Isle of Wight. Ibid., p. 119, footnote.
2. Manorial conditions in France, in the ninth century, as far as groups of ecclesiastical manors are concerned, show a striking similarity to English conditions of the twelfth to fifteenth centuries. In Polyptyque de l'Abbe Irminon we find, "En effet, dans le concile d'Aix-la-Chapelle de 817, ou toutes les eglises sont divisees en trois classes, les plus riches sont dites posseder 3, 4 ou 8000 manses (messuages) et plus, tandis que les moyennes en ont 1000, 1500 ou 2000, et les plus pauvres de 2 a 300 seulement." (Tome I. b, p. 611) The monks of Montier-eu-Der held 1500 manses. The abbey of Moyenmontier in the Vosges was given 1511 manses, with the churches build there. (Ibid., p. 611). The monastery of Avenay in the diocese of Rheims held 1500 manses. Flodoard says the monastery of Berceto, in the Appennines, owned 800 manses. (Hist. Remens, vol. III, 27, p. 549, and vol. I, 20, p. 106). Cited by Guerard in Polyptyque de l'Abbe Irminon vol. I. b, p. 611.



study the manorial group rather than the manor itself. Special emphasis is to be placed on the group of manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester in the thirteenth century, of which a special study has been made. A previous study<sup>1</sup> presented the results of a survey of six English manorial groups and one French one, and these have been used in this thesis wherever necessary. The Winchester group for the years 1208 - 1209 was one of these, and a study of this for the years 1289 - 1290 is made in this thesis. A more intensive study of the 1208 - 1209 Pipe Roll has been made here than was possible two years ago. Special attention has been given to agriculture, prices, commercial activities of lord and tenants, and the evidence for the existence of money economy.

The new source material for the study of the Winchester manorial group consists of the Account Rolls of all the manors belonging to the Bishopric for the years 1289 - 1290 and 1290 - 1291.<sup>2</sup> These are, as yet, unpublished, but the original manuscripts are available. The Account Rolls for these years were chosen, in part, so as to afford a comparison between conditions on the Winchester manors in the first and last decades of the thirteenth century. A general study of the rolls of all the forty-five manors which belonged to the bishopric for the years 1289 - 1290 and 1290 - 1291, has been made. In addition to this, the rolls of eight of the manors for the same years have been

1. The Manorial Group, presented as a Master's Thesis, University of Minnesota, 1920.
2. I have assigned these dates to the Account Rolls in question. They are stated, in the headings of the manuscripts to be the accounts for the eight and ninth years of the consecration of Bishop John of Pontissara, respectively. (See next page)

translated, and form the first Appendix to this thesis.<sup>1</sup> A special study of these eight manors has been made. They were chosen because they appear to be typical ones; and also because being somewhat scattered geographically, they show conditions in different parts of the Winchester group.<sup>2</sup>

It is the intention to show the organization of the manorial group, and the relation of manorial to town economy. This is to be done through a study of agriculture, prices, manorial marketing, etc., in the following chapters.

(Note 2. continued from preceding page)

Bishop John was consecrated by the Pope, June 4, 1282, and the temporalities of the See were restored to him by Edward I, August 11, 1282 (Close Rolls, 1279-1288. p.164; *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicani*, vol.III, p. ). The fiscal year of the Winchester group, like that of almost all other manors, was apparently from Michaelmas (Sept. 29) of one year to Michaelmas of the next. Rents of assize are paid, usually, at four terms during the year, beginning with Michaelmas. The accounts of the semi-annual meetings of the hundred courts, which occurred in November and April, are always found in the same annual account. This shows that the calendar year was not followed. At Southwark rents are paid from Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Michaelmas. The wages of manorial servants are paid, frequently, at two or three terms during the year, beginning and ending with Michaelmas. Some other internal evidence of a fragmentary nature exists in the Account Rolls, and I am of the opinion that, although nowhere definitely stated, the year was reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.

If this be so, then the roll for the eighth year of the consecration of John of Pontissara is from Michaelmas 1289 to the same feast in 1290; and the ninth year is, therefore, 1290 - 1291. On the last membrane of the roll for 1289 - 1291, the date 1287 appears in a later hand. This, I think, is obviously a mistake.

1. The manors are Bitterne, Crawley, Harwell, High Clere, Knoyle, Knoyle Upton, Southwark and Stoke.
2. See Appendix II, Plate 3.



#### 4. Types of Manorial Groups.

##### A. Groups of Royal Manors

Manorial groups were of several kinds. If the theory of the "hundred farm" be correct,<sup>1</sup> there were groups of royal manors, organized in order to facilitate the payment of the royal farms. There is evidence in Domesday, and even earlier, that the King or his ministers had realized that some combination between numbers of the royal manors was necessary, for we find that the practise of grouping several places to pay a certain farm was not uncommon.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, detailed accounts of the King's manors for the earliest period were never made, or at least are not extant, as far as we know. Practically nothing of their group organization is known. It seems probable, however, that such royal groups did exist.

##### B. Groups of Manors Belonging to Lay Lords

Next come the baronial groups, which were either lay or ecclesiastical. Of the former little is known, except the fact of their existence. It is probable that many extents were made, but the unsettled condition of the times, and the extremely poor facilities for preserving such records as were made, have resulted in a dearth of documentary evidence as to manorial groups which were lay fiefs.

##### C. Ecclesiastical Groups of Manors

On the other hand, the church was a well established, permanent organization. Men might come and go, but the church

1. See above, p.7.

2. Domesday Book, vol. I, ff.154, 338, etc.

lived forever. Abbots, bishops, monks might die and pass on, but their places were taken by others as jealous for the rights and immunities of the church as they had been. Hundreds of men and women lived solely for it, and many of them were charged with the business of making and preserving records of the lands, jurisdictions, rights, etc., of their particular ecclesiastical organization.

It is not surprising, then, to find that manorial information is nowhere given in such abundance and detail as in dealing with manors belonging to the church.

Ecclesiastical groups may be classified as follows:

- I. Those belonging to abbeys or monasteries, such as those of Ramsey Abbey, Battle Abbey, or the monastery of Gloucester.
- II. Episcopal groups, such as the manors of the Bishopric of Durham, or of the Bishopric of Winchester.
- III. Capitular groups, as those belonging to the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Chichester, Lincoln, Exeter, etc.

It has been necessary, in writing this thesis, to depend almost entirely upon information derived from the records of ecclesiastical manorial groups, owing, as stated above, to the scarcity of material for lay estates. It may be argued that conditions on the ecclesiastical manorial groups do not fairly represent the state of affairs in England generally. But this is not such a justifiable criticism as might at first be supposed. The church held a great deal of land in England, as in the rest of Europe, in the Middle Ages. The abbot, bishop,

or other ecclesiastical lord looked upon his manors not, as would now be the case, as a field in which to exercise his influence as a churchman for the spiritual well-being of his tenants, but merely as sources of revenue, and to be treated as such. This attitude is well summarized by Hale, as follows:

"The Ecclesiastical manors differed in no respect from those which were in lay hands. They were sources of income, not the field of spiritual labor. - - - It is remarkable that neither the Exchequer Domesday nor the Domesdays of St. Paul's, contain any evidence that the Ecclesiastical manors had any superior religious privileges, or were the centers from which religious knowledge was diffused to the neighborhood. The manors of the religious houses were in reality secular possessions."<sup>1</sup>

There is a tendency to regard the bishop or abbot of the Middle Ages as having much in common with his successor of today. In reality, his functions at that time were usually more secular than they are now. He frequently held high political office, and always had a seat in the council or parliament of the king. He probably differed, in many respects, very little from the lay lords.

It should be said, however, that the customs on ecclesiastical manors were frequently of a somewhat conservative character. The church was, on the whole, more opposed to innovations than the lay lords. It wanted to preserve status quo.

1. Introduction to the Domesday of St. Paul's, p. XI.

Then, too, the church was wealthy, and so not inclined to grant privileges in return for money payments, as needy lay lords frequently did. But, on the whole, it seems reasonable to believe that a study of ecclesiastical manorial groups will give a fairly accurate picture of manorial conditions in England generally.

It may be, perhaps, of interest, to give a short account of three English ecclesiastical groups of manors, in order to illustrate the three types, monastic, capitular and episcopal.<sup>1</sup> A brief description of a French manorial group is also given, for purposes of comparison between English and Continental conditions.

The following are to be described:

- (1) The manors belonging to the Abbey of St.Germain des Pres, Paris.
  - (2) The manors belonging to Ramsey Abbey.
  - (3) The manors belonging to St.Paul's Cathedral, London.
  - (4) The manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester.
- (a) The manors belonging to the Abbey of St.Germain des Pres, Paris.

The abbey was founded by Childebert, son of Clovis, 543 A.D. It derived its name from St.Germain, Bishop of Paris and benefactor of the abbey. Before the end of the seventh

1. See Appendix II, Plate 1 for map showing these and other English manorial groups.

century it was one of the most celebrated monasteries in Europe, and always in high favor with the Merovingians. Childebert and eight other kings and queens of the house of Clovis were buried there.<sup>1</sup>

The extents of the manors belonging to the monastery, published in the Polyptyque d'Irminon, are for the early ninth century. The record shows that a manorial group existed, composed, at this time, of twenty-seven manors, most of them lying at some little distance from Paris,<sup>2</sup> and in the department of Seine et Oise. Each manor was divided into manses (messuages), the numbers of which varied considerably. Sometimes one manor contained only a dozen or perhaps twenty manses, while another would contain as many as a hundred. These manses tributaires, as they were called, were of three kinds, as follows:

- I. Manses ingenuiles, which were the most free ones.
- II. Manses lidiles, which were less free.
- III. Manses servis,<sup>3</sup> or servile manses.

The usual type of tenement, however, was the manse ingenuile held by a colonus who seems to have corresponded with the English villein.

Some manses, however, were held en benefice - usually by freemen, who, in return, did some service as vassals. Some

1. See Polyptyque, vol. Ia, p. 3.

2. E.g. Verrieres lies thirteen kilometers southeast from Paris. Epinay sur Orge, twenty-four kilometers southeast from Paris. Celle St. Cloud, nineteen kilometers west from Paris.

3. Polypt. Ib, p. 578.

were held by consetaires who paid for them in money, labor, and kind. Occasionally a man held lands of each kind.<sup>1</sup>

A certain amount of wine and agricultural produce was exacted from the tenants at stated intervals, and sent to the monastery for the support of those living there. The labor services were week works, boon services, carrying services, etc., much the same as we find four centuries later in England.

The St. Germain des Pres group has been included here for purposes of comparison between English and Continental manors. It shows that condition which were common in England in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries existed in France as early as the beginning of the ninth. An extended study of French manorial conditions prior to the twelfth century would be most valuable. It would be interesting, for instance, to know just how far the manorial system as it existed in England was due to the Norman Conquest, and the influx of French ideas brought in at that time. It is certain that the barons who helped William conquer England were thoroughly acquainted with the manorial system as it existed at that time in France. For many years after the Conquest the greater barons held fiefs on both sides of the Channel. We are told that the Conqueror arranged the government and administration of England on a feudal basis, not because he consciously determined to "introduce" feudalism, but because it was the only "system" with which he was acquainted. May we not go one step further and ask, did not the barons after

1. Ibid., pp. 565-567.



the Conquest seek to arrange their newly-acquired English fiefs on the same economic basis as those they already held in Normandy, not from any desire to make innovations, but because they knew only one economic system? Here we can only raise the question. A careful comparison of French and English manorial conditions would be required in order to answer it.<sup>1</sup>

(b) The manors of Ramsey Abbey.

Ramsey Abbey was probably founded by Edgar, (959 to 975).<sup>2</sup> An undated account of the number of manors given in the Ramsey Cartulary says that fifty-seven manors belonged to it.<sup>3</sup> They lay in the same general section of England in the counties of Huntingdon, Norfolk, Cambridge, Lincoln, Bedford and Northampton. The manor of Therfield lay in Hertford, and that of Lawshall in Suffolk. The manors belonging to the Abbey were

1. There were, of course, manors in England before the Norman Conquest, just as there was something which resembled feudalism. But the Conquest introduced continental political feudalism and defined feudal obligation and incident more clearly, so that before long England was leading Europe as far as feudal law was concerned. May it not also be true that the Conquest resulted in the establishment of the more uniform practices of continental feudalism on the economic side?
2. Cart. Ram., vol II, p. 51.
3. This undated account is placed between document dated 1436 and one dated 1311. See Cart. Ram., vol. III, pp. 208-215. It is probably an account of the manors at about the first half of the thirteenth century.

divided into smaller groups, and each of these was assigned to the support of a certain portion of the monastery. One set of manors furnished food; the other set had obligations as follows:

- (1) To defend the church in pleas arising in lay or ecclesiastical courts.
- (2) To supply the convent of the monks with bread and ale.
- (3) To cover any deficit there might be in the farms supplied by the other group.

"The bonds that united the manors with Ramsey were, in the main, the judicial power of the abbot with certain franchises specially granted him by the King, and the obligation of some manors to furnish farms or food supplies to Ramsey, and, within each manor, the services and money payments owed by the villeins and other villagers."<sup>1</sup> "The judicial powers and special franchises of the abbot and the farms represent the external organization of the Ramsey fief, the relation of the manors as a whole to the abbot. Another connection between the abbot and his son, more important for the study of economic conditions, existed within each manor in the work done by villagers on the lord's demesne, and the payments made to the abbot's representative on the manor."<sup>2</sup>

The work and payments were similar to those of other manors. An interesting duty required from certain villeins was "to keep watch at St. Ives." The great fair of St. Ives was held every year at the manor of Sleps on the River Ouse, about two miles from Ramsey, and the right to hold it was one of the special privileges of the abbot.

1. Neilson, The Manors of Ramsey Abbey, p. 15.  
 2. Neilson, The Manors of Ramsey Abbey, p. 22.



(c) Capitular Group of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

In the year 1222 there were eighteen manors belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral, London. They were distributed as follows:

- 10 manors in Essex
- 5 manors in Hertfordshire
- 2 manors in Middlesex
- 1 manor in Surrey

The distances between the manors varied greatly just as in the other groups. From Barnes to Sutton was a distance of about two miles; from Runwell to Tillingham, seventeen, and from Thorp to Wickham twenty-eight miles.<sup>1</sup>

The entire possessions of the Chapter contained about 24,000 acres, of which about 9000 were in demesne, and the remaining 15,000 divided among the tenants.<sup>2</sup> "The records of the Cathedral exhibit no conclusive evidence as to the time or circumstances under which either the Chapter as a body, or the prebendaries as individuals, became possessed, corporately or individually, of their lands and manors."<sup>3</sup> It is supposed, however, that they were all acquired before the Norman Conquest, excepting the manor of Sutton, in Middlesex. "The manor of Tillingham is accounted the most ancient possession, and the gift of it is ascribed to Ethelbert."<sup>4</sup>

The Domesday of St. Paul's for the year 1222, recording the inquisitions which were made during the visitation of Dean Robert de Watford, describes the rental of the manors, and the manorial rights and jurisdictions of the lord, There is nothing

1. For distances between all manors, see Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's.
2. There were 1300 tenements in the year 1222.
3. Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's, p. 11.
4. Ibid., p III.

peculiar to this group, as far as the internal arrangements of the manor are concerned. The services and payments rendered by the tenants are similar to those elsewhere, but it is somewhat surprising to find that different ones are rendered by men of the same status on different manors. "At Kensworth the service of reaping and ploughing was limited to two days, at each of the three seasons, and if the second day's service was demanded, the laborer's food was furnished by the lord. At Sandun and Belchamp the lord's right was limited to one day, and he found the food. At Wickam the service appears to have been limited to digging the ground for the crop of flax, gathering it, and steeping it, and carrying it home; and also the furnishing of one man from each house for three holidays to collect nuts. At Kirkeby some other services, including that of thrashing seed corn and supplying carriage were required."<sup>1</sup> The number of week-works required from tenants of the same rank on different manors also varied.<sup>2</sup>

The lands belonging to the Cathedral were divided so as to provide for the needs of the Cathedral body. Certain lands were appropriated as prebends, for the support of each of the thirty Canons, "the remaining manors of the Cathedral were formed into a separate stock, denominated the Communa, the management of which was the joint care of the resident members of the Chapter, as the separate prebends were of each of the Canons. Every manor of the Communa was placed ad firmam in

1. Introduction to Domesday of St. Paul's, pp. XXVI-XXVII.

2. See Domesday of St. Paul's, p. XXVII.

the hands of a Firmarius, who, exercising all the rights, and performing all the duties of the Chapter as the lord of the manor, took to his own use all the profits of the manor which were over and above firmæ, which it was his duty to render."<sup>1</sup>

(d). The manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester.

In the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 there were forty-seven manors recorded in the Account Rolls as belonging to the bishopric, but there were also some temporarily alienated from the See.<sup>2</sup>

1. Ibid., p. XXXVIII.

2. Among them were the following:-

The bishop, in 1282, granted the manor of Sweyneston in the Isle of Wight, (saving the advowsons of churches and chapels), together with 2000 pounds to the king, in return for all the lands, liberties, etc., of the bishopric.

(Fine Rolls, vol. I, p. 204.)

The manor of Twangham, Surrey, was held of the Bishop by Walter de la Poile, for 11 s. 4 d. yearly and the service of one eighth of a knight's fee. (Inquisitions Post Mortem, vol. II, p. 406). Simon de la Cumbe held the manor of Combe, Wilts, by service of one third of a knight's fee. (Ibid., vol. II, p. 503).

Roger de Gardyn held the manor of Bereford, Wiltshire, by homage only. (Ibid., vol. II, p. 437).

Welde was held by William de Wyntreshull by service of half a knight's fee. (Ibid., vol. II, p. 626).

John de Wyndesore held Ellesdestok for two knights' fees. (Ibid., vol. II, p. 528).

The manors in the bishop's hands were distributed as follows:-<sup>1</sup>

28 in Hampshire  
4 in Berkshire  
5 in Wiltshire  
2 in Somerset  
2 in Surrey  
2 in Oxford  
3 in Buckinghamshire  
1 in Middlesex

The center of the group was at Winchester, where the bishop had his palace. This was not a manor, so is not included in the above summary. By far the greater number of manors lay in Hampshire, along the valley of the upper and lower Itchen and its estuary, and in the chalk uplands to the east and west. One group lay on the high chalk downs in the northern part of the county, with the center at High Clere. Five manors lay in Wiltshire, to the west of the main group; and, together with Rimpton, in Somerset, formed the connection between Winchester and the most westerly manor of Taunton. The four manors of Witney, Curbridge, Harwell and Brightwell, situated in the valley of the upper Thames formed the outposts of the estate to the north and northwest; while Ivinghoe, in Buckinghamshire, lay far to the northeast of the Hampshire manors. <sup>11</sup> A considerable area of the County of Hampshire consists of chalk upland, and, on the whole, the soil is not very fertile. In the northern part are the chalk hills which are simply part of the long chain of calcareous heights stretching east and west through

1. See Appendix II, Plate 2.

England. Five of the Winchester manors lie in this part.<sup>1</sup> On the eastern border there are heath lands which merge into those of Sussex and Surrey. The soil is very heavy and difficult to work without draining. The manors of Farnham<sup>2</sup> and Bentley lie here.

The greater number of manors lie in the middle part of the county, which consists of chalk lands. In the valleys there is a rich alluvial deposit; while the tops of the hills are clay, and their sides have a thin chalky surface.

In the southern part of the county the soils vary. Rich black alluvial soil is found in the valley of the Test, and loam in the valley of the Itchen; while flint gravels are found extensively in the New Forest region. But few of the Winchester manors are found in this region.<sup>3</sup> It will be apparent, therefore, that conditions vary in the different manors of the group. In some cultivation of the soil was a very profitable undertaking, while in others animal culture, especially sheep-raising, was extensively carried on.<sup>4</sup>

The center of this manorial group was at Winchester, where the Bishop had his palace, and where the Treasurer received the money sent to the Bishop's Exchequer. Winchester<sup>5</sup> lies in

1. See map, Appendix II, Plate 1.
2. Farnham is over the border of Hampshire, in Surrey.
3. V.C.H., (Hampshire), vol.I, pp.11-36; and vol.V, p.493.
4. See below, Chapter II.
5. V.C.H., (Hampshire), vol.V, pp.1-6.

the valley of the Itchen, which was originally navigable for small craft up to the town. It is about twelve miles from Southampton at the mouth of the river. Thus in early times it was near enough to the sea, and far enough from danger of direct attack to make it a favorable spot. Winchester was probably a town, under the name Caer Gwent, in the Celtic period, and existed, (Venta Belgarum), in Roman times. The town has four gates, from each of which a Roman road strikes out<sup>1</sup>, and communication has evidently been good from earliest times.

After the Norman Conquest, Winchester, owing to its favorable location, advanced rapidly.<sup>2</sup> It suffered in the civil war of Stephen's reign, but recovered under the strong rule of Henry II. The golden age of the town comes in the last half of the twelfth, and the early thirteenth century. Its decline began about the time of the Barons' War, and by 1400 it had ceased to have any great political or economic importance.

Within the large manorial group belonging to the bishopric we find smaller groups of manors. Each of these appears to have been in charge of a bailiff, and on each individual manor there was a reeve, and sometimes two. The Account Rolls show

1. Appendix II, Plate 2.
2. Winchester is not mentioned in Domesday Book. The so-called Winton Domesday is a survey of Winchester consisting of two distinct documents, one dating from the reign of Henry I and one from 1148. The latter is the result of a survey ordered by Bishop Henry of Blois. The text is corrupt and the document is probably a copy of the original. Although this is, therefore, of no great value, it supplies in part, the Domesday omission.

that the reeve apparently held his office for one year only; but the bailiff for a longer time, for in practically all manors, the same bailiff occurs in 1289-1290 as in 1290-1291. The following summary shows the existence of small groups, each in the charge of a bailiff.

Roger de Stropenham, Bailiff of	( High Clere { Burghclere { New Vill (sub-manor) { Itchingswell { Ashmansworth { Woodhay
Nicholas, the serjeant ( <u>serviens</u> )	( Witney { Borough of Witney { Curbridge
William de Frollebury, sometimes described as bailiff, and sometimes as <u>constabularius</u> .	( Wargrave { Billingsbear { Farnham { Bentley
Thomas the bailiff	( Sutton { Cheriton { Beauworth { Alresford { Borough of Alresford { Wield
John de Hatfend, bailiff	( Southwark { Esher
Walter de Poulton, bailiff	( Brightwell { Harwell
Henry le Wayte, bailiff	( Twiford { Stoke { Rimpton
*	
Walter de la Purve, bailiff	( Fareham { Havant



Matthew de Wenham, bailiff	{ Droxford Bishop's Waltham Bitterne
Symon, the bailiff	{ West Meon East Meon
Nicholas de Harfeld, bailiff	{ Hambledon Hambledon Church
Robert, the bailiff	{ Knoyle Knoyle Upton Hyndon Fonthill
Radulf de Bochland, bailiff	{ Downton Bishopston
John de Nuttleye, bailiff	{ Mardon Crawley
Nicholas Wodelot, bailiff	{ Overton Borough of Overton North Waltham
Richard the serjeant ( <u>serviens</u> )	{ Wycombe Morton

Taunton's account was submitted by Robert de Alresford, the Constabularius. That for Wolvesly and the Fair of St. Giles by Galfrid de Fareham. <sup>R</sup> The bailiff and reeve rendered the annual account jointly, to the bishop's exchequer. This means that some of the bailiffs were responsible for the financial business of several manors. The average annual stipend of the bailiff was L.3, while the reeve usually received a remission of his rent of assize and some payments in kind.



A seneschal appears on the Winchester manorial group. In the years 1289-1291 this office was held by Lord Phillip de Hoyville. As far as the Account Rolls show, he did not directly supervise the work of the manors.<sup>1</sup> It is a reasonable inference that he conferred with the bailiffs and was intimately connected with the central administration at Wolvesly. That he was an important personage is shown by the fact that, together with the episcopal treasurer, Sir Payn de Lisquret, he was in charge of the affairs of the bishopric during the vacancy of the see, 1279-1282.<sup>2</sup> In 1285 these two same persons were elected by Bishop John of Pontissara as his attorneys when he was going out of England, and again from October 1286 to Easter 1287.<sup>3</sup>

The seneschal held the special semi-annual meetings of the hundred courts, where view of frankpledge was held. In this way he came into contact with many of the manorial tenants. There is no evidence that he was in any way connected with the ordinary meetings of the manorial courts.

The bailiffs and reeves rendered account annually to the treasurer at the bishop's palace in Winchester. There is no evidence to show whether the bailiffs journeyed to Winchester with the money, or whether it was collected by the seneschal.

There were, then, at least three persons who were interested in all the manors of the bishopric, collectively as well as individually, - the bishop, treasurer and seneschal. The unifying effect of this must have been very great. Within

1. On one occasion he rented the mill. See Appendix I, p.24.
2. Close Rolls, 1279-1288, p.164.
3. Patent Rolls, 1282-1291, p.164.

the large circle of manors there were the smaller ones in charge of the bailiffs, who were accountable to Winchester; and within each of these smaller circles were the reeves who probably were accountable to the bailiff. With this connection between each manor and the center so well established, it is not surprising to find that the manors were practically a unit in all matters of custom and policy.

The manors chosen for special study are as follows:-  
Bitterne, Crawley, Harwell, High Clere, Knoyle, Knoyle Upton, Southwark and Stoke.

Bitterne lies in the southern division of Hampshire. It was a rather large manor, stretched out along the banks of the Itchen just above Southampton. The land, today, is sandy, but well-watered and fertile. The salmon pool which is mentioned in the thirteenth century account rolls, and from which the bishop derived some few pounds annually, still exists. At the time of Domesday it was assessed at three hides, and before the Conquest at five hides.<sup>1</sup>

Crawley lies on the open chalk downs a few miles southwest of Winchester. The soil is loam with a chalk subsoil. The manor was granted to Bishop Frithstan in 909 by King Edward the Elder, and remained the property of the bishopric until 1869, when it was taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.<sup>2</sup>

Harwell lies in the county of Berkshire, in the valley of the upper Thames. It was favorably located for commercial purpose, and was in direct communication by water, with London.

1. V.C.H. (Hampshire), vol.I, p.467.

2. V.C.H. (Hampshire), vol.III, pp.408-413.

High Clere lies on the chalk uplands in the northern part of Hampshire. It was the center of a group of manors, but in particularly close relations with the adjoining manor of Burghclere on its western boundary. The manor was granted to the bishopric in the eighth century by King Cuthred, and an additional grant was made by King Edred in 955, and confirmed by Edgar the Peaceful. There was a mill there in the thirteenth century, which is at least as old as Domesday, and which existed to the seventeenth century. The park mentioned in the thirteenth century account rolls still exists, but the old fishpond is now a lake. In 1218, Peter des Roches, the bishop, was granted a weekly market on this manor, by Henry III.<sup>1</sup>

The large manor of Knoyle, and the smaller one of Knoyle Upton lie in the western part of Wiltshire. Knoyle Upton was apparently a sub-manor of Knoyle, at first, but by 1289 had become a full manor. The account rolls show the existence of a place called Hynedon, which was apparently a sub-manor of Knoyle or Knoyle Upton.

Southwark, across the Thames from London, was evidently partly urban and partly rural. No crops were grown, but there was much meadow and pasture land. The bishop received rents from houses in "London and Bermondseye", and from stalls (in the market?). We read that John le Moyne, who held the manor of Selford in Cambridgeshire by the service of making and repairing the king's crown, held a house of the Bishop of Winchester in Southwark.<sup>2</sup> It is probable that this manor was very val-

1. V.C.H., (Hampshire), vol.IV, pp.277-278; and vol.I, p.465.  
 2. Inquisitions Post Mortem, vol.II, p.73. Time of Edward I.

uable to the bishop because of its proximity to London.

The manor of Stoke lies on the road from Winchester to Southampton. It was granted to the bishopric in 964 by King Edgar, and remained in its possession until 1869. In the thirteenth century account rolls we read of a mill and fishpond on this manor. The latter still exists, but the former has been replaced by a new one on the same site. The soil is mixed sand, loam and clay. There is now a fine park at Stoke, probably the same one which existed there over seven hundred years ago.

A word concerning the changes which occurred in the Winchester lands during the thirteenth century may be of interest.

The Pipe Roll of 1208-1209 records thirty-six manors belonging to the bishopric.<sup>2</sup> In 1289-1290 all but four of these remained, Privet and Adderbury are missing, the former appearing in the later account rolls as a sub-manor of Wield.<sup>3</sup> The sub-manors of Bitterne (Fawley and Ower) present in 1208-1209 are not mentioned in 1289-1290.

The losses were more than balanced by gains, however, for fifteen manors had been added. Certain places which were apparently parts of manors (or, perhaps, sub-manors) in 1208-1209,<sup>4</sup> now appear in the account rolls. There are as follows:-

1. V.C.H., (Hampshire), vol.III, pp.308-310; vol.I, p.480.
2. See Hall, P.R. of W., P.XVI.
3. Ibid., p.XVII.
4. Ibid., pp.90-91.

<u>Manor</u>	<u>Formerly part of</u>
1. North Waltham	Overton
2. Knoyle Upton	Knoyle
3. Bishopston	Downton
4. Curbridge	Witney
5. Burghclere	High Clere
6. Billingsbear	Wargrave
7. Morton	Wycombe
8. Hambledon Church	Hambledon

The manors of Bentley and Ivinghoe which were at farm in 1208-1209<sup>1</sup> are now in the bishop's hands again. Three manors, Droxford, Havant and Alverstoke were granted to the bishopric by the Priory of St. Swithun's, Winchester, in 1284 in return for the right of the prior to appoint and remove officials of the monastery.<sup>2</sup> The manor of Wolvesey, adjoining Winchester is recorded in 1289-1290 as a separate manor, but does not appear in 1208-1209. The manor of Esher, in Surrey had also been added.

Perhaps the most interesting additions are those which have resulted from the growth of manors and the consequent subdivision. Eight of the thirty-five manors found in the early years of the century have been divided before the end. This seems to show an increasing area of settlement, with, probably a growth in population and in the amount of land under cultivation.

There are forty-seven full manors found in the account rolls for 1289-1290 and 1290-1291, together with twelve sub-manors. In addition to these there are accounts of income from the boroughs of Witney, Downton, Taunton, and Overton. In these

1. See Hall, P.R. of W., p. XVI.  
 2. V.C.H., vol. II, p. 20.

places there was evidently both manor and borough belonging to the bishopric. Taunton and Farnham paid firma burgei.

Before closing this account of the Winchester possessions, a word should be said about the Fair of St.Giles, which lasted from the reign of William II to the nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup> William Rufus made a grant of a fair to Bishop Walkelin, to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St.Giles, on the eastern hill of the town. Henry I took certain lands from the bishopric, and in return extended the time of the fair five days. Stephen granted six days more, but his charter was disregarded by Henry II, who doubled the grant of his grandfather, making the time of the fair sixteen days. This was its normal duration during the last half of the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries.

During the latter part of the twelfth century the Fair of St. Giles was probably the greatest in England. In the thirteenth century it shared honors with the Fair of St.Ives, and the Fair of Boston. The income was very great in the early period, amounting to L.146. 8s. 7d. in 1189. The average income for the years 1240-1244 was L.125. 13s. od. In 1289-1290 the income was L.93. 19s. 3d. and in 1290-1291, L.75. 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.<sup>2</sup>

The fair was an important occasion for other parts of England, as well as for Winchester. The Husting Court of

1. Kitchin, The Fair of St.Giles.  
V.H.C., (Hampshire), vol.V, pp.36-41.
2. See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.

London was closed for its duration, owing to the large number of London merchants who left the city to attend. Merchants from Spain, Provence, Gascony, Flanders, France, and the Empire, with, also, a few Italians visited it, as well as merchants from York, Beverley, Leicester, and all the south and southwest counties of England.

The chief commodity sold by the English merchants in the thirteenth century was cloth, brought by the men of Lincoln, Leicester, York and Beverley, and by the London clothiers. The west-countrymen brought coarse cloth, as well as tin and lead; and by the fourteenth century they were the chief merchants coming from a distance. By the middle of the thirteenth century the Irish merchants, who had been attending for many years, were well established.

The foreign merchants brought various wares. The Italians, silks and spices from the east. Wood came from Toulouse and wine from Gascony. The Spanish merchants brought much excellent iron, and the men of the Low Countries brought fine textiles, madder and brassware, as well as "strange beasts, birds, apes, bears and ferrets", which were offered for sale at the fair. The monks of St. Swithen's Priory, Winchester, bought many of these for pets, and perhaps some were purchased by other persons for the same purpose or for exhibition. The chief commodity offered for sale by the bishopric was wool. It is probable that fodder, ale, cheese and hides were also sold, for we find these entered into the manorial marketing of the



bishop.<sup>1</sup> It may be, too that the tenants brought produce for sale at the fair.

During the time of the fair no merchant or other, within a circuit of seven leagues, was permitted to buy, sell, or set out for sale, any merchandize in any other place than the fair, under penalty of forfeiture of the goods to the bishop. The officers of the bishop were given the keys of the city and were in control for the entire sixteen days; and the mayor and aldermen were simply private citizens for that period.

The Fair of St.Giles must have meant much to the tenants on the manors of the Bishopric, as well as to the people in the town. It was probably here that the peasant sold his surplus, and purchased such things as suited his need.

Besides the Fair of St.Giles, there were annual fairs held on the manors of Alresford, Overton and Hambledon.<sup>2</sup> Markets were a common feature on many manors, among them High Clere and Alresford.

The ecclesiastical history of the Bishopric of Winchester is troubled throughout much of the thirteenth century.<sup>3</sup> The Pope and the Chapter of St.Swithin's Priory, Winchester, both claimed the right to appoint the bishop. Whenever a vacancy occurred, the struggle broke out afresh. In 1279 Bishop Nicholas died, and the Pope, after much strife with the chapter, managed to secure the appointment. His choice fell upon John of Pontoise (or Pontissara) who was Consecrated in June, 1282, and who filled the episcopal office until 1304. Unlike many of his predecessors

1. See below, Chapter V.

2. V.C.H., (Hampshire), vol.V, p.417.

3. Ibid., vol.II, pp.19-20.

he proved to be an able and conscientious man, whose chief aim was to promote the peace and prosperity of the bishopric. In 1284 he brought to a close a long-standing quarrel between the bishopric and the Prior of St. Swithin's, by granting to the latter a long-claimed right to appoint and remove the officials of the monastery, in return for which the bishopric was enriched by the manors of Droxford, Havant, and Alverstoke.

By 1291 the possessions of the Priory seem to have been definitely separated from those of the Bishopric, and no further friction between the two bodies is observable. It is also noteworthy, that at just about this period, Winchester ceased to be a favorite royal residence, owing chiefly to the increasing importance of London. Its commerce was injured by the strained relations with France. By the end of the thirteenth century, therefore, we find that both politically and economically Winchester has begun to decline. The days of struggle in ecclesiastical matters are also over, and from now on the chief attention of the bishop is devoted to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the see.

The account of the Winchester manorial group has been given at great length than that of the others because it forms the chief interest of this thesis. We pass from this general description to a detailed account of some manorial activities. We begin with agriculture.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE ON THE WINCHESTER MANORIAL  
GROUP IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

## CHAPTER II.

Agriculture on the Winchester  
Manors in the Thirteenth Century.

It is the purpose of this chapter to describe the system of agriculture found on the manors of the Bishopric of Winchester in the thirteenth century.

5. Plant Culture.

The usual grains, wheat, barley and oats, were grown on the Winchester manors. In addition to these were drage and mancorn; the former consisting of a mixture of oats and barley, and the latter, probably of wheat and rye.<sup>1</sup> No drage is found in 1208-1209. Besides cereals there were also legumes; beans, peas and vetches. "Curall" occurs frequently, but this was not sown. It appears to have been small or refuse wheat. A little rye was grown.

Tables showing the production of cereals on the Winchester manors have been prepared<sup>2</sup> for the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291,<sup>3</sup> and similar tables are available for 1208-1209.<sup>3</sup>

1. The meaning of the term "mancorn" or "ber-mancorn" is obscure. Rogers was unable to find it. Hall, in the P.R. of W. (Introduction) regards it as "many-corn", i.e., mixed corn, and thinks the mixture was wheat and rye. Rye alone is found on only seven manors and in very small quantities.
2. Appendix III, Plates 3, 4 and 5.
3. See Hall, Introduction to the P.R. of W., pp. XIV and xiv.

A study of these shows that the total acreage of the demesne land under cultivation in the latter part of the thirteenth century was considerably less than in the earlier years, in spite of the fact that eleven more manors are included in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 than in 1208-1209. Perhaps the explanation of this is that the demesne had decreased while the amount of land in the hands of the tenants had increased. The number of places which were sub-manors in the first decade of the century and full manors in the last decade,<sup>1</sup> seem to show an increasing area of settlement, which would undoubtedly result in a decrease of the demesne. As shown above,<sup>2</sup> eight places which in 1208-1209 simply formed part of other manors, were, by 1289, full manors themselves. It is difficult to see why this would happen, if not in response to a growth in population and a consequent assorting of land. The amount of land held by the bishop in these divided manors probably did not increase; and, as settlement progressed, it is unlikely that more land was rented to tenants, leaving less in the demesne.

The figures showing the acreage on all Winchester manors in 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 are as follows:-

1. See above, pp. 20-21
2. See above, p. 31

	1208-1209 (36 manors)	1289-1290 (47 manors)	1290-1291 (47 manors)
Wheat	6,838 acres	3,904 acres	3,594 acres
Barley	1,891 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,386	1,268
Oats	7,317	4,254	3,949
Mancorn	1,685 $\frac{1}{2}$	595	585
Drage	- - -	161	205
Rye	547	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Legumes	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	367 $\frac{1}{2}$	339 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	18,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,823	9,990 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1,000	1,110
Corrected Total		11,823	11,090 $\frac{1}{2}$

In 1289 and 1290 the number of acres sown on certain manors is not given.<sup>1</sup> I have computed the number of these from the amount of seed which was sown. It amounts to 1000 acres in 1289 and 1100 acres in 1290. This accounts for the corrected totals.

The decreased amount of land under cultivation was not, however, accompanied by a relatively decreased production, because the average yield of grain, per acre had increased. This may be expressed as follows:-

<u>1208-1209</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>1289-1291</u>
Acres sown = 18,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	Acres sown, 1289-1290 = 11,823
Total yield of all grain, in quarters = 14,314	Total yield in quarters, 1290-91 = 12,973

In other words, the average yield of all grain, per acre, in 1208-1209 is 5.3 bushels, and in 1290-91, 8.1 bushels. The difference in yield for each crop is as follows:-

1. See Appendix III, Plates 3 and 4.
2. The figures for this year are taken from the Introduction to the P.R. of W., p. XXVI.

	<u>1207-1208</u> <sup>1</sup>				<u>1290-1291</u> <sup>2</sup>			
Wheat	4.3	bushels	per	acre	7.5	bushels	per	acre
Mancorn	4.3	"	"	"	6.5	"	"	"
Rye	4.5	"	"	"	9.0	"	"	"
Barley	7.4	"	"	"	10.5	"	"	"
Oats	8.2	"	"	"	9.0	"	"	"
Legumes	1.5	"	"	"	4.5	"	"	"
Drage	- - -				9.7	"	"	"

These figures show an increased production of each crop, but should be accepted with caution. The years 1289-1291 seem to have been normal, both as regards yield and weather conditions, but we do not know whether or not the same is true for 1208-1209. The background of the twelfth century is lacking, as yet, and until it is supplied it would be unwise to draw too definite conclusions from these figures. But even with this in mind, we are forced to the conclusion that there was some noticeable increase in the yield of the grain. This may have been due to improvement in the technique of agriculture which was the result of the increased demand for corn in both the domestic and foreign trade.<sup>3</sup> In the thirteenth century commercial agriculture is taking the place of subsistence farming.

A table has been prepared<sup>4</sup> showing the yield of each crop on each of the Winchester manors for the year 1290-91. These figures, as the table shows, are based upon the number of acres sown in 1289-1290, and the crops which were produced in 1290-1291. It will be observed that, within the group, the yield of grain varied greatly from manor to manor. This was

1. Ibid., p.XXVI.

2. See Appendix III, Plate 5.

3. See below, pp.80-81.

4. Appendix III, Plate 5.



due, probably, to the state of the soil and climatic conditions. It does not seem likely that the technique of agriculture could have differed so greatly, within the group, as to produce such varying results, although something might be allowed for this. I have tried to correlate the differences in yield of the grain with the variations in the general soil conditions, but with little success. The most, I think, that can safely be said, is that there is a fair degree of uniformity shown in those Hampshire manors which lie on the chalk uplands. The Berkshire manors all show a more generous yield than the Hampshire ones, and the same is true of those lying in Buckinghamshire. A study of the geology of Hampshire<sup>1</sup> shows that there is the greatest diversity of soils even within an area of a few miles. Perhaps a detailed study along this line would result in a better understanding of the yield of crops.

The figures for one year are obviously of but little value for the individual manor, but the averages for the whole of the Winchester group are doubtless useful for a study of conditions in the south of England. There seems to be no reason for regarding the Winchester manors as other than typical, nor do the climatic conditions of the year 1290-1291 show any unusual features. There seem to have been no circumstances which affected crops one way or the other. The chroniclers all remark on the abundance of grain,<sup>2</sup> and resulting cheapness,

1. V.C.H., (Hampshire), vol.I, pp.11-39.

2. See below, pp.68-69.

in 1288, but are silent about the harvest in 1291. The account rolls themselves contain no reference to any unusual conditions. Rogers, who analyses the prices of grain and climatic conditions over a period of almost one hundred and fifty years, does not find anything in weather conditions of 1289-1290 or 1290-1291 worthy of comment. His evidence is from the eastern, southern and midland counties.<sup>1</sup>

In view of lack of any evidence to the contrary, therefore, we may assume that the information regarding crops and their yield, gained from a study of the Winchester account rolls, is useful for at least the south of England.

## 6. Agricultural Technique

### A. The Sytem of Cultivation

Manorial account rolls give much information, both directly and by inference, of the technique of agriculture. Perhaps the first question of importance in this connection is the type of cultivation which was used on the Winchester manors in the thirteenth century. The account roll for the year 1208-1209 gives no information on this point, but some may be obtained from the later ones.

It is evident, that in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 a system of crop-rotation was used. It is impossible to state positively from an examination of two account rolls, whether this was of the two-field or three-field type, for no direct information about the fallow land is given. A study of the

1. Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, pp.187-217; especially p.191.

tabular summary given below seems to show, however, that in two successive years of cultivation, land used for a winter crop, (wheat, mancorn or rye), in the year 1289-1290 was used for a spring crop, (barley, drage or oats), in 1290-1291; and that a spring crop in certain fields in 1289-1290 was followed by a winter one the next year. There were exceptions to this arrangement, of course, and sometimes it is difficult to distinguish one field from another. Then, too, a field mentioned one year is frequently omitted the next, and it seems to be a fair inference, from our knowledge of manorial conditions elsewhere, that it was allowed to lie fallow.

I present in detail the information gathered from the account rolls of six manors of which a special study has been made. The field names given, probably designate subdivisions of three or four larger fields into which the manor was divided. There is no evidence in the Winchester account rolls that these larger divisions existed, but they are a well known feature of the manorial system elsewhere, as are also the smaller fields.

Manor	Name of Field	Crop 1289-1290	Crop 1290-1291
<u>High Clere</u>	Westfield	Wheat, (23 acres), and mancorn (36½ acres).	Barley and oats (27 acres) (50½ acres)
	Hachfield	- - - -	Wheat and mancorn (54 acres) (60 acres)
	Suddon	Barley and oats (24 acres) (96 acres)	- - - -

<u>Manor</u>	<u>Name of Field</u>	<u>Crop 1289-1290</u>	<u>Crop 1290-1291</u>
<u>Knoyle</u> <u>Upton</u>	Westfield	Wheat,     barley (31 acres)(5 acres)	Wheat and mancorn (30 acres)(5 acres) Barley and oats (8 acres) (9 acres)
	Eastfield	Oats,         barley (30 acres)(16 acres) mancorn, (5 acres)	Oats and barley (10 acres)(17 acres)
<u>Crawley</u>	Puthill	Wheat and mancorn	Barley
	Beryforlang	Wheat and barley	Peas and vetches
	Crawley	Wheat	- - - -
	Drakenorde	Barley and vetches	Wheat
	Longeland	Barley	Barley and oats
	Combe	Oats	- - - -
	Marcforlang	- - - -	Oats
	Widdelforlang	Peas	Oats
<u>Stoke</u>	Herhulle	Wheat	Barley, oats
	Lowyneslond	Wheat	Barley, vetches, beans
	La Frith	- - - -	Wheat, oats
	Widforlang	Barley, beans	Wheat
	Heycrofte	Oats	- - - -
	La Brech	Oats, peas	- - - -
	Overforlang	vetches	Peas
	Brenting	- - - -	Oats

<u>Manor</u>	<u>Name of Field</u>	<u>Crop 1289-1290</u>	<u>Crop 1290-1291</u>
<u>Bitterne</u>	Bachardell	Wheat	Barley, oats
	Morlesbud	Wheat	- - - -
	Gyldeneslond	- - - -	Wheat
	Longacre	Peas and vetches	Wheat
	Westbyrne	Barley and drage	Barley
	Stapelcroft	Barley and drage	- - - -
	Pittoke	Barley and oats	Barley
	Stonhull	Oats	Oats
	Pilonde	Oats	Oats
	Pollescroft	- - - -	Peas, vetches
<u>Knoyle</u>	Holedon	Wheat	- - - -
	Wangelsand	Wheat	Barley
	Bramelhurst	Wheat	- - - -
	Bromheye	Wheat	- - - -
	Crobwik	- - - -	Wheat
	Kyngewodrigg	- - - -	Wheat
	Bradleye	Mancorn	- - - -
	Sellond	Barley	Barley, (2 acres)
	La Garston	Barley	Barley, (6 acres)
	South field	Oats	- - - -
	Vinelhurst	- - - -	Oats
	Hyndonestighel	Barley	Mancorn

The acreage has been indicated for the manors of High Clere and Knoyle Upton in order to give an illustration of the sizes of the fields, and the amount of land under certain crops in successive years.

This analysis shows clearly a rotation of crops, with, as might be expected, some exceptions. It also shows that on each manor, except Knoyle Upton,<sup>1</sup> there were at least three fields used for tillage. If the silence of the account rolls regarding the cultivation of certain fields, be taken as evidence that these were fallow, then we are probably right in concluding that the three-field system of cultivation was followed in the Winchester manors.

Another question of interest concerns the arrangement of the land used for permanent pasture and meadow. On the Winchester manors we frequently find the same piece of land being used for meadow in both 1289-1290 and 1290-1291. This is true on the manor of Bitterne, for instance, where we find the following:- The meadows mowed in each of the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 are Botteleye, Longemore, Bathardesmore, "Pilonde and the two small meadows", and "the meadow which belonged to Albert of Lethley."<sup>2</sup> In addition to these the meadow of Hume is mowed in 1291. On the same manor the fields of Prestemedde and Melwey were used for pasture in both 1289-1290 and 1290-1291.<sup>3</sup> This shows that the same land was used for meadow and pasture in successive years, and may point to the complete separation of this from the tilled land. Another illustration comes from the manor of Stoke, where the meadow of Brenting and the "long meadow" are mowed both years, as at Bitterne. "Groscrofte" is mowed in 1289-

1. Knoyle Upton was a small manor, but recently set off from Knoyle. This may account for its type of cultivation.

2. See Appendix I, pp. 7 and 83.

3. Ibid. pp. 1, 2, 78, and 79.

1290 and "the great meadow" in 1290-1291.<sup>1</sup> These are, perhaps, identical. On this manor the field of "la Mede" is used for pasture in both these years.<sup>2</sup>

Instances such as these occur on many Winchester manors, but there are also many entries where the location of the land spoken of as pasture or meadow is not recorded. There is ample evidence, however, that much land was used for these purposes in two successive years. This may or may not mean permanent separation of the land used for animal and plant culture, but at least it points in that direction. On the other hand, however, there are a few entires which seem to point to a system of convertible husbandry. The cases I have found are as follows:- At Stoke, the pasture of Heycrofte yielded nothing in 1289-1290, because it was seeded,<sup>3</sup> but the next year 13s. 4d. was realized from it.<sup>4</sup> On the same manor the pasture of "la Frith" was seeded in 1290-1291,<sup>5</sup> but used for cattle the previous year.<sup>6</sup>

At Bitterne, in 1289-1290, the bailiff accounts for one shilling from the sale of pasture in Bachard, but, the next year reports that he received nothing from pasture there "because it is seeded"<sup>7</sup> At Knoyle, in 1289-1290, the bailiff records that he received nothing from sale of pasture in Sudden, "because it is seeded"; but the next year he accounts for two shillings from pasture sold there.<sup>8</sup> These instances, while

1. Ibid., pp.74 and 153.

2. Ibid., pp.69 and 147.

3. See Appendix I, p.69.

4. Ibid., p.147.

5. Ibid., p.69

6. Ibid., p.147.

7. See Appendix I, pp.2 and 79.

8. Ibid., pp.43 and 120.



interesting, are not in themselves of sufficient significance to indicate the existence of a system of convertible husbandry.

#### B. The Method of Husbandry.

The Winchester account rolls give little direct information about the details of husbandry. Much of the necessary work on the demesne was performed by the manorial tenants as customary service, and there was, therefore, no reason for recording it in the yearly statement.<sup>1</sup> Some work was done by the tenants as task work,<sup>2</sup> however, and this throws some light on the cultivation of the demesne. It is also possible, of course, to learn much indirectly.

The following description of the details of husbandry is taken from the account rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290, and 1290-1291.

One of the most important operations was ploughing. This was performed partly as customary service and partly as task work. On each of the Winchester manors ploughmen were hired by the year, usually at a wage of three shillings.<sup>3</sup> Such a small wage as this inclines one to the belief that the actual amount of work performed was not being paid for, but rather that the customary tenant was merely being given an allowance. Indeed, at Harwell, it is recorded that the ploughman receives one halfpenning per

1. In order to learn details of this we should need manorial extents or custumals, where the services due from various types of tenants are usually recorded. Unfortunately these are not available for the Winchester manors in the thirteenth century.
2. That is, piece work or day work, paid with money wages. See below, Chapter IV, pp. 117-119.
3. See Appendix III, Plate 8.

week, as food-allowance.<sup>1</sup>

Ploughing was performed in winter and Lent. At High Clere, ploughing and harrowing was performed by fifteen men, in winter and Lent, as task work; each man receiving twopence per day.<sup>2</sup> At Stoke twenty-six men ploughed in Lent and performed customary ploughing in winter.<sup>3</sup> Each of these men also ploughed an acre of fallow, in summer, as customary service. Ploughing performed on Saturday was, evidently, always paid for on the Winchester manors; for we read that men who, because of an excess of feast days and rainy days, were obliged to plough on their sabbati, (i.e. Saturdays), were compensated at the rate of twopence and threepence per day.<sup>4</sup>

Ploughs were made on the manor by the smith, usually from the "reeves" (i.e. lord's timber. Most of the iron necessary for them was purchased, and was fashioned by the smith, but ploughshares, ploughshoes and wheels were purchased ready made.<sup>5</sup> I find no instance where the smith made them.

Both horses and oxen were used for ploughing, more usually the latter. Many oxen were purchased, and their cost is always reckoned among the expenses for the ploughs.<sup>6</sup> On one manor we read of a mare which sometimes went with the carts and sometimes with the ploughs.<sup>7</sup> On some manors no plough horses appear,<sup>8</sup> and on

1. See Appendix I, pp. 27 and 102. Ploughing, as task work, was paid for at 2d. and 3d. per day. At this rate 3s. would not pay for more than twelve to eighteen days work.

2. Ibid., pp. 35 and 111.

3. Ibid., pp. 73 and 151.

4. See Appendix I, pp. 35, 73, 111 and 151.

5. See below, Chapter III, pp. 77-78.

6. Appendix I, pp. 5-6, 17, 27, 82, 93, 102, etc.

7. Ibid., pp. 6 and 82.

8. Ibid., pp. 6 and 82.

others the numbers are small, usually not exceeding five or six.<sup>1</sup> Plough horses given to the lord as heriot were usually sold.<sup>2</sup> The preference for use on the plough was evidently oxen, and we find as many as thirty-five of these on one manor.<sup>3</sup> No evidence exists to show whether the tenants contributed oxen for the lord's ploughing, but the number of oxen would make it appear that several teams were provided by the lord himself, on each manor.

Harrowing, another agricultural operation of particular importance was performed both as customary and paid service.<sup>4</sup> Harrows were occasionally made and repaired by the smith.<sup>5</sup> Harrowing was evidently done by hand, for only on one manor do we find an ox-rake.<sup>6</sup> A harrow with iron teeth appears at Knoyle.<sup>7</sup>

Seed-grain was obtained from the granaries of the respective manors, in 1289-1290, but in 1290-1291 seed wheat was purchased almost universally.<sup>8</sup> This is accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that prices of grain were much higher than they had been for the three preceding years, and that, therefore, more was sold than usual.<sup>9</sup> The account rolls do not show any traces of manorial spec-

1. Appendix I, pp. 20, (Crawley); 54 (Knoyle), etc.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 30, 105, 38, etc.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 98 Crawley.

4. Appendix I, pp. 9, 29, 35, 110, etc.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 17, 50. At Knoyle the smith made an "iron" harrow.  
*Ibid.*, p. 50

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 58 and 136.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 58 and 136. Rogers says he did not find these in the thirteenth century. See *Agriculture and Prices*, vol. I, p. 540.

8. Appendix III, Plates 3 and 4.

9. See below, Chapter III, pp. 67. It was also necessary to buy oats for provender, and barley for customary food-allowances in 1290-1291.

ialization, but there are occasional instances of grain being sent from one manor to another. Wheat is sent from Stoke to Highclere,<sup>1</sup> and the latter sends six and one half quarters of wheat to Burghclere, for seed.<sup>2</sup> Stoke also sends wheat to Marwell<sup>3</sup> and Bitterne.<sup>4</sup>

There is no evidence in the Winchester account rolls that the reeve sowed the seed, although this was a common custom in some parts of England. At Knoyle, the beadle received a half quarter of wheat "because he sowed all the seed."<sup>5</sup>

The average amount of seed sowed per acre was as follows:-<sup>6</sup>

	<u>1208-1209</u>	<u>1289-1290</u>
Wheat	1.75 bushels	2.5 bushels
Mancorn	1.6 "	2.5 "
Barley	4.2 "	3.5 "
Oats	3.9 "	4.2 "
Drage	- - -	4.5 "
Legumes	2.0 "	2.0 "

This shows that more seed was sown, per acre, in 1289-1290 than in 1208-1209. This perhaps, accounts in part for the increased yield of the grain.

In the autumn the grain was reaped, bound, and carried to the grange by the manorial tenants, usually as customary service, but occasionally as task work.<sup>7</sup> At Stoke, twenty-six cottars reaped grain for one day, receiving one farthing each for their labor, and

1. Appendix I, p. 76.

2. Ibid., p. 37.

3. Ibid., p. 76.

4. Ibid., p. 153.

5. Appendix I, pp. 53 and 131.

6. See Appendix III, Plate 5. The figures for 1208-1209 are from the P.R. of W.

7. Appendix I, pp. 7, 18, 28, 36, 94, 103, etc.

a food allowance of herrings.<sup>1</sup> At Crawley 213 acres of grain were reaped, as task work, and 158 acres as customary service.<sup>3</sup> At High Clere five acres of wheat and sixteen acres of oats were reaped as task work; the former at twopence halfpenny and the latter at twopence per acre.<sup>3</sup>

On the Winchester manors, as elsewhere, the lord frequently provided food for those engaged in the autumn work. At harvest time all persons available were gathered together so that the work might be done as speedily as possible. It was generally true, in the manorial age that service required by the lord at this season was regarded as extra work performed for him by the kindness of his tenants, and therefore to be compensated. On the Winchester manors this was evidently the custom, for large numbers of men (and possibly women) were employed in the autumn,<sup>4</sup> and their precariae, (boon services), were rewarded by meals consisting, usually, of bread and ale, together with herring, cheese, meat, or some other kind of companagium not specified. At Harwell the men doing precariae were given food consisting of bread, ale and companagium, twice a day.<sup>5</sup> At Knoyle food was provided for sixty-two men who reaped the grain,<sup>6</sup> but the kind is not specified. At Bitterne,<sup>7</sup>

1. Ibid., pp. 74 and 152.

2. Appendix I, p. 18.

3. Ibid., p. 36.

4. Frequently from 300 to 500 persons are mentioned as taking part in the autumn work. There is no record that they were given anything but food-allowances, so could hardly have been townsmen drafted for the busy season. Perhaps men from adjoining manors were mobilized.

5. Appendix I, pp. 28 and 103-104.

6. Ibid., pp. 52 and 130.

7. Ibid., pp. 7 and 83.

Crawley<sup>1</sup> and Stoke<sup>2</sup> herring were provided. At Crawley bread made from barley was also given,<sup>3</sup> and at Stoke bread made from a mixture of wheat and barley.<sup>4</sup> At both these places a quarter of grain is made into a hundred loaves, and each worker receives one loaf per day. At High Clere two pondera, (that is, 392 pounds) of cheese are used for food allowances.<sup>5</sup>

Grain was probably reaped with scythes or sickles, but I find no mention of these among the implements of the demesne. It seems certain, therefore, that the tenants used their own.

Grain was carted from the fields to the grange, where it was stored in sheaf until threshed.<sup>6</sup> A Winchester manor seldom owned more than two or three carts, and so it would seem as if some of the carting must have been done with those of the tenants. On each manor carters were hired by the year, but there is no information as to the nature of their work.<sup>7</sup> Carting from the fields to the grange or hay-barn was occasionally paid for,<sup>8</sup> and some instances of extra-manorial carting are recorded.<sup>9</sup>

Carts were of two kinds, those made entirely of wood, and those bound with iron. The wheels of the latter were provided

1. Ibid., pp. 18 and 94.

2. Ibid., pp. 74 and 152.

3. Ibid., pp. 20 and 95.

4. Ibid., p. 75.

5. Ibid., p. 40. See below, pp. for the weight of a pondus.

6. The account rolls always speak of the grain as coming "from the grange into the granary."

7. Appendix III, Plate 8.

8. Evidently, as in ploughing, the "wage" given to the carters was little more than a half-penny per week, as a food allowance. At Harwell this is specifically stated.

9. See Appendix I, p. 52, 130, 61, 139, etc.



iron rims, usually fashioned and attached by the smith.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes wheels, either with or without iron were purchased ready made, and affixed by the smith, who apparently made the remainder of the cart.<sup>2</sup> Occasionally the smith removed the iron rims from one pair of old wheels and placed them on a new pair.<sup>3</sup> Frequent purchases of iron, nails and oil were made for both ploughs and carts.<sup>4</sup> Cart horses were frequently provided with shoes, either bought ready made, or fashioned by the smith.<sup>5</sup>

Grain was apparently carted from the fields to the grange, where it was threshed and winnowed, and then sent to the granary.<sup>6</sup> Some of it, however, was fed to the sheep, pigs, and oxen in winter, in sheaf.<sup>7</sup> Frequent entries concerning repairs of the grange and granary occur, showing that they were kept in good condition.<sup>8</sup> The manorial court rolls contain instances of amercement "for bad care of the granary."<sup>9</sup> The account\*rolls show that grain sometimes remained in the granary for a year before being sold.

Threshing and winnowing were apparently performed almost entirely as task work, on the Winchester manors, but occasional entries of customary service occur. At Knoyle, 168 quarters of wheat and curall were threshed as task work, and ten quarters three bushels "as customary labor before the feast of St. Michael."<sup>10</sup>

1. See Appendix I, pp. 6, 17, 27, 82, etc.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 27-28, 50, 103, 111, 128, etc.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 74.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 61, 138, 151, etc.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 82, 17-18, 50, 61, etc.

6. The grange was evidently the place where the grain was stored in sheaf. After threshing it was apparently sent to the granary.

7. Appendix I, pp. 62, 41, 9, 19, 53, 54, etc.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 28, 35-36, 51, etc.

9. See below, p. 136.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 51.



At Crawley barley was threshed in this way;<sup>1</sup> and at Stoke no record of paid service appears.

Grain was measured by the strike quarter and bushel on all the Winchester manors. The average cost of threshing and winnowing was as follows:<sup>3</sup>

Wheat	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	d.	per quarter
Mancorn	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	d.	" "
Barley	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.	" "
Oats	1	d.	" "
Legumes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.	" "

At Bitterne, linen cloth was bought for the winnowing fan.<sup>3</sup>

We find frequent purchases of sacks and baskets for holding grain.<sup>4</sup>

Besides the cultivation of field crops, there was little else raised on the Winchester manor. At Knoyle Upton cider was sold, indicating the existence of fruit trees.<sup>5</sup> At Southwark 13s. 4d. was realized from the garden, in 1287, and 16s. in 1290. The sale of fruit these years was L.1. 2s. od. and 8s. respectively.<sup>6</sup>

In conclusion, then, we may say that the cultivation of demesne on the Winchester manors was carried on by the customary and paid service of the tenants. The ordinary crops were raised, and a system of rotation is found. The yield of grain has increased in the thirteenth century, due to the growing demands of the domestic and foreign markets; and accomplished, probably, by an improved technique of agriculture.

## 7. Animal Culture

As shown above, certain land on each Winchester manor was set aside for pasture and meadow, - perhaps permanently. On the pasture, the stock of the demesne and, usually, some of that

1. Ibid., p. 18.

2. Ibid., pp. 6, 18, 28, 51, 82, 94, etc.

3. Ibid., p. 6.

4. See Appendix I, pp. 28, 36, 113, etc.

5. Ibid., pp. 59 and 137.

6. Ibid., pp. 66 and 143.

belonging to the tenants,<sup>1</sup> was allowed to graze. From the meadow hay was provided for the winter needs of the cattle, and it was thus a very important factor in the manorial economy.

The meadows were mowed in the autumn by the tenants, sometimes as paid and sometimes as customary service. At Knoyle, seventy-four acres were cut as task-work, at 3½d. per acre, and the hay was carted for 6s.6½d.<sup>2</sup> On the manor of Harwell eighteen acres of meadow were mowed as customary labor, by the tenants, who received food allowances of bread, ale and companagium.<sup>3</sup>

After mowing, the grass was apparently spread out to dry, and then made into hayricks or carted to the hay barn.<sup>4</sup> Occasionally hay was sold.<sup>5</sup> Haymakers are found on many manors,<sup>6</sup> and frequently we find a hayward.<sup>7</sup> Sometimes the reeve performed the work of the hayward.

### Stock

In the thirteenth century about ten per cent of the manorial income of the bishopric of Winchester came from animal culture.<sup>8</sup> It is the purpose of this section to consider stock-raising on the Winchester manors.

It may be stated, at the outset, that all the stock may be divided into two classes: (1) the active class; including (a) the parent or producing stock; (b) the non-producing or working stock: (2) the "store" cattle, comprising all animals which

1. See below, Chapter V, pp.

2. Appendix I, pp. 52 and 130.

3. See Appendix I, pp. 28 and 103.

4. Ibid., pp. 66, 144, etc.

5. Ibid., pp. 7, 65, 79, etc.

6. Knoyle, Knoyle Upton, Harwell, Bitterne, etc.

7. As at Harwell, Appendix I, p. 29.

8. See below, Chapter IV, pp. 89-90.

have not yet reached maturity, and which, in time, will be added to one of the above groups. Few horses were raised. There is only occasional mention of stallions, mares or colts. The horses used on the manor were usually purchased or provided by the customary payment of heriot.<sup>1</sup> Horses are described as plough horses, (avri), or cart horses, (careotarii), and the latter are the more numerous.

Of cattle, the Taurus and vacca are the parent stock. There was usually one bull on each manor. Each cow was apparently expected to bear a calf each year. If the number of calves produced in any one year does not equal the number of cows on the manor, the difference is accounted for by a statement of sterility or miscarriage. For instance, at High Clere in 1289-1290 there were fifty-four cows. Only forty-seven calves were produced, "because seven cows were sterile."<sup>2</sup> This method of accounting is found on all the Winchester manors, both in 1208-1209, and in 1289-1291. It leads to the conclusion that, normally each cow was expected to bear a calf annually. The working animals, oxen, were employed in the cultivation of the manor, chiefly in ploughing. They formed the most numerous section of the cattle. The store cattle were divided into groups according to age, that is, calves, yearlings, boviculi and boveti. Boviculi included all the animals between two and three years of age, and boveti all those over three years of age, before they were added to the parent or working stock.

On almost every manor there was an oxherd and a cowherd, whose duties, probably, were to look after the cattle, particularly those which were sick,<sup>3</sup> and to take charge of the buildings in which

1. See below, Chapter V, p.

2. Appendix I, p.39. See also pp. 54, 115, 133, etc.

3. Oxherds evidently dressed the oxen with lard, etc., and were par-

in which the animals were housed.

One of the common manorial activities was the dairy, in charge of dairymaid, (daya), who made the cheese<sup>1</sup> and butter, and perhaps also did the milking.<sup>2</sup> Much cheese was made, and its sale forms an important item of manorial revenue. The Winchester accounts record cheese de rewayno,<sup>3</sup> which, I think, means that made in winter. This usually sold for less than the "summer" cheese, which was made between April and Michaelmas, probably because of an inferior quality. On one manor a distinction is made between "winter" and "summer" cheese.<sup>4</sup>

There are frequent references to purchases of cloth "for straining the milk and covering the cheese,"<sup>5</sup> and cheese-presses were also purchased.<sup>6</sup> Much salt was needed. Cheeses were weighed by the pondus and clavus, the former weighing 196 pounds, and the latter seven.<sup>7</sup> They were apparently of many sizes,

Note 3 continued from preceding page.

3. ticularly needed in winter and seeding time. Sometimes helpers were also employed. See Appendix I, pp. 35, 50, 110, 128, etc.
1. The dairymaid usually received a cheese, as part payment for her services. The one at High Clere received two, "because she (also) made the cheese at Burgholere." Ibid., p. 40.
2. The dairymaid at Knoyle, received the morning milk on Sundays, "according to ancient custom." Ibid., p. 135.
3. The only meaning which I find for rewaynum or rewannum is "herbage of the second growth." (Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, Vol. I, p. 17). At Southwark herbage de rewayno is sold. (Appendix I, pp. 65 and 143). I think that cheese de rewayno means, therefore that made when the cattle are feeding on the scantier grass after the harvest, and in winter. It would be of an inferior quality which, perhaps accounts for its lower sale value of the cheese.
4. See Appendix I, p. 40.
5. Ibid., pp. 6, 18, 82, 93, etc.
6. Ibid., pp. 6, 18, 35, 82, 93, etc.
7. See Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol. I, pp. 404 and 169. Rogers says that the pondus equalled 32 cloves in the fourteenth century and that this was later fixed by statute in the time of Henry VI. Sometimes, however, the pondus appears to have weighed only 28 cloves, and this, I think was the custom on the Winchester manors. At Knoyle Upton, two pondera, 7 cloves of cheese were

averaging from two to six pounds.<sup>1</sup> Practically all were sold, a few being used for customary payment of the dairymaid and other manorial servants.

Little butter was made, and no details concerning it are given. At Knoyle it was used for dressing the oxen,<sup>2</sup> and some was sold. The price was, on the whole, about three-fourths that of cheese, and it might very well have been used for human food.

Sheep are divided into producing and non-producing groups. In the former are the hurtardi and oves matrices, and in the latter the wether sheep (multones). The store cattle consist of lambs and hogetti, that is, young sheep between one and two years old.

Sheep are frequently sold alive,<sup>3</sup> but most of them are kept for the wool, which forms an important item of revenue on the manor.<sup>4</sup> The shearing was evidently performed by customary labor, for no charges for it are found. Wool was weighed by the pondus and clavus, and divided into sheeps' wool and lambs' wool. The average weight of a fleece was between one and one and a half pounds. At Knoyle, 1170 fleeces from sheep and lambs weighed 5

Note 7 continued from preceding page.

7. were sold for L.1. 2s. 6d. The price per pondus is stated at 10s. At this rate there were 28 cloves in a pondus. (Appendix I, p. 59). This is the only instance of sale of cheese I have found which enables a computation to be made, and cannot be regarded as conclusive.

1. For instance, at Bitterne 109 cheeses weighed 1½ pondera, 3 clavi; while at High Clere 319 cheeses weighed 18 pondera. Ibid., pp. 11 and 40.

2. Appendix I, pp. 50.

3. See Appendix I, pp. 14, 32, 90, 121, etc.

4. Bitterne and Stoke produced no wool in 1289-1291. (See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.)

pondera,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  clavi; and average of about one pound each.<sup>1</sup> At High Clere 656 fleeces weighed four pondera, or about one and one third pounds each.<sup>2</sup>

Shepherds were usually hired by the year. There was one for the wether sheep, and one for the ewes, on many manors.<sup>3</sup> The shepherd of the ewes had a very responsible task in the lambing season. Sheepfolds were provided; in winter, at least, they were covered as a protection from the weather.<sup>4</sup>

Pigs are found on many Winchester manors. They consist of the producing stock, verres and sues; and the non-producing stock, the porci. The store pigs are hogetti, or young pigs, and porcelli. Porci were fattened for sale on some manors, shown by the amount of grain charged to this use,<sup>5</sup> but the more usual method of feeding was to allow them to run in the woods, eating nuts and acorns. A swineherd was frequently employed to care for the pigs,<sup>6</sup> and pigstyes are mentioned.<sup>7</sup> The pigs owned by the tenants were also allowed to run in the woods on payment of a small sum to the lord, (pannage).<sup>8</sup>

Much of the manorial stock was lost by disease. The figures for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 are as follows:-

1. Ibid., p.56.
2. Ibid., p. 40
3. Appendix I, p.18,42,119,13, etc.
4. Ibid., pp.113,50,129,61, etc.
5. Ibid., pp.9,19,95,etc.
6. Ibid., pp.13,42,89,119,etc.
7. Ibid., p.51.
8. See below, pp.143-144.



Percentage of stock lost by murrain. <sup>1</sup>			
	<u>1207-1208</u>	<u>1289-1290</u>	<u>1290-1291</u>
Horses	14%	87.	107.
Cattle	10%	107.	107.
Sheep	20%	187.	187.
<del>Pigs</del>			

The account rolls show remedial measures being undertaken to combat this loss, but apparently with little success. No information is given regarding the treatment of horses, but there are references to lard, oil and butter used for dressing the oxen and sheep.<sup>2</sup> Sheep-rot was treated with quicksilver, verdegris and copperas,<sup>3</sup> as elsewhere in the thirteenth century, and large amounts of there were purchased. There is no evidence in the Winchester account rolls for the use of tar (bitumen), which in some parts of England was widely used as a remedy, towards the end of the thirteenth century; and which proved to be of much greater value than the dressing formerly used.<sup>4</sup>

As a result of the mortality due to disease, the sale of hides and pelts was considerable,<sup>5</sup> but I find no record of the disposal of the flesh of "murrain" animals. Hides and pelts of diseased animals brought a lower price than those of the slaughtered ones. It was common custom to sell old or sick animals alive.<sup>6</sup> At Bitterne two sick cart horses, "almost dead", were sold for five shillings,<sup>7</sup> and at Crawley three oxen in a similar state sold for thirteen shillings sixpence.<sup>8</sup>

1. The figures for 1208-1209 are taken from Hall's Introduction to the P.R. of W., p.XXVII, and are based on figures for all the manors. Those for 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 are based on figures from eight manors which have been specially studied.
2. See Appendix I, pp. 50, 23, and 98.
3. Ibid., pp.18, 94, 50, 129, etc.
4. Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol. I, p.31.
5. See below, Chapter IV, pp. 74, and Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.
6. See Appendix I, pp. 1, 78, 14, etc.
7. Ibid., p. 78.
8. Ibid., p. 14.



On the Winchester manors poultry was not raised on the demesne, but hens and eggs were received from the tenants of some manors, as customary dues.<sup>1</sup> Peacocks are mentioned at Stoke,<sup>2</sup> and a few swans were raised and sold at Harwell.<sup>3</sup> A dovecot is found at High Clere, yielding 2s. 4d. in 1289-1290, and a like amount the next year.<sup>4</sup>

It may be mentioned here that the value of agriculture, in respect to the total income of the manor is considerable. In 1208-1209, 15½ per cent of the total income of the Winchester manorial group came from the sale of corn, and 10 per cent from livestock (including dairy produce, wool, and hides).<sup>5</sup> In 1289-1290, the proportion was respectively 24 per cent and 9 per cent, and in 1290-1291, 33 per cent and 9 per cent.<sup>6</sup> In other words, the percentage of the total manorial income of the bishopric produced by agriculture was as follows:-

1208-1209, {36 manors},	25½ per cent
1289-1290, {47 manors},	33 per cent
1290-1291, {47 manors},	42 per cent

This aspect of the agricultural activities of the bishopric will be treated more fully in Chapter IV.

#### 8. The Effect of the Manorial Group Organization on Agriculture, in the Bishopric of Winchester.

In concluding this account of agriculture on the manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester, the following observations

1. Appendix I, pp. 11, 23, 40, 89, 98, 99, 117, etc.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 77 and 155.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 30 and 105.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 32 and 108.
5. Based on figures given by Hall, Introduction to the P.R. of W. pp. XIII-XIII.
6. See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.

may be made.

In the first place, it should be remembered that this description deals only with the demesne lands, for, of course, they are the only ones with which the account rolls concern themselves. No information is found there dealing with the cultivation of the tenants' land. We can only venture the opinion that it probably did not differ in any fundamental way, from that of the lord. An attempt will be made in a later chapter<sup>1</sup> to show that villeins and freemen, as well as the lord, were engaged in commercial agriculture.

This introduces a second point; namely, that the agriculture practised on the bishop's demesnes resulted in a considerable money income. Very little consumption of produce appears to have taken place, but much was sold. This too, will be treated at length in a later chapter.<sup>2</sup>

In the third place, it may be stated that the uniformity of organization, method, procedure, crops, stock, etc., found on the different manors belonging to the Winchester group, is very marked. It is here more than anywhere else, perhaps, that the influence of the group organization in agriculture, is seen. As shown above,<sup>3</sup> each manor was under a reeve, who was responsible to the bailiff. The same bailiff usually supervised a number of manors, from two to five or six. This doubtless resulted in much uniformity within the smaller groups. Then there was the seneschal

1. See below, Chapter V.

2. See below, Chapter IV.

3. See above, Chapter I, pp. 27-28.

who superintended all the manors of the bishopric, and who journeyed from hundred to hundred holdings the "tourn", and who sometimes acted for the bishop as his attorney. It may be supposed that the bailiffs were responsible to the seneschal, although no direct proof of this is to be found in the account rolls. At Winchester, the treasurer, in the bishop's palace of Wolvesey, received the money brought in from each manor.<sup>1</sup>

The uniformity found in this manorial group is due in large part, I think, to the fact that the treasurer and seneschal, particularly the latter, were interested in all the manors collectively, as well as individually. The influence of a common exchequer and officials in touch with all parts of the group, must have made for uniformity in more ways than shown in the records. The account rolls, on the whole, show results without showing the process by which they were obtained. This means that we have frequently to attempt to arrive at causes by piecing together certain recorded facts. This is necessary in seeking to state the effect of manorial group organization on agriculture.

As a last word in this chapter, it may be said that the the system of agriculture found on the Winchester manors in the thirteenth century, appears to resemble, in all essential points, that found in the manorial system elsewhere in England. It has been stated or implied, several times in this chapter, that the agriculture on the Winchester demeene land was commercial; that is, there was production for the market and not merely a subsistence. The next chapter deals with the prices of the chief commodities entering into trade, on the Winchester manors in the thirteenth century.

1. Appendix I, pp. 8, 84-85, 94-95, 104, etc.

BASIC BOND  
MADE IN U.S.A.

# CHAPTER III

PRICES

BASIC BOND  
MADE IN U.S.A.

## CHAPTER III

PRICES9. Stages in the History of Exchange.

Exchange in some form, has probably existed from earliest days. It is difficult to conceive of a society where some exchange of goods and services does not take place. Climatic conditions, topography, etc., cause the natural products of one district to differ from those of another; and, as one result of this, we find the development of specialization in industry, even among primitive men. This leads to an exchange of natural products and manufactured articles, between different groups.<sup>1</sup>

The first stage in the history of exchange was barter; the exchange of one article for another, without, apparently, any thought of exact value. The utility of the articles in question to those participating in the transaction is the only thing taken into consideration. This stage probably existed only in the most primitive societies.

The second stage is that of money-barter.<sup>2</sup> Articles are still exchanged, but their value is reckoned in terms of commodity money; that is, there is a definite measure of value, which determines "price". Many different things, such as grain, cattle, shells, iron, copper, etc., have been used by people in various parts of the world, as "money";<sup>3</sup> but gold and silver have now been adopted universally by civilized people.

1. See Bucher, Industrial Evolution, pp. 59-66, for a discussion of exchange among primitive peoples.
2. This stage is a matter of opinion and dispute. According to the theory, money was used almost wholly as a measure of value, very rarely as a means of exchange.
3. See Bucher, Industrial Evolution, pp. 67-70.

The third stage is money economy, where money is commonly used as a means of exchange as well as a measure of value. This is typical of a highly developed society. It existed in the Roman Empire, and was re-introduced into Europe probably in the eighth century. In England it had superseded and displaced money barter economy by the middle of the fifteenth century, at least in the towns. In the country it lasted much longer.

These stages are not mutually exclusive, of course. One developed gradually out of the other. It is possible for the last to exist together, and, in fact, they did so for centuries.

#### 10. Price and Evidence of Money-barter or Money Economy.

In the stages of money-barter and money economy, the exchange-value of an article is reckoned in terms of money; that is, it has a price at which it is bought or sold. In the former stage the actual transaction consists of an exchange of commodities, the value of each, (that is, the "price"), being considered in terms of money. In the latter, the seller evaluates the article, and receives an actual sum of money from the purchaser. In both stages the exchange-value is stated in terms of money; and conversely, "price" indicates the existence of money-barter or money economy.

Manorial account rolls show much evidence of exchange of goods and services. The commercial activities of lords and tenants show the existence of money economy, for many financial transactions are recorded.<sup>1</sup>

1. See below, Chapter IV and V.

It has been questioned, however, whether money was actually used, or whether the value of the commodities entering into trade is simply stated in terms of money. There seems to be no justification for the latter view in the account rolls which I have studied. There is no evidence that money was not actually used in thousands of transactions. It seems incredible that a clumsy, complex system, such as money barter, could have existed exclusively without any trace of it being apparent. This is not to deny its existence in certain cases, as for instance, where payments in kind are given return for services.

The account rolls of the Winchester manors contain the record of much manorial marketing by the lord. The material dealing with prices is abundant. The rolls studied are those for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291. This enables a comparison of prices in the early and late thirteenth century to be made.

It is proposed, in this chapter to deal with the prices of the commodities bought and sold on the bishopric of Winchester, in the thirteenth century, leaving a study of manorial marketing for later consideration.<sup>1</sup> We begin with prices of grain, the sale of which formed the largest single item of the manorial income of the bishopric.

1. See below, Chapters IV and V.



11. Prices of Grain on the Manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester, in the Thirteenth Century.

The income which the bishop derived from the sale of grain was considerable, amounting to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total receipts of the manors, in 1208-1209; to 24 per cent in 1289-1290, and to 33 per cent in 1290-1291. The prices of the various cereals and legumes in these years have been studied. Tables have been prepared showing in detail the average prices of these on each of the forty-seven Winchester manors which are included in the bishopric in the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291.<sup>1</sup> The following summary is taken from them.

Average prices of grain, per quarter.

	<u>1207-1208</u>	<u>1289-1290</u>	<u>1290-1291</u>
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	2. 9	3. 8	5. 9
Curall	- - -	2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 7
Mancorn	1. 9	1. 11	3. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye	2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 3	5. 0
Barley	1. 10	2. 10	4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drage	- - -	2. 5	3. 4
Oats	1. 0	2. 2	2. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans	1. 7	2. 8	4. 3
Peas	1. 7	2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 7
Vatches	1. 7	2. 9	4. 3
Average	1. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 4

The most striking thing about these figures is the increase in prices in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Prices in 1290-1291 are about two and one half times as great as those in 1208-1209. The figures given for the latter part of the

1. See Appendix III, Plates 3, 4 and 6. The figures for 1208-1209 are taken from the P.R. of W. (Hall).

century correspond fairly well with those given by Rogers for the same year, and with those given by this writer for the period 1259-1300. His figures for 1290-1291 are as follows:-<sup>1</sup>

	s. d.
Wheat	6. 5½ per quarter
Barley	4. 5 5/8
Drage	3. 0
Oats	2. 6¾
Beans	4. 4
Peas	4. 0
Vetches	3. 0¼
Rye	5. 7 3/8

The evidence on which Rogers based these averages is from the eastern southern and midland counties of England. The price he find for wheat is higher than the average of the Winchester group, although its individual manors often reach this figure. Rogers says that wheat was dear in the eastern counties. The Winchester manors lay in the south central part of England, so it is not surprising to find that prices here are much like those given by Rogers. The comparison tends to show, however, that this manorial group shows much the same price conditions as those elsewhere in the southern half of England.

In regard to the figures for the early part of the century we are less fortunate. We do not know whether the prices recorded in 1208-1209 are typical or not, as we have no information for the twelfth century. But even allowing for the fact that prices in the late twelfth and early thirteenth century may have been higher than those recorded in 1208-1209, we are still forced to conclude that they had greatly increased between 1208-and 1290.<sup>2</sup>

The summary also shows a marked difference between the average prices of grain in 1289-90 and 1290-91. In 1288, according

1. Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol.I, pp.228-229.

2. See below, pp.

to the chroniclers,<sup>1</sup> the harvest was unusually abundant, and prices low, and this affected prices the following year. But this did not last, says Walter of Hemingburgh, "sed, superbiente populo et ingrassato, mutavit Altissimus fortunam illam, ita quod in secundo anno sequente, scilicet, MCCXC, vendebatur quarterium frumenti pro XII solidis sterlingorum, et in locis aliquibus pro marca et ultra."<sup>2</sup> Such evidence as we have indicates that prices in 1288-1289 and 1289-1290 were below normal, and that those of 1290-1291 were more typical of the general averages for the period. I have chosen, therefore, in comparing prices, to use figures for this year rather than those for the preceding one.<sup>3</sup>

Within the Winchester group, prices vary little from manor to manor, but there are, nevertheless, some clearly defined price areas. The Wiltshire manors, Knoyle, Knoyle Upton, Fonhill, Downton and Bishopston have prices below the average, due, perhaps to their remote location,<sup>4</sup> and a consequent lack of demand. Three Buckinghamshire manors, Wycombe, Morton and Ivinghoe are also low-priced areas, but the reason is not apparent.<sup>5</sup> The manors of Witney, Curbridge, Harwell and Brightwell, in the upper Thames valley also sold grain at prices below the average for the group. In this

1. Hemingburgh, II, p.18.  
Eulogium Historiarum, vol.III, p.148.  
Annales Monastici, vol.II, p.408. See also Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol.II, p.30; and Fleetwood, Chronicon Preciosum, p.65.
2. Hemingburgh, vol.II, p.18.
3. Rogers' prices for 1289-1290 are higher than those found on the Winchester manors. This is perhaps accounted for by the fact that he included many figures from the eastern counties, where, he says, prices were high. Agriculture and Prices, vol.I, p.191.
4. See Appendix II, Plate 2 (map) and Appendix III, Plate 4.
5. Ibid.

case the situation may be due to their favorable location which made for an abundant supply of grain. The Hampshire manors show remarkable uniformity of prices.<sup>1</sup>

I cannot account for these differences from a study of the yield of grain on the several manors, nor from the amount of land under cultivation. On the Hampshire manors, for instance, there were wide differences in the yield of grain per acre, and the total amount raised on many manors, but there are no corresponding price differences.

It may be that the place at which the grain was sold affected the price. This is not stated in the account rolls which I have studied, but it seems a fair inference that the Hampshire manors sold their grain at Winchester and Southampton; the Wiltshire manors at Salisbury, or perhaps Bristol; and the Thames valley manors at Southwark, (or in the case of Harwell and Brightwell, at Oxford). Local differences may account for diversity of prices. At any rate, it would seem that if the remote manors to the north and west sent their grain to Winchester, prices would be higher rather than lower, because of the additional cost of carriage.

At the beginning of the century there is much greater uniformity of grain-prices than at the end. No low priced areas appear, except the manors of (a) Witney, where the price of wheat is low; (b) Adderbury, where wheat and barley are low; and Waltham, where wheat and oats are low.<sup>2</sup> Witney and Adderbury lay in the valley of the Upper Thames and, were, perhaps, influenced by their

1. See Appendix II, Plate 2, and Appendix III, Plates 3 and 4.

2. See P.R. of W., Introduction, pp. XIIV and XIV.

location. There was an episcopal residence at Waltham, which perhaps accounts for the prices there.

## 12. Seasonal fluctuation in prices of grain.

The Winchester account rolls do not give any direct evidence of seasonal fluctuations of prices of grain, although these must have occurred. On almost every manor there is evidence of sale at varying prices. At Crawley, in 1289, some wheat was sold at 4d. od. per quarter, and some at 3s.8d. Barley was sold at 3s.4d.; 4s.od; and 2s.od.: oats at 2s.6d.; 2s.od.; and 1s.8d. per quarter.<sup>1</sup> This is typical of practically every manor in the Winchester group.<sup>2</sup> It is a reasonable inference that these fluctuations in price were due to the season of the year, and the amount of grain on hand. After the harvest, grain would probably be cheapest, because most plentiful; and the price probably increased, until just before the next harvest when it was highest. Rogers has shown, chiefly from the Cuxham accounts, where entries are dated, that such seasonal fluctuations of prices did occur.<sup>3</sup> On the Winchester manors at an earlier date (1253-1254) seasonal fluctuations are observed. At Brightwell the price of wheat rose from 4s. 4d. per quarter at Michaelmas to 6s. at Midsummer Day. At Morton it was 2s. 11d. before Christmas, and by Midsummer Day had risen to 5s.<sup>4</sup>

1. See Appendix I, p.15.

2. *Ibid.*, pp.34-35, 33, 44-45, etc.

3. Rogers, *Agriculture and Prices*, vol.I, pp.340. Rogers also says that in the eastern, southern and midland counties, in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291, prices were lowest after harvest, and rose until the following summer. *Ibid.*, p.191.

4. Cited by N.S.B.Gras, *The Evolution of the English Corn Market*, p.15, note 3.

Prices differ, of course, with the quality of the grain. Small oats do not command as much as large ones. At Billingbear the former sold at 1s. 6d. per quarter, and the latter at 2s.<sup>1</sup> Small (or curall-) mancorn sold for 1s. 4d. per quarter at Knoyle, while the larger grain sold at 1s. 8d.<sup>2</sup> At Knoyle Upton small mancorn commanded 7d. per quarter and mancorn, 1s. 4d.<sup>3</sup> Many such entries occur. In 1289-1290 wheat from the preceding year remained in the granary on many manors. This "old" grain was sold for less than the new. At Harwell the prices were respectively 2s. 5d., and 3s. 1d. Tables 3 and 4, Appendix III, show many other instances of this.

The bishop bought oats at Ivinghoe<sup>4</sup> and Wycombe<sup>5</sup> at 2s. 0d. per quarter - that is, 6d. less than the market price. On one or two manors winter barley was raised and this, usually, was cheaper than the spring grain.<sup>6</sup>

### 13. Prices of Livestock, Including Cheese, Butter, Hides and Wool.

The following table shows the average prices of live stock and provisions on the eight Winchester manors of which a special study has been made, for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291. Prices based on figures from all the manors for 1208-1209 have also been added, as the evidence from the eight manors is at times so scanty as to be of little value.

1. Winchester Account Roll, 1289-1290, Folio. B16.
2. See Appendix I, p. 45.
3. Ibid., P. 59.
4. Winchester Account Rolls, 1290-1291, Folio B 13.
5. Ibid., Folio F 16.
6. See Appendix III, Plates 3 and 4.



Average price of livestock, etc., on eight Winchester manors for the years 1208-1209; 1289-1290; 1290-1291; and on all the Winchester manors for the year 1208-1209.

	1208-1209	1289-1290	1290-1291	1208-1209 (all manors)
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
(Horses	- - -	10. 0	3. 4	7. 0
(Cart horses	- - -	- - -	3. 0	- - -
(Plough horses	- - -	8. 0	7. 2	5. 3
(Colts	- - -	3. 0	- - -	3. 6
(Oxen	4. 6	7. 8	7.11	5. 6
(Bulls		- - -	9. 0	3. 3½
(Cows		5. 2	5.10	
(Calves		0. 8	0. 9	
(Wethers	0. 5	1. 0	0.11	1. 0
(Ewes	0. 5	1. 0	0.11	0. 6
(Lambs	0. 2¼	0. 5	0. 5	0. 3
Pigs	- - -	2. 3	2. 4	- - -
Hens	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1½
Cheese per				
<u>pondue</u>	6.11	9. 6	9. 7	
Butter per	value			
<u>petra</u>	5. 4	0. 6	0. 6	
Wool per				
<u>pondue</u>	1.6. 9½	2.15. 0	2.18. 0	
Eggs per 100	0. 3¼	0. 3½	0. 3½	0. 3½
(Bovine hides	oxen 1. 3	1. 4	1. 7	
(Bovine hides	cows 0. 8¼	0. 4	0. 3½	
(Equine hides	0. 7	0. 9	0.10	
(Wether Pelts	0. 1¾	0. 2½	0. 2½	
(Ewe Pels	0. 1¾	0. 2	0. 2½	
(Lamb Pelts	0. 0¾	0. 0¾	0. 1	

It is apparent that prices of stock, including such things as cheese, wool, hides, pelts and butter, have also increased during the thirteenth century.<sup>2</sup> The figures for horses are

1. Taken from P.R. of W., p. XIViii

2. See Appendix I, pp.1-2, 13-14, 24, 32-33, 43, 78-79, 90-91, 100, 108-109, etc. for the detailed account of the sale of livestock, provisions, hides, pelts and wool on each of eight Winchester manors.



of little value, as they are based on only one or two entries in each case. More entries of sale of cattle are found, and an increase of price is shown in the case of oxen and bulls. The price of ewes and wethers has slightly more than doubled, and lambs show a similar increase. No pigs were sold in 1208-1209, so no comparison is possible.

The price of hens remained the same in the years 1289-1291 as it had been in the early part of the century. The price of cheese rose from 6s. 11d. to 9s. 6d. per pondus in 1289-90 and 9s. 7d. in 1290-91; and the price of wool slightly more than doubled. Eggs show a very slight increase in price.

Hides and pelts, (except in the cases of cow hides and lamb pelts) show a moderate increase in price.

The table shows that the prices of livestock, hides, wool and provision vary very little in the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291. There is no increase in price in the latter year which is at all comparable with that shown in the case of grain.

These prices correspond fairly well, in most instances with those given by Rogers;<sup>1</sup> the chief differences being as follows:

- (1) The price of wool on the Winchester manors is lower than the average given by Rogers, probably because it includes lambs' wool as well as large fleeces, while his includes only the latter. Lambs' wool was apparently always worth less than sheep's wool.
- (2) Hides of oxen and cows are lower priced on the Winchester manors than those on the manors studied by Rogers. This is due, I think, to the fact that practically all hides sold on the former were from "murrain" cattle and hence depreciated in value.
- (3) Oxen, cows and

1. Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol.I, pp.352,431, and 343-344.

horses are also lower priced than those studied by Rogers; perhaps owing to the fact that they, too, were frequently old or diseased animals.

In 1208-1209 the sale of livestock formed 10 per cent of the total income of the Winchester manorial group; and in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291, 9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.<sup>1</sup>

#### 14. The Sale of Miscellaneous Commodities.

Besides corn and livestock there were other commodities sold, but it is frequently impossible to discover the price because the amount sold is not given. At Bitterne, twigs, hay and nuts were sold for 1s. Od.; 8s. Od.; and 2s. Od. respectively.<sup>2</sup> At Harwell straw was sold for 3s. 1d.<sup>3</sup> At High Clere, honey, twigs, deadwood and doves were sold, amounting in all to L.4. 5s. 10d.<sup>4</sup> Items such as these, while interesting from the standpoint of manorial marketing, are of little or no value in a study of prices.

A few specific prices are given, however. At Bitterne thirty-one salmon are sold at 3s. 4d. each, in 1289-1290;<sup>5</sup> and forty at 4s. Od. each the next year.<sup>6</sup> The size is not given. Rogers gives examples of Thames salmon being sold at 2. 9½d. each, and regards this as a high price.<sup>7</sup> The Bitterne salmon were worth more than this, but perhaps because they were larger.

1. See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2. This was much less than the amount realized from the sale of grain.
2. Ibid., pp. 2 and 79.
3. Ibid., p. 24.
4. Ibid., p. 32. Like entries are found on practically all manors.
5. See Appendix I, p. 2
6. Ibid., p. 79.
7. Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol. I, pp. 410 and 413.

At Harwell eight peacocks were sold at one shilling each;<sup>1</sup> and at Knoyle Upton a cask of cider brought seven shillings in 1288-1290,<sup>2</sup> and another one L.1, in 1290-1291.<sup>3</sup>

At Bitterne brushwood was sold at 7s. 6d. per acre;<sup>4</sup> and at Stoke four hundred eels from the farm of the mill brought 4s. 4d.<sup>5</sup> Grain, etc., from the mill of Bitterne sold as follows:-

	1288-1290 <sup>6</sup>	1290-1291 <sup>7</sup>
Wheat	3s. 3d. per quarter	5s. 0d. per quarter
Barley	3s. 0d. " "	3s. 4d. " "
Meal	3s. 4d. " "	5s. 4d. " "
Malt	2s. 1d. " "	3s. 6d. " "
Flour	4s. 0d. " "	5s. 0d. " "

The same rise in prices in 1290-1291 is observable here as in the case of other grain.<sup>8</sup>

#### 15. Manorial Buying on the Bishopric of Winchester.

The Winchester manors were by no means self-sufficing communities, for many things were purchased. These may be divided as follows:- (1) Purchases for agriculture operations, such as implements, parts for ploughs and carts, etc. (2) Purchases for the dairy, such as salt, cloth, cheese-presses, etc. (3) Purchases for the buildings, such as lime, lead, timber, tiles, etc. (4) Purchases for the autumn work, such as winnowing fans, baskets, etc.; or food for the precariae of the manorial tenants.

1. See Appendix I, p.100.
2. Ibid., p. 59.
3. Ibid., p. 137.
4. Ibid., p. 2.
5. Ibid., p.146.
6. Ibid., pp.2 and 3.
7. Ibid., pp. 79-80.
8. See above, pp.67-68.

A table has been prepared showing the total cost of each of the above classes of purchases on eight Winchester manors, for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291.<sup>1</sup> In many cases it is impossible to discover the prices of various articles because these are not given individually. In the Winchester Account Roll for 1208-1209 the "Expenses" are given (for each manor) in one paragraph, with little attempt at classification. It is the exception to find articles listed separately, and, therefore, almost impossible to discover prices.<sup>2</sup> In the rolls for 1289-1290 and 1290-1291, there is much greater classification, and the entries of individual commodities with their prices, are numerous; but there is still much grouping of items. Typical entries are as follows:- "For iron and steel bought for the ploughs for the year, 3s".<sup>3</sup> "For iron plates, nails and oil bought for the wagons, and for repairing the wagons for the autumn work, 5d".<sup>4</sup> "For making one harrow, and repairing others, 6½d".<sup>5</sup> "For lard bought for dressing the oxen, along with the wages of the keeper, 7½d".<sup>6</sup> Such entries as these are obviously of little value in a study of prices.

There are, however, many articles purchased for which the prices are given, the most common ones being the following:-<sup>7</sup>

For ploughs and carts.

Ploughshares, from 7½d. to 10d. each  
 Ploughshoes, " 2½d. to 5d. "  
 Wheels for ploughs, from 3½d. to 7d. each

1. See Appendix III, Plate 7.
2. See P.R. of W., pp. 8, 15, 51, etc. for examples of this.
3. Appendix III, p. 5.
4. Ibid., p. 5.
5. Ibid., p. 50.
6. Ibid., p. 50.
7. Ibid., See pp. 5-7, 82-84, Bitterne  
 17-18, 93-94, Crawley,  
 27-29, 102-104, Harwell,  
 See next page.

For ploughs and carts.

Coulters,	1d. each
Cart wheels,	2s. 8d. - 3s. 1d. each
Ropes	9d. - 10d. each
Small ropes	2½d. - 2¾d. each
horse collars	4d. each
Iron hooks for horses collars, etc.	5d. each
Halters	10½ each
Tawed hides	3d. - 1s. each
Oil,	1d. per pound
Iron plates	1d. each
Plough (one)	10d.
Traces	3d. per pair
Axles	5d.
Rakes	4d. each
Yokes	3d. each

Ploughs and carts were rarely bought ready made. Parts, such as ploughshares, wheels, axles, etc. were purchased; and other parts were fashioned by the smith, usually from the lord's timber. It is, therefore, difficult to discover the prices of these important implements.

Dairy.

Purchases for the dairy consisted usually of the following:<sup>1</sup>

Salt	3d. - 3d per bushel
Cheese-presses	3d. - 6d each
Canvas,	2½d. per ell.
Sacks,	4½ d. each
Buckets	4½ d. each
Pans and dishes,	½d. to 1d. each

Besides these there were frequent purchases of cloth for straining the milk and covering the cheese, but the amount is not

Note 7 continued from preceding page.

7. pp. 34-36, 109-113, High Clere,  
49-52, 128-130, Knoyle,  
60-61, 138-140, Knoyle Upton,  
66-67, 144, Southwark,  
73-73, 151, 152, Stoke.

1. See Appendix III, pp. 5-7, 17-18, 27-29, 34-36, 47-50, 60-61, etc.

specified.

Purchases for the autumn work.<sup>1</sup>

For the precariae of the manorial tenants in the autumn herring were frequently bought. The usual price was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  d. to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  d. per hundred. Baskets and sacks were bought for holding grain, costing  $2\frac{3}{4}$  d. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  d. to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  d. respectively.

Purchases for buildings.<sup>2</sup>

On every manor there were expenses charged to the custus domorum. These were for making new buildings and for repairing others. The commonest purchases for this purpose were as follows:-

Lime,	5d. - 6d. per quarter.
Roof-tiles	1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. - 1s. 3d. per 1000.
Twigs	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. - 1d. per 1000.
Laths,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1000.
Nails for laths,	1d. per 100.
Lead	3 lbs. for 1d.
Locks and bolts	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $a\frac{1}{2}$ each.
Iron hinges and clamps	1d. each.
Beams	3d. - 6d. each.

As stated above,<sup>3</sup> a comparison of these prices with those for the year 1208-1209 is impossible because of the lack of specific price material found in the account roll for that year. A comparison of total expenses, however, shows that the amounts spent in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 were much greater, each year than at the beginning of the century. This is not due to a greater area under cultivation, for, as shown above, the demesne acreage decreased in the thirteenth century.<sup>4</sup> The explanation lies, appar-

1. Ibid., pp. 7, 18, 28, 51-52, 61, 74, 83, etc.

2. Ibid., pp. 6, 18, 28, 103, 112-113, 152, etc.

3. See above, pp. 68.

4. See above, pp. 37-38.



ently, in the increased cost of commodities or labor. The latter does not seem to be the reason, for wages were substantially the same in 1208-1209 as in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291.<sup>1</sup> It is probable, therefore, that the cost of commodities had increased.

#### 16. Rise in Prices during the Thirteenth Century.

The preceding accounts of the cost of cereals, livestock, provisions, implements, etc., show that there was a rise in prices during the thirteenth century. The cause of this is difficult to determine. There was apparently no increase in the amount of precious metals during this century, nor was there any vital change in the coinage. Henry III, in 1257, issued a gold coinage, but it was small in amount and unpopular, so that it never enjoyed circulation and had no effect on prices.<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, if conditions on the Winchester manors be typical, there was no diminution in the amount of grain and livestock available, but rather an increase. The yield of grain per acre had increased greatly during the century,<sup>3</sup> and the

1. See Appendix III, Plate 8.

2. See Shaw, History of the Currency, pp. 11-13, and Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, pp. 186-190. The gold penny of 1257 weighed two sterlins, and was current for 20d. It was circulated for a few weeks in London, but withdrawn on petition of the London merchants. Henry III probably coined the gold penny in imitation of the Eastern practice which had also influenced French coinage. He was doubtless influenced, too, by the gold florin of Florence, issued in 1252, and perhaps by the fact that he was at this time keenly interested in Italian affairs, having recently accepted the crown of Sicily for his son Edmund, from the Pope.

3. See above, pp. 36-39.



multiplication of manors seems to show an increased area of settlement.<sup>1</sup> The percentage of grain sold of the total production was in 1289-1290 and 49 per cent in 1290-1291.<sup>2</sup> In 1208-1209 only 30 per cent of that raised was sold. The higher prices could not, therefore, have been due to a diminished supply.

It is probable that the reason for rising prices in the thirteenth century is the increased demand of domestic and foreign trade. Towns were developing rapidly, thus creating a domestic demand; and the volume of foreign trade also increased. The manorial lord and tenant found favorable opportunities to dispose of surplus produce, and this led to increased efficiency. The manor passed from subsistence to commercial agriculture as soon as the latter became a profitable undertaking, and by so doing materially helped the development of town economy.

#### 17. Summary

We may summarize this chapter as follows:-

There is ample evidence for the use of money on the Winchester manors from at least the beginning of the thirteenth century. Much marketing was carried on by the bishop. Agricultural produce was sold, and raw materials and manufactured goods for use on the manor were purchased. The prices of many of the commodities bought and sold are given in the account rolls. These prices appear to be typical of those found elsewhere in southern and eastern England, at least for the last decade of the thirteen-

1. See above, pp. 30-31.

2. See below, Chapter IV, pp. 88-89.

th century. A study of prices for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290, and 1290-1291 shows an increase during the century. The most notable rise comes in grain. There is a less marked increase in the prices of livestock, cheese, butter and other provisions, hides, pelts and wool. There is also some evidence for higher prices of implements, utensils and miscellaneous articles.

The cause of the rise in prices in the thirteenth century lies probably in the increased demands of the market, both domestic and foreign. The chief factor here is the growth of towns, which provided the most important domestic market. This urban development, with the opportunities for commercial agriculture which it afforded, greatly stimulated the trading activities of both the lord and his tenants. The next two chapters will be devoted to a study of manorial marketing on the Winchester manors.

CHAPTER IV

THE MANORIAL MARKETING SYSTEM OF THE LORD

## CHAPTER IV.

The Manorial Marketing System of the Lord.

In the preceding chapters we have discussed money payments made by manorial tenants to the lord, and the circumstances which made this possible. The present chapter is devoted to a study of the marketing by the manorial lord. Much evidence for this exists, that used here being chiefly from the account rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester, in the thirteenth century.

18. General evidence of manorial marketing.

Many evidences of manorial marketing for the twelfth and thirteenth centuries exist. In Walter of Henley's Husbandry we read "Buy and sell in season through the inspection of a true man or two, who can witness the business, for it often happens that those who render account increase the purchases and diminish the sales."<sup>1</sup> If the return of your grange yields only three times the seed sown, you will gain nothing, unless corn sells well."<sup>2</sup> In the anonymous Seneschancie, the lord is advised to "let the provost answer for the sale of corn quite by itself, to see the issue of each year."<sup>3</sup> The Rules of St. Robert advises on this subject as follows: "Make purchases at two seasons of the year; that is wine, wax, and for your wardrobe, at the Fair of St. Botolph, Winchester, Bristol, St. Ives, Norfolk, and the Vale of Belvoir, and the country of Caversham."<sup>4</sup> "So arrange your so-

1. Walter of Henley, Husbandry, p. 35.

2. Ibid., p. 19.

3. Seneschancie, printed in Walter of Henley's Husbandry, p.75.

4. Rules of St. Robert, 28. (Walter of Henley, Husbandry, p.145).

journs that the place at your departure shall not remain in debt, but something may remain on the manor whereby the manor can raise money from the increase of the stock, and especially cows and sheep, until your stock acquits your wines, robes, wax, and all your wardrobe."<sup>1</sup>

This seems to show that the sale of surplus produce was not uncommon. A few specific instances of manorial marketing may be given here.

On the manor of Fornsett, in Norfolk, in the thirteenth century, much of the grain was sold at Norwich, whither it was carried in the carts of the lord and tenants.<sup>2</sup> The monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, had the right to hold a fair and market at Northleach, one of the manors belonging to the monastery. They also had freedom from toll when buying or selling in Brecknock, Wick, Cardiff, Newport or Bristol.<sup>3</sup> Much grain and salt was bought at Wick; and food, clothing and timber were bought at Bristol.<sup>4</sup>

The monastery of Ramsey held many manors in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and the adjoining counties. The Abbot was authorized, by a royal grant, in 1267, to hold a weekly market and an annual fair at St. Ives,<sup>5</sup> a most convenient center for the Abbey manors. This became one of the greatest English fairs, and much of the manorial marketing of the Ramsey group of manors took place

1. Ibid., 26, p. 145.

2. Davenport, A Norfolk Manor, Appendix VIII, p. XII.

3. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestriae, vol.III,p.XXII.

4. Ibid., p. 67.

5. Cartularium Ramesiae, vol.III, pp. 394-395.

A study of a typical Ramsey manor, Wistowe, shows that throughout the thirteenth century there was much sale of grain, livestock, and other agricultural products, and purchase of numerous articles for use on the manor.<sup>1</sup>

Markets existed on many manors. The Bishop of Lincoln held one at Louth,<sup>2</sup> in Lincolnshire, and the Bishop of Thetford one at Hoxney, Suffolk.<sup>3</sup> In 1278 the Bishop of Bath and Wells was granted a weekly market and annual fair; and on many royal manors, among them Netcham,<sup>5</sup> Luton,<sup>6</sup> and King's Sutton,<sup>7</sup> markets were also held.

The right to hold a market, and to protect the income derived from it, was jealously guarded. Complaints were made if a market were "raised" without permission, especially if it proved to be to the detriment of one already existing.

That markets and fairs were common is shown by the fact that between the years 1199 and 1483 nearly 3000 grants were made, representing all parts of England.<sup>8</sup>

From this scattered evidence we pass to a detailed study of marketing on the Winchester manors, in the first and last decades of the thirteenth century.

1. See Neilson, Ramsey Abbey Lands, Appendix, The Compotus Rolls of Wistowe.
2. Domesday Book, vol. I, p. 345.
3. Ibid., vol. II, p. 379.
4. Patent Rolle, 1272-1281, p. 257.
5. Domesday Book, vol. I, p. 38. (Hampshire)
6. Ibid., vol. I, p. 209 (Bedford)
7. Ibid., vol. I, p. 219 (Northampton)
8. First Report of the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, pp. 108-131, contains the complete list of these. Some places were granted both a fair and market.

18. Marketing on the Winchester manorial group.

A. Sale of grain

An analysis of the grain crops of all the Winchester manors, 1208-1209, shows that 30 per cent of all the grain raised was sold.<sup>1</sup> The rest was used for seed, or consumed by the bishop, his household and customary tenants.<sup>2</sup> The sale of grain for this year amounts to almost 16 per cent of the total income of the manors.<sup>3</sup> Grain from the mills was also sold, amounting to 4 per cent of the total receipts of the group.<sup>4</sup>

Livestock, together with hides, pelts, wool and cheese, were also sold. Altogether the bishop realized L. 290. 6s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. from this source, that is, slightly over 10 per cent of the total receipts.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to cereals, livestock, hides, pelts, wool and cheese, other things were sold. These are grouped together under the heading Miscellaneous in the Balance Sheet of Manorial Revenue prepared by Mr. Hall,<sup>6</sup> and amount to about 4 per cent of the total income. For instance, from Adderbury a large quantity of forage was sold, while occasional sales of underwood, rushes, flax, linen, reeds, hay, etc., took place on all manors. Adderbury,

1. Hall, The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester, p.XXVI.

2. Ibid., p.XXVII. The amounts consumed were - wheat, 9% mancorn, 10% rye, 30% barley, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ % oats, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.

3. Ibid., p.XXV.

4. Ibid., pp.XIII and XIII.

5. For details see Hall, P.R. of W., pp. XIII and XIII.

6. Ibid.



Southwark and Alresford sold apples, and Waltham, Farnham, Clere, Alresford and Bitterne sold honey, amounting in all to 8s. 11d. Twiford sold fish, and nine manors sold nuts.<sup>1</sup>

The great Fair of St. Giles which was held annually just outside Winchester, must have been of great interest of the people living on the manors belonging to the Bishopric. Here, in 1308-1309, the bishop bought hawks and dogs, and sold fox skins which he had received from Waltham. Much grain was also sold.<sup>2</sup>

In 1308-1309 we find that 34 per cent of the manorial money income of the Bishopric of Winchester was the result of marketing,<sup>3</sup> while the remainder came from rents, tallage, revenue from the manorial courts and customary payments. These figures show that even as early as the first decade of the thirteenth century commercial agriculture was being carried on in this manorial group.

Turning to the Winchester account rolls for the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 we find marketing occupies a still more important place in the manorial economy. The percentage of the total income resulting from sale of produce, in 1308-1309 was 34 per cent. In 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 it was 44 per cent and 51 per cent respectively.<sup>4</sup> In other words, in these years, approximately one

1. See *P.R. of W.*, pp. ~~xxv~~.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 5, 35 and 38.

3. As follows:- Grain, 16%; Livestock, 10%; Mills, 4%;  
Miscellaneous, 4%.

4. See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.

half of the total money income of the groups came from trade.

In each of the years now under consideration, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291<sup>1</sup> the percentage of grain sold of that produced was about 50 per cent. Tables have been prepared showing the total production and sale of all cereals and legumes on each of the manors of the bishopric,<sup>1</sup> and a similar one is available for the year 1208-1209.<sup>3</sup> The following summary is taken from these tables:-<sup>3</sup>

Total production and sale of cereals, in quarters, on the Winchester manors, for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291.

	<u>1208-1209</u>			<u>1289-1290</u>			<u>1290-1291</u>	
	T.P.	Sale		T. P.	Sale		T. P.	Sale
Wheat	3679	1767 3/8		3668 1/2	2730		4481	3999 1/8
Curall	382	232 5/8		293 1/8	187 1/8		249 1/8	114 1/2
Rye	310	119 3/4		227	158 1/2		176 1/2	25
Mancorn	915	356 3/8		857 1/4	393 1/4		381 1/4	230
Barley	1750 1/4	466		2759	1223 1/4		2158 1/4	839 7/8
Drage	-	-		287 1/2	215 1/2		193 5/8	99 1/8
Oats	7507 1/2	1274 1/8		5970	1297 1/4		4957	1084 1/4
Beans	{	{		96	48 1/4		56 7/8	36 3/8
Peas	{ 80 }	{ 28 1/4 }		112	84 1/4		156 4/8	120
Vetches	{	{		138 1/8	86 1/4		163	52 5/8
Total	14314 1/4	4268		13929	7424		12973 1/8	6531 1/2

1. *Ibid.*, Plates 3 and 4. (Appendix III)

2. See Hall, *P.R. of W.*, pp. xlviii.

3. For a detailed account of the sale of commodities on eight Winchester manors for the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291; see Appendix I, Bitterne, pp. 1-3 and 78-79; Crawley, pp. 13-15 and 90-91; Harwell, pp. 24-25 and 100-101; High Clere, pp. 32-33 and 108-109; Knoyle, pp. 43-45 and 120-122; Knoyle Upton, pp. 59-60 and 137-138; Southwark, pp. 65 and 143; Stoke, pp. 69-70 and 147-148.

It was shown above that the yield of grain per acre was much greater in the latter part of the thirteenth century than in the early years.<sup>1</sup> This summary shows that a greater percentage of the total raised was sold. The reasons for this lie, probably in (1) the increased yield; (2) the increased demand and higher prices, which made marketing of grain a more profitable undertaking,<sup>2</sup> (3) the decrease in the amount of grain given to the manorial servants as customary allowances.<sup>3</sup>

In 1289-1290 the sale of corn equalled 24 per cent of the total money income of the manor; and in 1290-1291, 33 per cent. The latter figure is undoubtedly more nearly normal than the former, for, as shown above, prices in 1289-1290 were much below the average for the last half of the thirteenth century, and hence do not form a good basis for comparison.<sup>4</sup>

The sale of corn from all the manors formed the largest single item of manorial revenue in 1290-1291, and is slightly more than equalled by the rent of assize in the preceding year. The figure for these and other items are as follows:-<sup>5</sup>

	<u>1289-1290</u>	<u>1290-1291</u>
Rent of Assize,	26% of total income	22% of total income
Sale of corn	24% " " "	33% " " "
Sale of livestock, including wool, hides, cheese and butter	9% " " "	9% " " "
Sale of corn from mills	5% " " "	4% " " "

1. See above, pp. 38-39.

2. See above, Chapter III, pp. 67.

3. Much less was given than in 1208-1209.

4. See above, pp. 68-69.

5. For details, See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.

There can be little doubt that sale of grain was an important factor in the manorial economy of the Winchester group. It appears, normally, to have formed about one third of the total income from the manors, although, as shown above, in a year of low prices, (as 1289-1290), the percentage was less than this.

Sale of livestock, hides, pelts, wool, cheese and butter on the Winchester manors.

The sale of livestock, together with animal products such as wool, hides, cheese, etc., was less extensive than the sale of corn. Only 10 per cent of the manorial income of the bishopric was produced by animal culture in 1208-1209;<sup>1</sup> while in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291, it produced, each year, only 9 percent.<sup>2</sup> This is explained, perhaps, by the existence of the three-field system of cultivation, accompanied by the separation of arable and permanent pasture and meadow, which afforded little opportunity for stock-raising. In addition to this, the mortality due to disease was very great, and must have seriously diminished the possible income from livestock. On the Winchester manors the flesh of diseased or "murrain" animals was not sold, although the hides and pelts were,<sup>3</sup> Frequently, however, old or sick animals were sold alive, bringing, of course, only a low price.<sup>4</sup>

The amount of wool sold in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 was less than in 1208-1209, and the same is true of sheep, pelts and cheese. The income realized from these including sheep, was as follows:-

1. See Hall, *P.R. of W.*, pp. xlii-xliii
2. Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.
3. Appendix I, pp. 1, 14, 32, 44, etc.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 1, 44, 78, 90, 108, etc.

	<u>1208-1209<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>1289-1290</u>	<u>1290-1291</u>
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Wool	125. 3. 1½	149. 4. 7.	211. 4. 11.
Pelts (and hides)	36. 19. 11	22. 16. 0	11. 7. 0
Cheese	52. 11. 4¼	73. 19. 0	74. 16. 0

The following analysis shows the volume of the sale of livestock, wool, hides and provisions for the same years, on eight Winchester manors.<sup>2</sup>

	<u>1208-1209<sup>3</sup></u>	<u>1289-1290</u>	<u>1290-1291</u>
Cattle	37	77	90
Sheep	382	116	74
Pigs	- -	69	30
Hens	84	606	620
Cheese	50 <u>pondera</u>	37 1/32 <u>pondera</u>	30 <u>pondera</u>
Butter	value 5s. 4d.	value 10s. 6d.	value 19s. 3d.
Wool	23 <u>pondera</u>	13 3/8 <u>pondera</u>	20 7/16 <u>pondera</u>
Eggs	1300	1555	1555
Hides	36	46	31
Pelts	1173	522	176

These figures show that the increase in sale of livestock, etc., is not comparable with the increase in the amount of corn sold. In some cases the total for 1289-1290 or 1290-1291 is less than that for 1208-1209. It may be, of course, that a detailed study of these commodities for each manor in the group would show a different result; but the manors chosen seem to be typical, and, therefore, the figures have some value, even though they are not conclusive.

It must be remembered, however, that these figures are for the demeene only. A study of the crops shows that the acreage in

1. These figures are taken from Hall, P. R. of W., pp. xlii - xliii.
2. Those of which special study has been made. See above, pp. 28-30.
3. Hall, P. R. of W. pp. xliii

in the first decade of the thirteenth century was considerably greater than that in the last decade, but that the yield of grain was greater because of increased efficiency in cultivation. It is probable that the amount of demesne land devoted to animal culture had also decreased, or at least, had not greatly increased. Another reason for the apparent lack of development along this line may be simply that grain-growing was proving a profitable undertaking and little attention was being given to cattle and sheep. It seems strange, however, considering that the price of wool had more than doubled during the thirteenth century, that it does not occupy a more prominent place in the manorial income.

#### C. Sale of miscellaneous commodities.

On practically every manor a number of miscellaneous commodities were sold. These depended, frequently, on local conditions, such as the existence of a fish pond, park or garden. Although numerous, they provided, in the aggregate only a very small percentage of the total income of the Winchester manorial group.

The figures are as follows:-

1308-1309	4 per cent
1389-1390	6 " "
1390-1391	5 " "

A few examples of these miscellaneous products may be of interest.

At Bitterne, 1389-1390,<sup>1</sup> nuts, rushes, brushwood and salmon were sold. There was an extensive park, and salmon pool on this manor, both of which still exist. The sale of fish brought L. 5. 3s. 6d.,<sup>in 1389-1390</sup> and the next year L. 7. 16s. Od.<sup>2</sup> Fish was also sold at

1. Appendix I, pp. 1-2.

2. See Appendix III, p. 79.



Stoke, and here the miller paid part of the rent of the mill with 400 eels, which were also sold. On the same manor, hay brought respectively L.2 6s. 7d. and 16s. 6d.<sup>1</sup>

At Southwark no grain, apparently, was raised, but there were extensive meadow and pasture lands. Much hay was sold on this manor. The "yield of the garden" amounted to 13s. 4d. in 1289-1290 and to 16s. in 1290-1291; while fruit to the value of 32s. and 8s. respectively was sold these years.<sup>2</sup> I have found a garden only at Southwark, but there were probably fruit trees at Knoyle Upton, where cider was sold.<sup>3</sup>

At High Clere honey "found in the wood" was sold for 1s. 6d., and the yield of the dovecot was 2s. 4d.<sup>4</sup> Here, as on several other manors, the twigs from trees which had been cut down, were sold.<sup>5</sup>

We may summarize this account of the sale of manorial products as follows.

In the thirteenth century, from one third to one half of the total income of the Winchester manorial group came from the sale of surplus commodities. These were almost entirely raw materials, the only manufactured products being cheese and butter. The sale of corn was the most important item, amounting to about one third of the total income in 1290-1291, which seems to have been a year of

1. See Appendix III, pp. 69, 147.

2. Ibid., pp. 65 and 143.

3. Ibid., pp. 59 and 137. At Bitterne in 1290-1291 ground was dug to plant "small seeds", and a small vineyard was made. See Ibid., p. 84.

4. Ibid., pp. 32 and 108.

5. Ibid., pp. 32, 108, 143, and 146.



of average yield and prices. The sale of livestock, including wool, hides, cheese and butter, formed about one tenth of the total receipts of the Winchester group, and was thus less important than the sale of grain. Apart from these two important classes of commodities, there were sales of diverse products, such as hay, twigs, nuts, fish, fruit, etc., on many manors; but these, altogether, form only about five per cent of the manorial revenue.

#### D. Buying on the Winchester Manors.

While it is true that there was a certain degree of self-sufficiency on the manor, there seems to be little doubt that there was a dependence on the town for many things. We find that on the manors of the bishopric of Winchester numerous purchases were made, even in the early years of the thirteenth century.

A table has been prepared<sup>1</sup> showing the total expenses for the years 1208-1209, 1289-1290 and 1290-1291, on each of eight Winchester manors which have been the object of special study. These expenses are (1) for purchases, and (2) for services; but the former frequently occupy a much less important place than the latter.<sup>2</sup>

Purchases may be divided into certain groups; for the ploughs, carts, dairy, buildings and for the autumn works.<sup>3</sup> They were of two kinds, manufactured articles, which, apparently could not be made by the manorial workmen; and raw materials, such as salt, seed grain or herring.

1. See Appendix III, Plate 7.

2. See below, pp.

3. The detailed account of purchases, for eight Winchester manors for the years 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 are to be found in Appendix I, as follows:- Bitterne, pp. 5-7 and 82-84; Crawley, pp. 17-18 and 93-94; Harwell, pp. 27-29 and 102-104;

For the ploughs, the chief purchases were iron and steel which were fashioned by the smith. This person apparently made only the ruder parts of the plough, for on every manor there were frequent purchases of ready-made parts, such as ploughshares, coulters, wheels, ploughshoes and nails, presumably made in the towns by more skilled artizans. I have found only one instance of the purchase of a plough.

For the carts, the following were commonly bought: wheels, either with or without iron ligatures; axles; iron plates used for strengthening certain parts of the body of the cart; nails; oil, and ropes. Iron was purchased for making horse shoes, but these, also, were frequently bought ready-made. Horse collars, sometimes with iron hooks attached, and tawed hides for making or repairing harness formed part of the expenses for the carts. Carts were occasionally bought, but, as a rule, seem to have been fashioned and assembled on the manor.

The activities of the dairy called for frequent purchases of salt. The cloth for straining milk and covering cheese was bought on practically every manor, as well as cheese-presses, pans, dishes and other utensils. The dairywoman appears, on the Winchester manors, to have had charge of the wool, and so we find purchases of canvas or sacks in many places, charged to the dairy.

In the autumn, herring, bread and ale were frequently bought for the precariae of the manorial tenants.

Note 3 continued from preceding page.

High Clere, pp. 34-36 and 109-113; Knoyle, pp. 49-52 and 128-130; Knoyle Upton, pp. 60-61 and 138-140; Southwark, pp. 66-67 and 144; Stoke, pp. 73-75 and 151-152.

There was apparently much building and repairing taking place on the Winchester manors, and frequent purchases of materials are recorded. Lime, roof-tiles, laths, nails, lead, timber, twigs, hooks, hinges, padlocks, bolts, shingles and straw are among those recorded for the years 1289-1290, and 1290-1291. Not all of these were bought, of course, on any one manor, but an examination of the Expense Table<sup>1</sup> will show that the purchases for buildings formed a not inconsiderable percentage of the total outlay.

Besides these somewhat stereotyped classes of expenses, there were less usual ones on some manors. At Bitterne, for instance, there was a hiltre, ( an engine for catching salmon), which was repaired, in 1289-1290, at the trifling cost of 2s. 10½d.<sup>2</sup> The next year a new one was built which cost the large sum of L.15 15s. 4d.<sup>3</sup> Sometimes the mill was repaired. At Bitterne copper was bought for the foot of the spindle, and iron for making two new spindles.<sup>4</sup> At Southwark repairs for the mill cost 15s. 1d.<sup>5</sup>

There is no indication in the account rolls as to where purchases were made, but it is a reasonable inference that much buying of manorial necessities took place at the Fair of St. Giles. The frequent purchase of manufactured articles seems to show that there was a reliance on the skilled workers of the town for many things, and raises the question of the industrial self-sufficiency of the manor.

1. See Appendix III, Plate 7.

2. See Appendix I, p. 7.

3. Ibid., p. 84

4. Ibid., p. 7.

5. Ibid., p. 144.

As shown above,<sup>1</sup> seed-grain was purchased in 1290-1291 on almost every manor, but little in 1289-1290. There is no indication whether or not this came from other manors within the group or from the town.

The relation of expenses to the total income of the Winchester manorial group is as follows:-

1208-1209 <sup>2</sup>	expenses = 24%	of the total receipts
1289-1290 <sup>3</sup>	" = 16%	" " " "
1290-1291	" = 20%	" " " "

It will be shown below, that on certain manors the expenses were fairly evenly divided between services and purchases.<sup>4</sup> Assuming that about one half of the total expenses of all the manors were incurred in purchases, we may conclude that the latter would amount to 12%, 8% and 10% of the manorial income respectively, in each of these years. When this is compared with the income realized from the sale of produce, it will be seen that more was sold than bought on the Winchester manors, and that agriculture provided the bishop with a net money income, apart from money payments which he received from his tenants.

## 20. The Relation of Manorial Marketing to Economy.

The study of the manorial marketing of the bishopric of Winchester shows that commercial agriculture was being carried on, and that there was regular production for the market. The chief market, was undoubtedly, the town. Town and manor influenced each

1. See above, pp. 49.

2. See Hall, P.R. of W., pp. xlv-xlvii.

3. Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.

4. See below, pp. 118.

In the thirteenth century it would be difficult to decide whether commercial agriculture was the cause or result of town development -- it was probably both -- but in the beginning it must have been the ability of the manor to produce a surplus which made the commercial and industrial town possible. It is true, of course, that many medieval towns were partly agricultural and perhaps as self-sufficing as the manor; but this could hardly have been true of the towns where specialized commercial or industrial development had taken place.

The history of the development of town and manor may be summarized as follows:- In about the first century of the Christian era the Germanic peoples gave up their nomadic life, and entered upon a period of settled economy. The chief characteristics of this period, which lasted for about one thousand years, was the village. The inhabitants of a certain area usually lived in a nucleated village from which the men went out every day to cultivate the surrounding fields. The village was the economic, ecclesiastical, social and, to some extent, the legal unit. There was probably no loanable capital and little marketing in this stage.

It was during this period that the manor came into being. Free villages lost their freedom and became the possessions of lords. The manor and vill (that is, the settlement where the manorial tenants lived) were frequently coordinate units, although in the south of England one manor might include several vills, while in the sparsely populated north one vill might include two or more manors.

In the period from 1100 to 1500, western Europe passed into the stage of town economy. Villages and manors continued to exist during the greater part of this period, but from the beginning of the fifteenth century the signs of decay were plainly visible, and by the early sixteenth century the essential features of the manor, at least, had passed away.

From this it would appear that the manorial system flourished in England at a time when towns were first becoming an important factor in economic life. Manor and town doubtless influenced each other. The growing town, in order to exist, must get a food supply, and this was furnished by the manors of the vicinity, which thus became tributary to the town in an economic, and sometimes even in a political way. On the other hand, the rural lords and tenants were provided with a market for their surplus, and with economic and social opportunities which they would not have had without the flourishing urban centers.

It has been shown that both lords and peasants frequently engaged in trade in the towns, and so became conscious of the economic and cultural advantages of money economy. This led, in turn, to the desire of the peasant to commute his services; and the final decay of the manor, which came, in part, as a result of the system of commutation, was thus one of the direct results of the development of town economy.

Manorial marketing was, then, something which developed during the period of town economy, and was one of the things which made this possible. On the other hand, the growth of towns and the consequent demand for food, must have made for greater efficiency of cultivation, and an extension of money economy from towns

to rural districts.

The last stage in town development, that of metropolitan economy, came into existence, in Europe, at about the beginning of the sixteenth century and has lasted to the present. The manor had declined before this was well started, and so there is little or no direct connection between the two.

This chapter has dealt only with the commercial activities of the bishop of Winchester. An important question is whether the tenants did or did not also engage in trade. An answer will be attempted in the next chapter.



CHAPTER V

THE FREE CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS  
OF THE MANORIAL TENANT

MADE IN U.S.A.

## CHAPTER V.

The Free Contractual Relations of the Manorial Tenant

In the account of the agriculture on the Winchest manors given in Chapter II, we have observed that here, as elsewhere, much of the necessary work in the cultivation of the demesne was performed by the tenants as customary service. In this chapter the plan is to discuss certain of the non-customary activities of the manorial tenant, on the Winchest manors and elsewhere.

31. Money Payments made by Tenants to the Lord.

The chief occupation of the peasant was, of course, the cultivation of his own holding. Information on this subject is as scanty as that on the cultivation of the demesne is plentiful; but the main features are well understood and need no emphasis here. The question whether the manorial tenant did or did not engage in commercial agriculture, is, however, to be given some attention, and an answer suggested.

A study of manorial account rolls makes it clear that tenants paid money to their lords on many occasions. The chief of these payments were fines, rents, customary payments and money in commutation of customary service. On the manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester, in the thirteenth century, almost one half of the total income came from these items. At Harwell, for instance, almost fifty-one per cent of the receipts of the manor, amounting to L.26. 10s. 3d., came from the tenants;<sup>1</sup> while at Bitterne they paid L.15. 9s. 1d., or thirty per cent of the total income.<sup>2</sup> The

1. See Appendix I, pp. 100-106.

2. Ibid., pp. 1-12. See below, Chapter V for a detailed account of money payments on the Winchester manors.

tenants of Ramsey Abbey paid rents in money as well as produce;<sup>1</sup> and, indeed, the use of money appears to have been widespread and to have existed in England at an early date.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to payments made to the lord, the peasant needed money to purchase necessities for his household and land. A study of the manorial marketing of the lord shows that the manor was by no means a self-sufficing community.<sup>3</sup> Many things were purchased for use in the cultivation of the demesne, and it is a reasonable inference that the villein also found it necessary to buy on a smaller scale for his smaller holding.

The point of interest here, is this. What were the sources of supply which enabled the peasant to meet these demands for money. The answer seems to be that he realized a money income either from the sale of his surplus produce or as wages for work performed for the lord. We shall deal first with the subject of tenant marketing.

### 22. Manorial marketing of the tenants.

In view of the payments which the manorial tenant was called upon to pay there can be little doubt that he felt it not only desirable, but necessary, to obtain a money income from the sale of his surplus produce. It is unfortunate that a record of the trading activities of the peasant was not made. It is only when he breaks some national assize or manorial custom that the veil is for a moment lifted, and we get a glimpse of his social and economic life.

1. Neilson, Ramsey Abbey Lands, pp. 20-21, etc.

2. See below, Chapter VI, pp. 127-134.

3. See above, Chapter IV.

(A) The Sale of Grain and Beer

The largest amount of evidence of sale comes in connection with infractions of the assize of ale. The right enforce this assize was, by the thirteenth century, in the hands of feudal lords almost everywhere.<sup>1</sup> Persons selling "against the assize" were amerced in the manorial courts, so it is here we find evidence of sale by the tenants.

On the Winchester manors, from the early years of the thirteenth century ale was brewed for sale as well as consumption. In 1208-1209 we find the Bishop of Winchester enforcing the assize.<sup>2</sup> In 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 the commonest offence recorded in the court rolls is that of breaking the assize of ale. At Bitterne in the year 1289-1290 fifteen persons were amerced from 3d. to 6d. each for selling ale by an unsealed measure.<sup>3</sup> At Knoyle forty-five persons were convicted of selling against the assize.<sup>4</sup> At Stoke, 1289-1290, fines amounting to 7s. 3d. were paid by nineteen tenants,<sup>5</sup> and at High Clere six persons paid an aggregate of 3s. 3d. for the same offence.<sup>6</sup>

There is little evidence as to where the manorial brewers sold their ale. At Harwell the bailiff or reeve bought some for the precarias in the autumn, spending 15s. in 1289-1290,<sup>7</sup> and 16s. 7d. in 1290-1291,<sup>8</sup> for this purpose. On this manor there was a tavern from which the bishop derived a small revenue,<sup>9</sup> and it may be that there were taverns on other manors. If so they doubtless bought beer from the ale-wives and others, for re-sale. Taverns in the towns, such as Basingstoke, Southampton

1. See below, Chapter VI, pp. 137-138.

2. See P.R. of W., pp. 41, 56, etc.

3. See Appendix I, pp. 3-5.

4. Ibid., pp. 46-49.

5. Ibid., p. 72.

6. Ibid., p. 34.

7. Ibid., p. 28.

8. Ibid., p. 104.

9. It was 2s. 2d. in 1289-1290 and 1s. 5d. in 1290-91. Ibid., pp. 24 and 100.

or Winchester, would also be customers for the ale of the rural brewer. On market days the sale would be specially heavy in the tavern, and, perhaps, out of it. During the seventeen days of the Fair of St. Giles much ale and beer must have been consumed, and it is a reasonable inference that much of it was supplied by the manors of the bishopric.

Ale would probably be required for the seneschal and bailiff on their visits to the manor. Migratory workmen such as plasterers, carpenters and masons also needed supplies, which they bought themselves or received from the bailiff or reeve. Tenants, such as cottars, who held little land probably depended on others for the brewing of their ale. Waitland has estimated that from one to one and one half acres of land was required to provide the average person with a supply of beer for one year.<sup>1</sup> There can be little doubt that the amount of land held by some men would not permit them, at this rate, to raise sufficient oats and barley to provide their families with drink.

The manufacture of beer, both for consumption and sale, appears to have been widespread and unrestricted on the Winchester manors. The use of grain for this purpose was apparently not questioned by the bishop. Although there is no evidence in the account rolls for the sale of grain by the Winchester tenants, the sale of ale seems to show that they were free to dispose of their surplus as they chose. This surplus was probably never very great. It would very likely be sold at the nearest market.

1. Domesday Book and Beyond, p. 440.

On the manor belonging to the monastery of Gloucester, in the last half of the thirteenth century much ale was brewed for sale. The tenants of this manorial group paid toll to the Abbot when they brewed more than they needed for consumption. Sometimes the lord gets one tun of beer, sometimes more, occasionally less. Often he prefers to take money instead of the payment in kind. The records of almost every Gloucester manor show that this toll was paid by many tenants. At Boxwell<sup>1</sup> the lord received one penny, or its value in ale, from every tenant who brewed for sale. At Hinham<sup>2</sup> each "brewer" was supposed to give eight gallons to the lord and another eight to his servants. At Buckholt<sup>3</sup> the toll was five gallons for some tenants and as high as sixteen gallons for others. The toll at Aldsworth was four gallons; at Coln St. Aldwines and Duntessbourne it was four gallons or the price of them. Not only did the imposition differ from one manor to another, but also, frequently, from one tent to another on the same manor; due, perhaps, to the fact that different tenants brewed different amounts.

While these instances do not show that the peasants on the Gloucester manors were allowed to sell their grain, they do show that they were allowed to make it into beer to be sold. There is no apparent reason why those who did not wish to brew beer sale for sale should not have disposed of their grain in some other way; or why those who did brew should have used their entire surplus for this purpose.

1. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestriae, vol. III, p. 98.
2. Ibid., p. 117.
3. Ibid., p. 121.



## B. The Sale of Livestock and Miscellaneous Commodities.

The sale of livestock was permitted on the manor, subject to certain limitations. Manorial records seem to indicate that practically everywhere the permission of the lord for the sale of cattle was required. On the Winchester manors such was the custom, apparently, for at Bitterne, 1290-1291, William Edred was amerced 12 d. for selling an ox without licence, and William le Prute 6d. for the same offence.<sup>1</sup> These are the only examples of sale of livestock I have found in the Winchester account rolls, but they are sufficient to indicate the existence of the custom.

On the manors belonging to the Monastery of Gloucester, in the thirteenth century the lord's permission was always required for the sale of cattle and horses. At Buckland,<sup>2</sup> Guiting<sup>3</sup> and Hartpury<sup>4</sup> tenants were forbidden to sell horse or ox without leave; and at Hartpury both buyer and seller paid fourpence to the lord, as toll. At Churcham<sup>5</sup> toll for a horse sold with shoes was fourpence; for a colt without shoes only twopence was demanded. Frequently no toll was exacted when animals were sold on the manor, but only when the sale was extra-manorial.<sup>6</sup>

The sale of livestock presented a somewhat special problem to the lord of the manor. It was the common practice to have the demesne ploughed, at least in part, by the teams of the tenants; and so it was necessary to guard against too great a depletion of the cattle.

1. See Appendix I, p. 80.

2. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestriae, vol. III, p. 62.

3. Ibid., p. 65.

4. Ibid., p. 78. See also pp. 88 and 212 for similar cases.

5. Ibid., p. 138. See also pp. 140, 151, 159, 165, 172, etc.

6. Ibid., pp. 159, 186, 191, 197, 200, 204.



A few other instances of tenant marketing have been found. At Grossall, in Staffordshire, a certain William Jace was amerced fourpence in the manorial court for selling meat at an excessive price.<sup>1</sup> On the manors of Woodspene and Estgarston, in Berkshire, men were convicted of the same offence.<sup>3</sup> Beer brewed at Grossall was not to be sold for more than one penny per quart, or fourpence per gallon.

At Bitterne, 1288-1290, John atte Pile was fined three-pence for selling acorns without permission.<sup>3</sup> This looks like a restriction on the part of the lord. But it is unlikely, I think, that the acorns belonged to the man who sold them. The nature of the commodity leads to the opinion that they belonged to the lord, or perhaps to the tenants in common, and that the offence was more in the nature of trespass or theft than simply a disregard of manorial custom.

Apart from these instances, I have found no evidence of restriction of tenant marketing by the lord. May we not argue from the silence of the records on this point that such restrictions did not exist? If they had, would not numerous breaches of the law occur which would necessitate proceedings in the manorial courts?

It may be that names of persons indicate commercial and industrial specialization which would lead to trade. On the Winchester manors the following surnames occur:- Miller, Hayward,

1. See Hone, The Manor and Manorial Records, p.301.

2. Ibid., pp. 160-162.

3.. See Appendix I, p.4.

Polter, Tanner, Carpenter, Parker, Smith, Shepherd, Oxhurde, Lambhurde, Fisher, Clerk, Tayllur, Chancellor, Cornmongre and Fleasmongre.<sup>1</sup> Many of these indicate industrial specialization, either of the persons themselves, or of their ancestors, and the last two seem to show commercial specialization. In all cases these are tenants, as shown by the fact that for some reason or other, they appeared in the manorial court. It is quite likely, of course, that some of these persons sold only their services, but on the other hand, some of them probably sold commodities. The cornmonger and fleshmonger were perhaps men who bought the surplus grain and livestock of the men on the manor, for re-sale in the town.

1. See Appendix I, pp. 3, 116, 93, 5, 80, 91, 92, 17, 91, 93, 26, 35, 93, respectively. I have tried to estimate the money income of a virgater on the Winchester manors in the year 1290-1291. In doing this, I am aware that it can be nothing but a rough guess, but even so, it may prove suggestive. For the yield of grain, and prices of grain and livestock, I have used the averages found for the whole Winchester group. (See Appendix III, Plates 5 and 6). These, of course, are too high for some manors and too low for others, but are probably the best ones to use for this purpose. I have assumed a virgate to be thirty acres, although doubtless it was often more or less than this.

Out of thirty acres, twenty would be under crop in any one year. We may assume that ten of these would be in wheat and the others in barley or rye, or both. I have assumed the following, which, I think is reasonable.

Wheat,	10	acres
Barley,	7	"
Oats,	3	"

We know, at least, that the bishop's demeene fields were frequently sown with all three crops the same year. The following estimate may be made. (In calculating the amounts used for seed and consumption I have used more generous figures than would probably always be true. But the error, if any, will cause the estimate of the virgater's income to be more conservative than was strictly true. Allowances may be made, of course).

*See next page.*

## 1. Footnote, (continued from p. 108).

Wheat, 10 acres.

Yield from 10 acres = 10 times  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bushels = 75 bushels  
 Consumption by a family of 5 persons, at one quarter of wheat  
 per head = 40 bushels.  
 Seed for 10 acres at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre = 35 bushels.  
 Surplus for sale = - - - - - 10 bushels.  
 Income from 10 bu. of wheat at 5s. 9d. per bu. = L. 2. 17. 6

Barley, 7 acres

Yield from 7 acres = 7 times  $10\frac{1}{2}$  bushels =  $73\frac{1}{2}$  bushels  
 Consumption in the form of beer = 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels  
 (This is allowing a family of five persons  
 2 gallons of beer per day. One bushel of  
 barley, on the average makes 18 gallons of  
 beer).

Amount used for seeding 7 acres at 4 bu. per acre = 28 bushels  
 Surplus for sale = 5 bushels  
 Income from 5 bu. of barley at 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per bu. = L. 1. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Oats, 3 acres.

Yield from 3 acres of oats = 3 x 9 bu. = 27 bushels.  
 Amount used to feed an ox and a cow  
 for 21 weeks in winter = 14 bushels.  
 Amount used for seed = 3 x 4 bu. = 12 bushels.  
 Surplus for sale = 1 bushel  
 Income from sale of one bu. of oats. = 2s. 9d.

	L.	s.	d.
Total income from sale of grain	=	3.	17. 6.
		1.	2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			2. 9
		4.	2. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

This income would be higher if the surplus barley were made into beer to be sold, for a gallon of beer sold for fourpence. If the virgater had no cow he would have 7 bushels more oats to sell, yielding an additional income of 19s. 3d. (This estimate of the amount of grain needed for an ox or cow is taken from Walter of Henley. It is generally conceded that his estimate was large).

A family of five persons, possessing one cow, would have milk and cheese, and, possibly, some meat from the increase. If the calves were sold, the money income would be increased a little. Many manorial tenants owned some pigs and sheep. A few shillings might be realized from the sale of one or two of these. The garden produce might also yield a small income.

I think it would be a conservative estimate, taking all things into consideration, to place the virgater's annual net income at L. 4 10s. 0d. Of this, he paid a few shillings to the lord for rent. (Usually from four to six shillings). He paid, say one shilling for fines in the manorial court, and a few shillings to the church. It would seem that he had an ample money income with which to discharge these obligations, and to purchase necessities for himself and his family. For Maitland's estimate of the amount of land required to support an individual, see Domesday Book and Beyond, pp. 436-443.

### 23. The Attitude of Manorial Lords to Marketing of the Tenants.

I have nowhere been able to find a specific law, either permitting or prohibiting peasant marketing in medieval England. If it were forbidden, it would doubtless be by the manorial lords or by the gild regulations of the towns.

Among the demands made at Smithfield, in 1381, during the Great Revolt of that year, is that of market rights. Whether they were here demanding the abolition of restrictions imposed by feudal lords or town gilds we are not informed, but it was probably the latter. Speaking of this revolt, one writer says that the grant of the King to allow manumitted serfs to buy and sell freely everywhere was a blow to the manorial system, in which the permission of the lord had to be obtained before such transactions could take place.<sup>1</sup> But on what authority does he make this statement? I have been unable to find any evidence of the prohibition he mentions except in the case of cattle, and here the problem is somewhat different.<sup>2</sup> Rogers was of the opinion that peasants bought and sold freely. In one place he says, "I do not remember to have met with any instance in which the tenants of any manor were constrained to buy and sell in the lord's market, although it is common to find the obligation to grind at the lord's mill or make malt in the lord's oast."<sup>3</sup>

1. See Kriehn, Studies in the Social Revolt of 1381, American Historical Review, vol.VII, pp. 254-285 and 458-484.
2. See above, pp. 106.
3. Rogers, Agriculture and Prices, vol.I, p.141.

It would seem, then, as if the lords did not, on the whole restrict the marketing of their tenants. Indeed it seems certain that they must have often encouraged it, for, from at least the beginning of the thirteenth century they were willing, here and there, to commute labor services and payments in kind for money. They would probably not wish to restrict the very activity which enabled the tenants to make these money payments.

A piece of positive evidence concerning peasant marketing comes from a royal ordinance on taxation in the reign of Henry III. Taxes on movable property were being imposed but some exceptions are noted, among them being the arms, tools, food, and farm products of the peasants, not for sale. This was a national ordinance, and implies widespread sale by villeins.

#### 24. Town Restrictions placed upon the Marketing of Goods by Manorial Tenants.

We have seen the attitude of the lord. How did the towns regard the marketing of the peasants? Again we are forced to use the argument from silence, but not entirely. Some fragmentary evidence exists to show that peasants did come to buy and sell in the towns. To take the argument from silence first. Whenever a market or fair was held, there was also held a court - the court of "pie-powder" or pie-de-poudre, the business of which was to try persons who were accused of violating any of the laws or ordinances of the fair. Cases of all kinds were tried here.

1. See Stubbs, Select Charters, p. 355. *36. Writ for the Collection of the Fifteenth.*

Sometimes what appear to have been the most trivial misdemeanours brought a man or woman to the pie-powder court, but nowhere do we find evidence that any peasant was even taken before that body for having traded at the fiar or market without leave. It is true, of course, that, in the towns, very sharp distinctions were usually made between members of the Gild Merchant and non-members, the former being accorded many privileges not granted to the latter. But a man who labored under disadvantages when trading in the town was in this undesirable position simply because he did not belong to the Gild Merchant, and not, as far as we know, because he might happen to be a villein from a local manor. All non-gildsmen were regarded as strangers or foreigners, whether Englishmen or not, and there is no evidence that the towns cared what was the social status of such men. In brief, then, one seems justified in saying that the towns never prohibited certain men from trading simply because they happened to be peasants. If there had been some general rule imposing such prohibition on them, the court records would undoubtedly contain evidence of it, for, like all other laws, it would frequently have been violated. The lack of such evidence probably means that laws to this effect never existed.

Fragmentary evidence, much of which unfortunately is not conclusive, exists, which seems to show that the country people took their part in trading. Some of this goes back beyond the Conquest. A law of Athelstan <sup>1</sup> of about the year 925, reads that

1. Laws of Athelstan, (circa, A.D. 935). Cap. 12.



no property of the value of twenty pence or over is to be bought outside a town. This law was evidently found to be impractical, for it was repealed in the same reign. Some years later, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066, it was ordained that, "Three miles on every side beyond a city, no man ought to do marketing with another. But when he has reached the city, then let there be for him the common right of market, as well for the poor man as the rich."<sup>1</sup> Who were the "poor man" who might wish to come to the city in order to sell in the market?

Alaw of William the Conqueror<sup>2</sup> orders that no live cattle are to be bought or sold except within cities, and then before three faithful witnessess. Evidently cattle had been sold without the cities, and dead stock might still be sold there.

The Kenfig Ordinances for the year 1330, read in one part as follows, "It is ordained that no stranger shall buy any corn in the market until the portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses are served, except gentlemen for their own household, upon pain of amerciament."<sup>3</sup> The strangers referred to might mean either foreign merchants, or else the lesser and poorer people from without the towns.<sup>4</sup> If the latter, they must have had some money with which to buy the corn. That the peasants of the thirteenth century knew of the advantage to be gained from trading is shown by the following passage.---"For it often happens that servants and provosts, by themselves, make merchandise with their lords'

1. Laws of Edward the Confessor, Appendix. Harl. MSSS. 746.

2. Laws of William the Conqueror, III. Cap. 10.

3. See Gild Merchant, vol.II, p.134.

4. I have made no attempt, in this chapter, to distinguish between freemen and villeins as traders. There does not appear to be any evidence that the towns recognized any differences in status of the country people.



money to their own profit, and not to the profit of their lord, and that is not lawful."<sup>1</sup> Evidently, too, they liked to attend the fairs and markets and sometimes did so to the detriment of their lords' interests, as shown by the following passage: "No shepherd ought to leave his sheep to go to fairs, or markets, or to wrestling matches, or to wakes, or to the tavern, without asking leave."<sup>2</sup>

In 1348 the Monastery of Gloucester complained that the town of Bristol made it pay toll unlawfully on horses, oxen and sheep, "and for one quarter of corn one penny and a half-penny if any of their men brought corn there to be sold."<sup>3</sup> This looks as if the officials of the monastery complained both for themselves and on behalf of its tenants and that these tenants were in the habit of selling corn in Bristol.

The distinction between merchants and others selling produce is shown in the Charter of 1349 by which Edward III extended the privileges of the Fair of St. Giles. During the sixteen days of this great fair no merchant or other was to buy or sell within seven leagues of the town of Winchester.<sup>4</sup>

It is from the records of London that we obtain the best information on this subject. The food supply of the city must have been drawn largely from the surrounding territory. Evidently the people who bought corn and cattle from the country people who came

1. Walter of Henley, Husbandry, p. 33.

2. Ibid., p. 115.

3. Placita de Juratis et Assisis, 32 Henry III, m. 24 d. This may, of course, refer to the corn belonging to the monastery, but I think that, as a rule, the bailiffs had charge of this.

4. Kitchin, Charter of Ed. III concerning St. Giles Fair at Winchester, 1349.

to sell, had been in the habit of treating them unfairly, for steps were taken to remedy the evil. In Liber Albus, a fourteenth and fifteenth century account of the customs, etc., of London, we read,<sup>1</sup> "And whereas some buyers and brokers of corn buy corn in the City of country folks who bring it into the City to sell, and give, on the bargain (being made) a penny or a half-penny by way of earnest; and tell the peasants to take the corn to their house and that there they shall receive their pay. - And when they come (there) and think to have their payment directly, the buyer says that his wife at his house has gone out and taken the key of the room so that he cannot get at his money; but that the other must go away and come again soon and receive his pay. And when he comes back a second time, then the buyer is not to be found; or else, if he is found, he feigns something else, by reason whereof the poor men cannot have their money, - - - and by such evil delays on the part of the buyer, the poor men lose half their pay in expenses before they are fully settled with." The penalty incurred by anyone who should violate this ordinance was severe, and the same punishment was to be meted out to any person treating the peasants unjustly when they came to sell cattle. We read, "And whereas some butchers do buy beasts of country folks, and, as soon as they have the beasts in their houses, kill them, and then at their own pleasure delay the peasants of their pay; or else tell them that they may take their beasts:- It is provided that the penalty, which, in such cases, is as to buyers and brokers of corn ordained, shall be incurred by such butchers as shall be

1. Muhimenta Gildhallae Londoniensis, vol.I, (Liber Albus), p.261.

attainted thereof."<sup>1</sup>

These ordinances seem to reveal beyond a doubt that many men bringing corn and cattle into the City were "poor men", by which term we are probably to understand that they were men trading independently in a small way, and not men who were simply doing carrying services for their lords. It is unlikely, I think, that the Londoners would have dared to use the methods here described with men who were the representatives of the nobles or gentry; that is, the manorial lords, of the surrounding counties. Their victims were evidently men whose only recourse, in case of a grievance, was an appeal to the city officials, and the Ordinances show that they must have been present in sufficient numbers to make their complaints effective.

In 1378 it was ordained that no one go out of the City of London into the country to buy lambs, but the owners of the lambs were to bring them to the city themselves. Many villeins owned sheep and lambs. One of the commonest manorial customs was that tenants' sheep should be folded on the lord's lands. It is probable that many of those who brought lambs to London were peasants.

#### 26. Conclusion as to tenant marketing.

Evidence so scattered in point of time and place, is, obviously, not conclusive. It is to be hoped that a further study of medieval records will bring more to light. To summarize, we

1. Munimenta Gildhallae Londoniensis, vol.I. (Liber Albus), p.263. Folio 198 b. This and the preceding quotation are the translations of the Editor, H.T.Riley. The word he translates "peasants" or "country people" is "paisauntz" in the original.

may say that what evidence we have seems to indicate that marketing of manorial tenants was not restricted by the lord, (except in the case of horses and cattle); nor was it restricted by the towns, except that there was a distinction drawn between gildsmen and non-gildsmen, in the matter of tolls and privileges.

On the Winchester manorial group, which is the special interest of this thesis, we find that the tenants sold ale and oxen. There is no evidence of restriction of sale of grain or any other commodity. It seems certain, therefore, that the considerable sums of money which were paid to the bishop as rents, fines and tolls were made possible, chiefly, by the commercial activities of the manorial tenants.

## 26. Money wages earned by the tenants of the bishopric of Winchester.

The greater part of the money paid to the bishop of Winchester by his tenants was evidently gained in trade. But a certain part of it resulted from money wages which were earned in working for the lord.

On the Winchester manors some persons, such as the smith, swineherd, carter and ploughman, earned a fixed annual stipend, and others were paid wages for task work which they performed. Sometimes this was work by the day, and sometimes by the "piece", such as threshing and winnowing grain, which was paid for by the quarter and bushel. Certain manorial servants were allowed a remission of their rents of assize during their year of office. Chief of these were the reeve, carter, ploughman and oxherd. A considerable part of the expenses incurred on each manor were

payments (money payments, remission of rent, or payments in kind) for work, regular and occasional, performed on the manor. The following analysis of the expense account of the manor of Bitterne, 1289-1290, illustrates this point.<sup>1</sup>

	L.	s.	d.
Remission of rent to reeve, ploughmen and parker, for the year,		11.	0
Paid as wages, to the under-bailiff	2.	3.	11.
Wages to tenants for work performed on the manor	7.	12.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ .
For wages of non-manorial craftsmen for work on the manor	1.	3.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
For materials and wages of the smith		13.	3.
For food allowances to manorial tenants	3.	6.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
Expenses of the seneschal		6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Expenses of the bailiff		2.	6
Total expenses for service rendered	16.	10.	3
Expenses for purchases	2.	6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Total expenses of the manor	18.	16.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

These figures show that about 88 per cent of the expenses of the manor were for service rendered. Not all of this, of course, was earned by manorial tenants. They received in actual money payments about one half of the total expended for service.

An analysis of the expenses on the manor of Harwell, 1290-1291, is as follows:-<sup>2</sup>

	L.	s.	d.
Remission of rent to the reeve and four ploughmen		17.	0
Amount spent for food allowances	2.	13.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
For money wages of manorial tenants for service rendered	2.	6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Total expenses for all service rendered	5.	16.	11.
Purchases	4.	12.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
Total expenses	10.	9.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

1. Appendix I, pp. 1-12.

2. Appendix I, pp. 100-103.



Here the total spent for service is L. 5. 16. 11, or 44 per cent of the entire expense account. The tenants actually receive about one third of this as money wages.

The income of the tenant from money wages of this kind was not great. That obtained from marketing must have been of considerably greater importance to him. At Harwell, for instance, the total amount paid to the bishop by the tenants, was L. 26. 10s. 3d. Of this only L.2. 6s. 6½d. could possibly have come from the wages received for work on the manor. But although not considerable, these money wages show the existence of money economy, and a non-customary side of manorial life. The following short description of the nature of the work performed may be of interest.

In the busy harvest season men were hired to reap and bind the grain.<sup>1</sup> At Stoke, twenty-six cottars were hired at one farthing each, per day, "to reap the lord's grain".<sup>2</sup> Men were also hired in many places to mow the meadows.<sup>3</sup> At Knoyle, seventy-four acres of meadow were cut, as task work, for 18s. 8½; that is, at 3½d. per acre. The hay from these same acres was carted, as task work, for 6s. 6½d.<sup>4</sup> Threshing and winnowing was performed by the tenants of every Winchester manor.<sup>5</sup> At Knoyle, 1289-1290,<sup>6</sup> we read that a total of L. 3. 10s. 8½d. is spent for the purpose, Carting within the manor,<sup>7</sup> and shearing the sheep<sup>8</sup> was also, some-

1. See Appendix I, pp.18, 51, 52, 61, 74, 94, 113, 130.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 74.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 39, 44, 61, 83, 130.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 28, 51, 61, 82, 94, 103, 113, 129-130.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 51.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 144.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 52, 130.

times, paid service.

Ploughing was usually performed by customary labor, but occasionally we find it paid for. Evidently ploughing on Saturdays was not usually required, according to the custom of the Winchester manors, but sometimes, owing to an excess of holy days, or rainy weather, it became necessary. When such was the case it was paid for at 2d. or 3d. per day.<sup>1</sup>

There was much building and repairing to be done on the manor, and this was performed in part, apparently, by the tenants, as task work. Such service might be carrying lime, roof-tiles, stones, etc., collecting straw for thatching; digging, sawing planks, cutting or collecting twigs; repairing hedges, gates, walls, etc. Much of the work, especially in the case of new buildings, was done by craftsmen, such as masons,<sup>2</sup> plasterers, plumbers, thatchers, and their journeymen.<sup>3</sup>

Besides the more or less occasional task work, there were certain manorial tenants who had regular work to perform, receiving a small annual wage, or a remission of rent, (or both), in return. Chief of these were the smith, carter, ploughman, shepherd, oxherd, swineherd, hayward and dairymaid. The usual wage

1. Appendix I, pp. 35, 73, 110, 151. Tenants of Ramsey Abbey were not required to plough on Saturdays. See Neilson, Ramsey Abbey Lands, p. 64.
2. Ibid., p. 84.
3. Ibid., pp. 7, 18, 38, 66, 83, 84. I have assumed that such craftsmen and journeymen were not manorial tenants, but probably men hired from some town, such as Winchester or Southampton. It would seem that such a degree of specialization would not be found on the manor.



of the carter was 3s., and the ploughman received the same. The cowherd or oxherd received from 2s. to 6s.; the shepherd and hayward usually 2s. or 3s. per annum. The dairymaid received 1s. 6d. or 2s. per annum, as a rule.<sup>1</sup> These manorial servants also received allowances in kind, such as grain, cheese, a lamb, fleece, pig, etc.

Next to the purely agricultural pursuits the work of the smith was the most important on the manor. He frequently received an annual wage from the lord, chiefly in money, but also, sometimes, in kind, and besides these he received a certain amount of money for occasional service. His chief work was to fashion the ironwork for the ploughs and carts, and to repair and replace it when necessary. For instance, in 1290 the smith at Bitterne received 3s. 8d. for making the ironwork for the ploughs for the year, and the next year received 3s. 7d. for the same work.<sup>2</sup> The smith at Harwell received 4s. for this service.<sup>3</sup>

Manorial officials also received money wages, chief of these were the reeve, bailiff and seneschal. The first was probably always a manorial tenant. During his term of office his rent was remitted, in addition to his stipendium in money and kind. Remission of rent was also commonly used in paying other manorial servants.<sup>4</sup>

The bailiff and seneschal were probably not manorial tenants, and so need not be considered further here.

1. See Table showing wages of manorial officials, Appendix III, Plate 8.
2. Appendix I, pp. 5, 82.
3. Ibid., p. 27.
4. Appendix I, pp. 1, 13, 24, 31, 42, et. al.

To summarize then, we may say that part of the income of the Winchester manorial tenants came from work which was performed on a purely contractual basis. It was not customary service. The next section is devoted to a consideration of the commutation of customary service found on the Winchester manors.

27. The Relation of Commutation and Other Money Payments, to Tenant Marketing.

Commutation of services for money payments is found in many manorial records. It existed very early in England,<sup>1</sup> and increased as time went on, until, by about 1450, the process was complete.

There is a direct connection between tenant marketing and commutation of services, since the latter meant money payments to the lord. The peasant would probably earn money in one of two ways,--either as wages received for "task-work", (that is, piece work, or work not regarded as customary labor), or through the sale of his surplus produce. There is ample evidence for the former,<sup>3</sup> and some for the latter.<sup>4</sup> The amount of rent paid to the lord was small when compared with the yield of the land and the peasant must have realized the possibility of improving his condition by increasing his production, with a view to selling the surplus.

1. E.G., averpenny and wodepenny, paid as early as 1183 on the manors of the Bishopric of Durham.
2. It is also possible that some persons on the manors received money from members of their families who had gone to live in the towns.
3. See below, pp. 45-50, 35-39.
4. See above, pp. 12-14.

On the eight Winchester manors which have been the object of special study there were many money payments made by the tenants,<sup>1</sup> but little commutation. On five out of the eight manors we find no commutation at all,<sup>2</sup> and on the other three only sixteen instances in two years, amounting in all to L. 4. 19s. 5d. On the manor of Crawley in 1290 Richard Capellum paid two shillings for commutation of the works of six acres of land,<sup>3</sup> and a like amount in 1291 for the same.<sup>4</sup> At High Clere "the men of Havekle" were excused from their customary mowing of the meadow of Wolvesey in return for payment of seventeen shillings. On the same manor the customary payment of potfolda was commuted for two shillings.<sup>5</sup> On the large manor of Knoyle there were eight persons, each of whom paid four shillings to commute services for one year.<sup>6</sup> The account also records that William Uppehille paid nothing in 1290, because he performed his works.<sup>7</sup> Roger Hufly and Walter Holle paid 5s. 5d. for remission of the works of villein land which they held.<sup>8</sup>

In 1208-1209 the amount of money received in commutation of services from thirty-one manors in the Winchester group was only L. 10. 17s. 3d. "The very gradual extension of this practice of

1. See below, Chapter V.

2. Stoke, Southwark, Upton Knoyle, Bitterne and Harwell.

3. Appendix I, p. 14.

4. Ibid., p. 91.

5. Ibid., pp. 32 and 108.

6. Ibid., pp. 44 and 131.

7. Ibid., p. 4.

8. Ibid., p. 44.

paying money instead of rendering service is one of the most interesting features of the accounts during the next hundred and forty years. The practice gradually makes its appearance in nearly all manors and slowly increases, but even in 1348 it does not reach a very considerable amount".<sup>1</sup>

The small amount of commutation found on the Winchester manors may be due to the fact that it was discouraged by the lord. Manorial marketing (of the lord) was very well developed here, and it was doubtless well understood that a greater profit would accrue from using customary service for cultivation than from the relatively small amount of money which would result from commutation of services.

But it may also be that the considerable money payments found on the Winchester manorial group are themselves evidences of commutation, which took place before the thirteenth century and of which no record remains. They may be commutation for labor, or payments in kind. Concerning the latter it may be observed that very few are found on the Winchester manors in the thirteenth century.

Commutation had not gone very far anywhere in England by the end of the thirteenth century. On a group of episcopal manors we should expect to find less than on a lay group, because of the greater wealth, stability and conservatism usually found in ecclesiastical foundations.<sup>2</sup>

1. Hall, Introduction to P.R. of W. 1208-1209. In 1289-1290 and 1290-1291 it was L.3. 18s. 5d. and L.1. 1s. Od. respectively, on three manors. I have not the figures for the whole group.
2. Gray, however, questions this view of ecclesiastical manors. See English Historical Review, vol. XXIX, pp. 625-651 for his article, The Commutation of Villein Services in England.

But, even though direct evidence of commutation of services and payments in kind for money is lacking for many of the Winchester manors, we have seen that money economy existed there. Gray<sup>1</sup> has stressed the existence of money economy on the manor, quite apart from the question of the commutation of service. His view is supported by the above evidence presented by the Winchester manorial group.

### 28. Conclusion

The material presented in this chapter shows the use of money on the Winchester manors from at least the beginning of the thirteenth century, but shows little direct evidence of commutation of services. Rents and court revenue formed a considerable part of the total income of the manors. The manorial tenant raised some of the money with which he paid the lord from wages received from employment on the demesne; but the greater part of it undoubtedly came from engaging in trade. There is both positive and negative evidence that the small landholder sold his surplus produce, thus obtaining a money income.

The importance of the commercial activity of the manorial tenant is twofold. In the first place, the opportunities afforded by commercial agriculture, and an appreciation of the economic and cultural advantages of a money income, made the tenant unwilling to work for the lord on the old customary basis. He preferred to commute services for money, and took advantage of every opportunity to do so. As soon as this happened, the manorial system was being undermined. It is probably not too much to say that the develop-

1. Gray, The Commutation of Villein Services in England  
English Historical Review, vol.XXIX, pp.625-651.

ment of the town market, with all that meant for the rural landholder, was the chief factor in the decay of the manor.

In the second place, the development of the town depended on the ability of the manor to supply some part of its needs. The direct dependence of town on country must have varied greatly in different parts of England; a large town such as London or Bristol being more dependent than a small agricultural one such as Farnham. The development here was, probably, that the marketing of the manorial lord first supplied the town; but it could not have been long before the tenants, too, realized the advantages of trade and began to produce for the market.

From this consideration of the sources of the peasants' money income, we pass, in the next chapter, to a discussion of how some of this was spent.

CHAPTER VI

MONEY PAYMENTS MADE BY THE MANORIAL  
TENANT TO THE LORD



## CHAPTER VI.

Money Payments Made by the Tenants to the Lord.

As stated in the preceding chapter, the manorial tenants made many money payments to the lord. It is the purpose of this chapter to give an account of such payments found on the Winchester manors in the thirteenth century. It was stated above that payments of money by manorial tenants probably have a close connection with tenant-marketing, and it is with this in mind that the present chapter is undertaken. The emphasis will be on the place of money payments in the economy of the manor, rather than on their historical or legal significance.

39. Rents of Assize and Recognitions

The chief money payments are rents of assize,<sup>1</sup> which form a considerable part of the income from the manorial group. These are fixed rents paid for land and dwellings. On the account rolls no details of the rent paid by individual tenants are given, but simply the total amount. A rental of Witney, however, shows that on that manor a messuage rented at a sum varying from three pence to one shilling per year, and an acre of land for sixpence.

1. For the detailed accounts of rents of assize and recognitions, see Appendix I, pp. 1, 13, 24, 31, 42, 59, 65, 68, 78, 89, etc.
2. Rental of Witney. Rentals and Surveys, Ecclesiastical commission, Various.

The following figures show the relation of assize rents to the total income. They are based on a study of the entire manorial group.<sup>1</sup>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Receipts</u>	<u>Rent of Assize</u>	<u>Per cent of Total Receipts represented by Rent of Assize</u>
1208-1209	L.2720. 6s. 3½d.	L.899. 3s. 5d.	33 1/3 per cent
1289-1290	L.4698. 14s. 10d.	L.1229. 11s. 0d.	26 per cent
1290-1291	L.5333. 3s. 7d.	L.1376. 16s. 2d.	25 per cent

This analysis shows that from one-fourth to one-third of the total income came from fixed money rents. In the latter part of the thirteenth century the actual amount accounted for in this way is greater than in the earlier part, but it forms a smaller proportion of the total receipts.

The increased income from assize rents is due to the increasing area of settlement which was taking place, apparently throughout the thirteenth century. The account roll for 1208-1209 shows that additional payments were being made for encroachment on the waste land, and the bailiff's accounts for the years 1289-1291 contain hundreds of such entries. The extra payments in any one year are recorded as Incrementum, and this is added to the redditus assisae the following year, so that the amount of fixed rent constantly increases. A typical example of this is found at High Clere, as follows:<sup>2</sup>

1. See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2. There were 36 manors in 1208-1209, and 47 for the other two years.
2. Appendix I, pp. 31 and 107.

<u>1289-1290</u>		<u>1290-1291</u>	
<u>Redditus assisae</u>	L. 21. 10s. 10d.	<u>Redditus assisae</u>	L. 21. 12s. 7½d.
<u>Incrementum</u>	1s. 9½d.	<u>Incrementum</u>	6d.
Total	L. 21. 12s. 7½d.	Total	L. 21. 13s. 1½d.

An examination of the account roll for 1291-1292 would, other things being equal, doubtless show the rent of assize stated as L. 21. 13s. 1½d.

Land and houses of the tenants were frequently drawn into the demesne. As far as the account rolls show, this seems to have sometimes happened when a man died leaving no heir. It does not appear that there was any desire to permanently increase the amount of demesne, for land which had escheated to the lord was frequently rented to other tenants; and, as shown above, the amount of demesne under cultivation decreased during the thirteenth century. The loss, of rent, (defectus), arising from the withdrawal of tenements into the demesne is accounted for in the account.

The incrementum and defectus give some information concerning the rental value of houses and land. At Downton, 1208-1209, rent of twelve pence was paid for a "park" (parcum) which had been held pro nichilo; <sup>1</sup> and two shillings sixpence for a half virgate of land which Jacob Oisel held without service. <sup>2</sup> At Fareham one shilling incrementum was paid for an acre and a half of land, and fourpence halfpenny for three fourths of an acre. An acre brought sixpence and a half acre threepence; <sup>3</sup> while at Sutton five acres rented for a shilling. <sup>4</sup> At Wycombe a loss of

1. P.R. of W., p. 20.

2. See P.R. of W., p. 20.

3. Ibid., p. 26

4. Ibid., p. 40.

fourpence is recorded, "for one acre of land drawn into the demesne."<sup>1</sup> At Farnham, a loss of one shilling is reported for a curtilage, and five shillings for a virgate of land.<sup>2</sup>

Equal diversity existed at the end of the century. At Stoke, in 1289-1290 a plot of land four perches long by two wide rented for fourpence; and two acres of encroachment for one shilling.<sup>3</sup> Half an acre of encroachment rented for sixpence, at Bitterne;<sup>4</sup> and at High Clere three acres, one rod brought 1s. 7½d.<sup>5</sup> On the latter manor a virgate of land drawn into the park caused a loss of 13s. 4d.; while the defectus arising from twenty-four acres drawn into the demesne was only tenpence.<sup>6</sup> A croft at Harwell rented for three shillings,<sup>7</sup> and two at Knoyle for 6½d. and 1s. 1d. respectively. The following items of loss at Knoyle, in the year 1290-1291, give some idea of the diversity of rental values to be found on one manor.<sup>8</sup>

Loss from:

	s.	d.
2 virgates of land, drawn into the demesne,	6.	0
1 croft drawn into the demesne,	1.	0
1 virgate of land drawn into the demesne,	4.	3
1 virgate of land " " " "	3.	3½
1 virgate of land " " " "	3.	3½
1 croft " " " "	6.	½
1½ virgates of land " " " "	6.	2½
1 virgate of land " " " "	3.	3½
1 virgate of land " " " "	2.	7½
3 acres of land in the mill flats	4.	0
2 virgates of land drawn into the demesne	1.	6
1 croft drawn into the demesne	1.	1

1. See P.R. of W., p.33.

2. Ibid., p.37.

3. See Appendix I, p.68.

4. Ibid., p.78

5. Ibid., p.31

6. Ibid., p.31

7. Ibid., pp.24 and 100.

8. Ibid., pp.119-120.

The lack of uniformity displayed in this list is typical of all the Winchester manors, and makes the drawing of conclusions difficult. It is a reasonable inference, however, that differences in rental values probably coincide with actual differences in the land; and that a virgate renting for five shillings, is, for some reasons not stated, more productive than one renting for ninepence.

Doubtless, too, custom plays a part here, but to what extent is impossible to determine.

Rent of assize is also decreased by the quietanciae (credits) allowed to certain manorial servants, such as the reeve, carter, shepherd, smith, etc. Such persons' rents were remitted during their year of office.<sup>1</sup> In 1208-1209 it is frequently mentioned that se defendunt per opera sua; but by the end of the century this was apparently so well understood that it did not need setting down. The amount of money credited to these servants changed hardly at all during the thirteenth century, and may be taken as an indication that assize rents remained fairly well fixed.<sup>2</sup> At Southwark rents of assize are described in detail, but as the amount of land they represent is not given, the figures are of little value.<sup>3</sup>

In conclusion, it may be said that rents of assize, (frequently called gafoi or gabulum), are the most ancient money

1. See above, Chapter II, p.
2. See Appendix III, Plate 8.
3. Appendix I, pp. 67 and 145.

payments made by tenants to the lord. Vinogradoff<sup>1</sup> holds the view that they are probably as old as the English settlement in Britain, and agrees with Maitland<sup>2</sup> that they are a notable feature of the Anglo-Saxon period. They certainly existed in a well developed form at the time of the Norman Conquest. There can be no doubt that many of these money payments were in commutation of services or payments in kind which had originally been required from the tenants, but there is no evidence that all of them have this origin. It is probable that some of them originated as money rents in the fifth and sixth centuries, when they were a sign of free tenure. By the thirteenth century, however, they are paid by both freeman and villein, and it is usually impossible to distinguish one of these from the other.<sup>3</sup>

### Recognitions

There were certain small payments sometimes paid in money, and sometimes in kind, which were not regarded as rent, but simply as a recognition of the lord by the tenant. These were called "recognitions", and are a common feature of the feudal age. On the Winchester manors the payment as recognition was usually wax, cummin or a few pence. It was apparently paid annually by those who were responsible for it. At Stoke, 1289-1290, two men paid sixpence each. At Crawley "the heir of Stephen Fromand" paid one pound of cummin in 1289-1290 and in 1290-1291.<sup>5</sup>

1. Vinogradoff, Villeinage in England, pp.184 and 333-334.
2. Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, pp.57-58. See also Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law, vol.I, p.292.
3. See Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law, vol.I, p.366. Vinogradoff, The Growth of the Manor, p.329, Vinogradoff, English Society in the Eleventh Century, p.390.
4. See Appendix I, p.68.
5. Ibid., pp.13 and 89.



On almost all the Winchester manors there were two or three persons who paid a recognition, usually of threepence or sixpence.<sup>1</sup>

These payments, although insignificant from a fiscal point of view, have an interest for the student of social classes and tenure. They show a class of ~~practically~~<sup>almost</sup> independent tenements existing on practically every one of the Winchester manors. The origin of these, here and elsewhere, lies, probably, in the fact that feudal lords frequently wished to give lands to their friends, relatives, dependents, etc., but were prevented from doing so by the law which forbade alienation. To circumvent this, they frequently gave the land (or the use of it) to the person whom they wished to favor, receiving in return a small payment as "rent". This payment was so trifling as to be negligible. Sometimes it was a rose, a pair of gloves, a pound of wax, or a few pennies. But the very fact that it was paid, showed that the holder of the land in question was merely a "tenant" who had to "recognize" the lord. In theory the land still belonged to the latter, but in practice the tenant held it on a virtually independent basis. Sometimes a lord allowed his son or daughter to hold land from him on these terms. Vinogradoff has shown that service is a recognition of tenure as well as being a material gain for the person who receives it.<sup>2</sup> He says that under certain circumstances we find a recognitio in the form of a trifling gift, where there can be no thought of actual (economic) service.

1. See Appendix I, pp. 68, 1, 13, 24, 31, 42, etc.
2. Vinogradoff, Villeinage in England, pp. 348-349; and English Society in the Eleventh Century, pp. 242-243. See also Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law, vol. I, p. 291.



These recognitions are evidently the result of a contract made between lord and man. They probably date back as far, at least, as the reign of Edward the Confessor. In the Winchester account rolls no details to indicate their origin are given.

### 30. Perquisites of the Manorial Court.

The manorial court was a very profitable source of revenue for the lord. The exercise of jurisdictional rights over his unfree tenants, at least in civil cases, was one of the seignorial prerogatives most jealously guarded. It is proposed, in this section, to describe the revenue arising from such jurisdiction,

The court records give an account of the fines paid by tenants for entry upon land. In case of death, the fine is paid by the heir of the former holder, - the widow, brother, son, daughter, etc. Sometimes the land in question is a few acres of encroachment, not an inheritance, and here a fine must be paid for entry on the assart. The Winchester account rolls show that tenements were frequently divided, and perhaps, consolidated. A man pays a fine for permission to take a small grant of land from another. At Stoke, John le Kyng pays 13s. 4d. for fine of one furlong of land out of the grant of Walter le Kyng, and Walter pays sixpence for fine of two acres of land from the concession of John.<sup>1</sup> At Harwell the land of a certain Adam Sewald is given to three different men, each of whom pays one shilling for fine of one acre.<sup>2</sup> It may be that transactions of this kind were for the sake of consolidating holdings, but there is no direct evidence of this.

1. Appendix I, pp.148-149.

2. Ibid., p.109. See also pp.35,33,45,70,71,123, etc.

The size of fines varies greatly. There is as little uniformity here as in the rents of assize, and probably for the same reasons. The fine for an acre of purpresture, (that is, encroachment), at Harwell,<sup>1</sup> was one shilling, while at Bitterne a man paid two shillings for half an acre.<sup>2</sup> At Knoyle a virgate of land cost the tenant L.1 6s. 9d.; and two half virgates paid fines of 6s. 8d. and 40s. respectively. Examples might be multiplied but these will suffice.<sup>4</sup>

Amercements for offences committed against manorial custom were paid either by the tithing or by the individual offender.

The frankpledge system<sup>5</sup> was well developed in England in the thirteenth century, and many evidences of it are to be found on the Winchester manors. According to this system every male of twelve years of age, and over, was to be in a tithing.<sup>6</sup> The township was supposed to see that all the persons within its boundaries belonged to a tithing, and it was frequently amerced for neglect of this.

The tithing consisted usually of ten or twelve persons, who were mutually responsible to each other. It was presided over by a chief pledge, or tithingman, who was elected annually at the view of frankpledge. It was the duty of the tithing to produce offenders, and sometimes to "present" criminals, thus acting as an accusing jury. Sometimes a vill contained several tithings, and sometimes the tithing was coordinate with the township or vill.

1. Appendix I, p. 109.

2. Ibid., p. 80.

3. Ibid., pp. 45-46.

4. See Appendix I, pp. 3, 45, 80, 101, etc.

5. See Morris, The Frankpledge System, pp. 101-102 and 105. Also

6. There were numerous exceptions to this, however.

As far as the account rolls show, each of the Winchester manors was a tithing, except Knoyle, where two are mentioned.<sup>1</sup>

View of frankpledge was held twice a year at the special semi-annual meetings of the hundred court. Theoretically all members of all tithings within the hundred were supposed to attend, but in time only the chief-pledge did so. In consideration of this, and in order to help defray the expenses of the "law day" the members of the tithing paid "tithingpenny". On the Winchester manors this usually amounted to 6s. 8d. at each of the two special hundred courts.

The frankpledge system was, of course, a police system. It was at first entirely public, but after the Norman Conquest the right to hold the view of frankpledge passed frequently from the sheriffs of the counties to the feudal lords. It was more extensively infeudated than any other royal office, except, perhaps, the right to enforce the assize of ale.<sup>2</sup>

The Bishop of Winchester had the view of frankpledge, apparently, for we find the tithingpenny is paid to the episcopal exchequer and not to the sheriff.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to this payment the tithing as a whole was frequently amerced for offences, in the manorial court. The commonest offence was concealment,<sup>4</sup> that is, failure to present offenders or actually aiding them to escape. Sometimes the tithing is

1. See Appendix I, pp. 45 and 122. The tithings were Knoyle and Middleton.
2. See Pollock and Waitland, History of English Law, pp. 568-571 and 658.
3. The seneschal, Sir Phillip de Hoyville, held the semi-annual "turns" of the hundred court, where view of frankpledge was taken.
4. See Appendix I, pp. 12, 65, 73, 81, 143, 149, 150, etc.

amerced for making a false,<sup>1</sup> or bad,<sup>2</sup> presentment; and sometimes for not producing its pledges in court.<sup>3</sup> One case occurs of a payment by the tithing in order to be released from having a certain man as its pledge.<sup>4</sup> This was a common feature of the frankpledge system. The account rolls frequently record the amercement of this chief pledge for offences, but it does not appear whether he or the whole tithing paid the money.<sup>5</sup>

The amercements of individuals were for offences of various kinds. First may be stated those which had to do with the court itself. Individuals, as well as tithings were amerced for concealment,<sup>6</sup> and for not having their pledges,<sup>7</sup> (that is persons for whom they had accepted responsibility). Many people raised the hue and cry unjustly<sup>8</sup> and were fined a few pence for this, and many others were amerced for not coming to court.<sup>9</sup>

Another group of offences was that connected with the customary service of the manor. Men are amerced for bad work in ploughing,<sup>10</sup> threshing,<sup>11</sup> carting,<sup>12</sup> reaping,<sup>13</sup> and mowing;<sup>14</sup>

1. See Appendix I, pp. 4, 5, 17.
2. Ibid., pp. 15, 16.
3. Ibid., pp. 5, 34, 81, 101-102.
4. Ibid., p. 16.
5. Ibid., pp. 4, 48, etc.
6. Ibid., pp. 65 and 81.
7. Ibid., pp. 4, 48, 66, 123, 126, 127, 149.
8. Ibid., pp. 4, 46, 71, 102, 127, 143, 144.
9. Ibid., pp. 5, 65, 66, 92, 126, 144, 150.
10. Ibid., pp. 34, 46, 48, 123, etc.
11. Ibid., pp. 80, 138, etc.
12. Ibid., pp. 73 and 127.
13. Ibid., pp. 47 and 149.
14. Ibid., pp. 49.

and for bad care of the granary,<sup>1</sup> wood,<sup>2</sup> and pigs.<sup>3</sup>

Trepass was one of the commonest offences. Men and women were amerced for trespass on the pasture,<sup>4</sup> grain,<sup>5</sup> meadow<sup>6</sup> and wood,<sup>7</sup> as well as many other places. I think that trepas on the pasture and wood must have been accomplished by turning out more cattle and pigs than were allowed by custom to feed there. In case of trespass on the grain,<sup>8</sup> granary,<sup>9</sup> twigs,<sup>10</sup> hay,<sup>11</sup> courtyard,<sup>12</sup> etc., the offence is usually theft. Fishing<sup>13</sup> without permission, and making a path through the lord's grain are also punished.<sup>14</sup>

In 1208-1209 trespass is the commonest offence found in the Winchester manorial courts, but in the years 1289-1291 this position is held by violations of the assize of ale. From time to time the central government issued ordinances, intended ultimately to fix the prices of bread and ale. These were enforced in the public courts, and, where the power of enforcing them was infeudated, in the private courts. The Bishop of Winchester, like many another feudal lord, had apparently been granted the privilege of enforcing the assize of ale, for he reaped a harvest of fines from this source. I find no evidence

1. See Appendix I, pp. 72, 124, 126.
2. Ibid., p. 125.
3. Ibid., p. 92.
4. Ibid., pp. 5, 15, 17, 46, etc.
5. Ibid., pp. 49, 92, 101, 127, etc.
6. Ibid., 5 and 60.
7. Ibid., 16, 17, 46, 92, etc.
8. Ibid., pp. 5, 17, 72, etc.
9. Ibid., pp. 125 and 49.
10. Ibid., pp. 34, 110.
11. Ibid., pp. 81 and 110.
12. Ibid., pp. 101, 125, 126.
13. Ibid., pp. 4, 26.
14. Ibid., p. 92.



that the Bishop enforced the assize of bread; but, according to Maitland this was not ordinarily infeudated.<sup>1</sup>

Fines for infractions of the assize of beer ranged from threepence to one shilling, and were numerous. At Bitterne, in 1289, fifteen persons were amerced,<sup>2</sup> and at Knoyle forty-five.<sup>3</sup> The same person is sometimes convicted three or four times in the year.

Fines for breaking the assize of ale are the clearest evidence of tenant marketing we find in the Winchester account rolls, and are therefore specially interesting.<sup>4</sup>

Many other offences occur; assault,<sup>5</sup> breach of the peace,<sup>6</sup> unjust detention,<sup>7</sup> etc. At Knoyle a man was amerced because his pigs were in the meadow,<sup>8</sup> and another for diverting a watercourse.<sup>9</sup> Two men were fined at Harwell "because of the nuisance of their chimneys,"<sup>10</sup> and two others at Knoyle "for many transgressions."<sup>11</sup> In many cases the particular offence is not specified. Persons are sometimes amerced for "not performing their office well,"<sup>12</sup> or for "not doing as they were commanded."<sup>13</sup> A man who wishes an inquest evidently had to pay for it,<sup>14</sup>

1. Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law, vol. I, pp. 581-582.
2. See Appendix I, pp. 3-5.
3. Ibid., pp. 46-49.
4. See above, Chapter V, pp.
5. Appendix I, pp. 4, 17, 102, 125.
6. Ibid., p. 46.
7. Ibid., p. 150.
8. Ibid., p. 125.
9. Ibid., p. 125.
10. Ibid., p. 25.
11. Ibid., pp. 46 and 48.
12. Ibid., pp. 4, 26, 102.
13. Ibid., pp. 4, 5, 150.
14. Ibid., pp. 4, 81, 123, 149, 150.

and the same was true of persons wishing to make an agreement with each other.<sup>1</sup>

### 31. Customary Payments.

In the manorial court the customary payment of merchet was also made. There is no evidence as to the status of persons from whom this was exacted, but there, as elsewhere, they were probably villeins. Merchet was paid when a woman married; sometimes by herself,<sup>2</sup> and sometimes by her father,<sup>3</sup> brother,<sup>4</sup> or uncle.<sup>5</sup> The amount varied, perhaps according to the financial circumstances of the persons concerned. Merchet for marriage outside the manor was usually greater than that for marriage within the manor; the former being frequently one or two shillings, and the latter sixpence or one shilling. At Harwell, in 1290, a man paid one shilling for the marriage of his sister within the manor, and another a like sum for the marriage of his sister outside. On the same manor one man paid two shillings when his daughter married outside, and another one shilling for the marriage of his daughter within the manor.<sup>6</sup>

Merchet is a very ancient payment, and always a particularly unwelcome imposition. In theory, it was designed to compensate the lord for loss of the woman and her offspring, in case she left the manor, but in practice it was imposed on all villein women. Analagous to it was the fine for placing a boy in

1. Appendix I, pp. 3, 4, 5, 26, 66, 72, 149.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 25, 34,

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 101, etc.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 101.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 101.



school. At Harwell two men were fined sixpence each for doing so without permission.<sup>1</sup>

Heriot was exacted from the manorial tenant, but on the Winchester estates this took the form, usually, of a horse or ox; never, as far as I am aware, of a money payment. Cheriset or churchscot, (an ancient payment somewhat similar to landgafol, but imposed for the benefit of the church),<sup>2</sup> was also required from the Winchester tenants; but it too, was paid in kind, (hens and eggs), not money, and so need not be considered further here. It may be said in passing, however, that heriot and churchscot are the only payments in kind found on the Winchester manors in 1289 - 1291, with the exception of the wax and cummin paid for recognitions.<sup>3</sup> In 1208 - 1209 the same thing is true, but here churchscot is sometimes paid in grain;<sup>4</sup> and at Downton forty-seven sheep were rendered de consuetudine herbagii.<sup>5</sup>

Potfaldia was the obligation of the tenants to fold their sheep on the lord's land so that the latter might be enriched by the manure. In 1208 - 1209 this was commuted for a money payment at Sutton, Woodhay, High Clere, Meon and Ashmansworth,<sup>6</sup> but in 1289 - 1291 I find only two instances of the commutation of this on the manors of which a special study has been made.<sup>7</sup>

1. Appendix I, p. 251.

2. See Vinogradoff. English Society in the Eleventh Century. pp. 442, 454 and 393.

3. See above pp. 132 - 133.

4. P.R. of W., pp. 3, 10, 12, 15, 45, 49.

5. Ibid., p. 22.

6. P. R. of W., pp. 41, 9, 5, 44, 10, etc.

7. At High Clere 1289 and 1290. See Appendix I, pp. 32 and 108.

There are instances, however, of the tenants paying the lord when the number of sheep in their fold exceeded twenty-five - at the rate of one penny for three sheep.<sup>1</sup> This was, perhaps, partial commutation.

### 32. Payments for Certain Utilities owned by the Lord.

The Winchester manorial tenant paid, also, for certain utilities owned by the lord. These were the mill, fishery, pasture and woods (pannage).

The tenants were evidently required to grind their grain at the bishop's mill. Mills existed on many manors of the Winchester group, as shown by a study of the balance sheet of manorial revenue.<sup>2</sup> Occasionally the mill was farmed to a tenant for a fixed sum. At Harwell, the seneschal rented the mill to the miller for 13s. 4d. per year, in 1289-1290 and 1290-1291.<sup>3</sup> At Stoke it rented for 40s. and 400 eels annually.<sup>4</sup> Where the mill was not at farm in the hands of a miller, the tenants evidently paid a toll of grain for the service of having their corn ground.

At Stoke eight shillings was paid for fishing 1289,<sup>5</sup> but in 1290 nothing was realized "because the lord prohibited any further fishing."<sup>6</sup>

Pasture or herbage (pastura) was paid by the manorial tenants for permission to graze cattle on the demesne pasture.

1. See Appendix I, pp. 14 and 90.

2. Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2.

3. Appendix I, pp. 24 and 100.

4. Ibid., pp. 68 and 146.

5. Ibid., p. 69.

6. Ibid., p. 147.

On the Winchester manors it appears that there was more of this than the lord required, and the excess was rented out to the tenants. Few details are given. At Knoyle a man had ten oxen in the pasture, and his brother three,<sup>1</sup> but the number owned by individuals is not given elsewhere. At Crawley pasture was paid as follows:-<sup>2</sup>

For 46 cows	at 6d. each
For <u>bovetti</u>	" 3d "
For yearlings	" 2d "
For calves	" 1d "
For lambs	" 1d "

This amounted to L. 2. 10s. 0d. altogether. The length of time for which the money was paid is not recorded, but at Knoyle we read that pasture was paid as follows:<sup>3</sup>

For 96 oxen from Pentecost<sup>4</sup> to August 1st, at 6d. each  
 For 30 bovetti for the same time, at 4d. each  
 For 36 oxen from August 1 to September 29, at 4d. each  
 For 10 colts in the park this year, at 8d. each;

making a total of L. 3. 4s. 8d.

These figures are typical of conditions on the Winchester manors. They show that the tenants had a not inconsiderable amount of stock for the grazing of which they made money payments to the lord.

Pigs were fed in the woods on payment of pannage. As a rule this did not amount to as much as pasture on any manor.<sup>5</sup>

1. Appendix I, p. 123.

2. Ibid., p. 14.

3. Ibid., p. 42.

4. The seventh Sunday after Easter-day.

5. See Appendix III, Plates 1 and 2 for amounts of pannage and pasture on each manor, 1289-1291.

At High Clere forty-two pigs and eighty-seven porcelli were fed "on the demesne", at a total cost of 17s. 1½d.; that is, 1d. for a pig and ½d. for a porcellus. The account records "nothing from pannage outside the demesne because of insufficient mast."<sup>1</sup> Pigs were frequently fed in the park, as at Bitterne<sup>2</sup> and Stoke,<sup>3</sup> and perhaps this is meant by feeding pigs "on the demesne" at High Clere. "Common" pannage usually cost one penny for a pig and a halfpenny for a porcellus, but feeding in the park cost as high as fourpence per pig at Bittern.<sup>4</sup>

We find, then, on the Winchester manors money payments of several different kinds; (1) rents of assize and recognitions; (2) perquisites of the manorial court, arising from the lord's jurisdiction over his tenants; (3) customary payments such as merchet, potfalda, and churchscot; (4) payment for certain utilities owned by the lord, such as pannage, pasturage, moltura, and the right to fish in the pond.

It was shown above<sup>5</sup> that from one fourth to one third of the total receipts of the Winchester manorial group, in the thirteenth century, came from rents of assize. From the second and third groups given above<sup>6</sup> the following summary may be made.

In 1289-1290 it equalled 10½ per cent

In 1290-1291 " " 7 per cent.

1. See Appendix I, pp. 32 and 108.

2. Ibid., pp. 1 and 78.

3. Ibid., pp. 69 and 147.

4. Ibid., p. 1.

5. See above, p. 128.

6. I have combined these because merchet is always included in the court revenue; while churchscot and potfalda, on these manors, are insignificant as money payments.

The fourth group of payments may be summarized as follows:

In 1208-1209, pannage, pasture, etc. equalled 3% of total receipts

In 1289-1290, " " " " 2% " " "

In 1290-1291, " " " " 2½% " " "

### 33. Conclusion

Taking money payments altogether, then, it appears that in the thirteenth century almost one-half of the total income of the Winchester manorial group came from the tenants in this form. As suggested above, the manorial tenant obtained this money either from paid labor or from marketing, probably the latter. On the Winchester manors the amount of money received as wages was insignificant when compared with the total expenditure of the tenants, but that resulting from marketing must have been correspondingly greater. When we consider that the tenants were under other expenses besides those payments which they made to the lord, it would seem as if the greater part of the manorial marketing was in their hands.

CONCLUSION

34. Stages in Manorial Economy

In the history of the manor, certain stages may be observed. The first, which probably existed in the tenth and eleventh centuries, was the stage of prandial perambulation. The lord of several manors journeyed from one to another, consuming the income of each in turn. Sometimes the lord lived at certain central manors and had supplies sent to him there. There are reasons for believing that before the Norman Conquest, the King did not visit each of his manors, but chose a convenient one in



each hundred, and went there to consume his income.

The obvious inconveniences of this stage must have caused it soon to pass away. After the Norman Conquest, and lasting to at least the fiteenth century, a new order of things appeared. The lord of several manors settled down in some favorite or convenient manor and had supplies from all the others sent to this central establishment. This arrangement was particularly adapted to those ecclesiastical bodies, which looked after the welfare of many persons. A Cathedral or Abbey, for instance, usually held many manors. The large number of canons, monks, nuns, monastic dependents and officials of all kinds of necessity settled in one place, and must be supplied there. The Bishop or Abbot might still do much travelling, but for a group of two or three hundred persons this was impossible. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the first stage could really have existed in the case of ecclesiastical groups of manors.

The third stage is that in which the payments in labor and kind, due from manorial tenants, are commuted for money. Partial commutation was a common feature of the manor from at least the twelfth century, and displaced the system of food-farms very slowly. The desire of the peasant to commute his services was most clearly shown in the period 1350-1450. By the beginning of the beginning of the sixteenth century the process was complete, and the essential features of the manor had passed away.

In the first of these stages there was probably no marketing, but in the other two it appears in an ever-increasing amount.

By the beginning of the thirteenth century agriculture, in some places at least, was on a thoroughly commercial basis. The new source material on which the greater part of this thesis is based, coming from the latter part of the thirteenth century shows that the manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester were partly in the second and partly in the third stage. It has been shown that agriculture on this manorial group was carried on with a view to production for the market. This is certainly true as far as the lord's demesne is concerned. It has also been shown that the tenants of the bishopric supplied about one half of its total manorial revenue, by the payment of rents, fines and customary money dues. That these payments were made possible by the commercial agriculture of the small landholder is the view here set forth. A study of prices in the thirteenth century shows that, contrary to the traditional view, there was a noticeable rise during the period. It is here suggested that this rise in prices was due to the increased demands of the market.

The emphasis in this thesis has been on the commercial activities of the Bishop of Winchester and his tenants, and the relation between the town and manor has been shown. The view held is that these two institutions profoundly affected each other from at least the early thirteenth century. There was an unconscious struggle going on between the new commercial and industrial communities, which were built on contract, and the manor which was the stronghold of custom. The history of the Middle Ages shows that the town won. Its rise was accompanied by the decline of the manor.

### 35. The Growth of the Towns.

This development of town-economy, which was, in large part, made possible by the manor, profoundly affected feudalism both on the economic and political sides. The manorial tenant, wishing to advantage of the opportunities for trade offered by the town, tried to break away from the customary service and methods of the manor. He wished to enter into free contracts, both with his lord and with the towns, and finally was able to do this.

The constitutional development of the thirteenth century also reflects the influence of the town. By about 1200, the dislocation due to the upheaval of the Norman Conquest and the introduction of the feudal system was over. The essential features of both economic and political feudalism were firmly established by the reign of John.

During the thirteenth century the absolutism of the English kings, which had steadily grown since the days of William the Conqueror, was broken. This is not the place to discuss the causes which brought this about. It may be observed, however, that by 1300 much progress toward a limited monarchy had been made. During this period there was developing a spirit of nationalism. John was more a feudal overlord than a national king, while Edward I was a truly national king, who had to reckon with his subjects, not simply with his feudal nobles.

Nowhere is there greater change, perhaps, during the thirteenth century, than in the composition of the body which advises the king. From the Great Council, composed chiefly of tenants-in-chief, which we find about 1200, it became, by a series of

of gradual modifications and additions, a two-house Parliament composed of nobles, knights, citizens and burgesses by the end of the reign of Edward I (1307). There can be no doubt that by the end of the thirteenth century the towns were an important factor in English national life. In the so-called Model Parliament of 1295, burgesses and citizens, representing the chief urban centers sat side by side with the representative knights of the shires, and within the next few years, these two groups united to form the House of Commons. The commercial and industrial classes had invaded what had been the exclusive sphere of the landholders. This reflects the trend of the age in economic affairs. The development of commerce and industry meant that the position of land, as the sole source and sign of wealth was being undermined.

The chief reason for the inclusion of burgesses and citizens in the national councils was the financial support which, because of their increasing wealth, they were well able to give. In the earlier period, with the exception of London and the Cinque Ports, they do not appear to have been considered of great importance. But with their flourishing commerce and enhanced position this changed. The King came to consult them on questions such as war and taxation. Wealthy merchants contributed to his necessities. By the middle of the fourteenth century, the Great Council, originally composed of feudal nobles, has become the House of Lords, in which, through the express action of the sovereign, members of the commercial classes are also included.

It would seem, then, that one result of town-economy was to

help to break down the feudal organization of society and government, both on the political and economic sides. The emphasis of this thesis has been on the latter.

Another effect of the growth of the towns was the development of culture. Arts and letters flourished in the urban centers, where there was wealth and a leisure class. The manor, by contributing to the town, helped to make the Renaissance possible.

36. The Possibility of Further Study of Manuscript Materials.

The sources from which this thesis has been written are manorial account rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester in the thirteenth century. It might be well to state the advantages and disadvantages of materials of this kind,

Manorial account rolls are annual statements of the income derived from the lord's demesne lands. They contain a statement of the rents, customary payments and court revenue derived by the lord from his tenants. They also give a detailed account of the sale and purchase of commodities on the demesne, and much information concerning agriculture. These account rolls were drawn up, theoretically at least, by the bailiff, (sometimes assisted by the reeve). Their chief object was to show the receipts and expenditures of the manor, and the total income which the lord received from it.

From this brief description it will readily be apparent that account rolls are very valuable for a study of manorial conditions, but they have certain disadvantages. They do not record the activities of the tenants - only the lord's demesne is considered. The villeins and freeholders are mentioned only incidentally, if



at all. Thus, while it is easy to learn of the activities of the lord, we are driven to mere conjecture in the case of the tenants. In the second place, the information given in the account rolls does not show the special relation of the tenants to the lord. We do not learn from them, for instance, the amount of rent and service which was due from a virgate. We get no insight into the different social classes found on the average manor. And, in the third place, the information given about the economy of the demesne is incomplete in many respects. We are told, for instance, that produce is sold, but where, or to whom, is not mentioned. The income from the Fair of St. Giles is stated, but not the commodities entering into trade. Thus, while the account rolls are an extremely valuable source, it must be admitted that they present only a one-sided and incomplete picture of conditions in the manorial age.

The documents which supply much that is lacking in the account rolls are manorial extents or surveys. These are descriptions of manors, made, usually at long intervals. As a rule they describe the land of the manor, the tenants and their services, the rents paid, etc. I have been unable to discover any extents of the Winchester manors for the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, except one for the manor of Sutton, and that is illegible. I have had, therefore, to rely on the account rolls. For the aspects of the manorial group which I have presented in this thesis they are ample, even if not complete. They would be quite inadequate, however, for a study of the legal and social aspects.

I am aware, also, that the conditions found on one group of manors may not be typical for all parts of England; and that an episcopal group differs in some respects from a capitular or monastic one. But it is probably not too much to say that the main features of the manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester are similar to those found elsewhere in southern, eastern and central England.

The possibility of further study of manuscript materials is very great, for numerous account rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester exist. If, in time, some extents are discovered, the opportunity will be still greater.



APPENDIX I

DOCUMENTARY

THE ACCOUNT ROLLS OF CERTAIN MANORS  
BELONGING TO THE BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER  
FOR THE YEAR 1289-1290

- - -

## BITTERNE.

Folios B21 and F22  
1289-1290

ARREARS

William de Worstrete, the sergeant, and John atte Ok, the reeve, render account of 63s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer of Wolvesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF  
ASSIZE

The same render account of 40s. 3d. for rent of assize to Christmas. And of 40s. 3d. to the feast of Easter. And of 40s. 3d. to the feast of St. John the Baptist. And of 6ls. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.9 Os. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DUES

Credited to one reeve for the year, 4s. Credited to 2 ploughmen, 3s.

Credited to the parker, 4s. Total credits, 11s.

LOSS

Through loss from the land of Viel, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 1d. Through loss from the land of Richard atte Pile, drawn into the demesne, 4s. Total loss, 6s. 1d. Total of credits and loss, 17s. 1d. Total rent remaining, L.8 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

RECOGNITIONS

The same render account of 6d. from Roger le Falte for yearly recognition. And of 6d. from Roger Hamelyn for the same. And of nothing from John the Carpenter because he is dead. And of 4d. from William le Pottere for yearly recognition. And of 3d. from Richard Sefare for the same. Total, 19d.

SOLD OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 11s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the pannage of the pigs of the demesne this year. And of 2s. for feeding pigs in the park; for one pig, 4d. And of nothing from winter pasture and summer grazing in the park this year. And of 5s. from winter pasture in Prestemede, sold. And of 8s. from summer pasture sold there. And of 19s. for 4 old oxen sold; 3 at the price of 8s. each and one sick one for 5s. And of 24s. for 4 cows sold; the price of each, 6s. And of 12d. for 2 sick calves sold. And of 12d. for the hide of one cow, dead of murrain sold. And of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the hide of a boviculus dead of murrain,

## BITTERNE (cont.)

And of 13s. 9d. for 165 hens from churchscot sold. And of 2s. from nuts collected in the park, because the boys of the lord collect nuts there whenever they wish. And of 12d. from rushes sold in the park. And nothing from turf (turbs), because it could not be sold. And of nothing from the pasture above the land of Pile, excepting the lord's cattle. And of 12d. from pasture above Hachard and Melewey sold. And of 18d. from cheeses de rewayno sold. And of 14s. from 1½ pisas, 3 clavi of cheese sold, the price per pisa, 9s. And of 9d. from 1½ petras of butter sold. And of L.11 12s. 6d. for 31 acres of brushwood sold in the park; the price per acre, 7s. 6d. And of 12d. for windfall wood sold in the park. And of 10s. for one horse from the heriot of Robert de Fawley sold. Total, L.17 18s. 9½d.

The same render account of 103s. 6d. for 31 salmon sold. Total, 103s. 6d.  
The same render account of 48s. for 12 qu. of wheat sold; the price per qu., 4s.

The same render account of L.4 2s. 6d. for 24½ qu. 2 bu. of barley sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

The same render account of 29s. 3d. for 9½ qu. 2 bu. of drage sold; the price per qu., 3s.

The same render account of 24s. 8½d. for 9½ qu. 3 bu. of oats sold; the price per qu., 2s. 6d.

The same render account of 7s. 6d. for 2 qu. 2 bu. of peas sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

The same render account of 5s. 5d. for 1½ qu. 1 bu. of vetches sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total of all grain sold, L.9 17s. 4½d.

The same render account of 7s. 9d. for 2½ qu. of wheat from the mill sold; the price of 1½ qu. 2 bu. being 3s. <sup>per qu.</sup> and the price of 6 bu. being 5d. per bu.

The same render account of 44s. 7½d. for 14½ qu. 3 bu. of barley sold; the price

BITTERNE (cont.)

per qu., 3s.

MEAL The same render account of 14s. 7d. for 4 qu. 1 bu. of meal sold; of which 1 qu. 2 bu. is sold at 4s. per qu., and 2½ qu. 3 bu. at 3s. 4d. per qu.

MALT The same render account of 16s. 2d. for 7½ qu. 2 bu. of malt sold; the price per qu., 2s. 1d.

FLOUR The same render account of 12d. for 2 bu. of flour sold; the price per bu., 6d. Total of all sold, L.4 4s. 1½d.

TITHINGPENNY The same render account of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Bitterne at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Fawley at the same court. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Bitterne at the hundred court of Hockday. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Fawley for tithingpenny at the same court. Total, 26s. 8d.

FINES AND MERCHETS The same render account of 13s. from John the son of Robert de Fawley for relief of the land of the said Robert his father. And of 10s. from William Godwyne for fine of one half virgate of land which belonged to his father William. And of 12d. from Roger de Westside for the merchet of his daughter Agnes. And of 6d. from Walter Shepherd for the merchet of his niece Edith. Total, 24s. 6d.

PERQUISITES The same render account of 3d. from Roger atte Hatthe for breaking the ass of ale. And of 6d. from Walter Pyn for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Frankeleyne for the same. And of 3d. from Peter atte Regweye for the same. And of 3d. from Gonild le Garden for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Grummald for the same. And of 3d. from William Siward for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Alex for the same. And of 3d. from Adam atte Halle for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas Somet for the same. And of 3d. from William Gileberd for the same. And of 6d. from Martin Miller for the same. And of 6d. from Richard Shille for the same. And of 3d. from John Miller for the same. And of 6d. from John the Bayward for making an agreement. And of 6d. from Richard Frank-

## BITTERNE(cont.)

alays because he did not have Roger Regweye, for whom he was responsible.  
 And of 6d. from Martin Miller because he did not do as he was commanded. And  
 of 3d. from Richard Alex for trespassing on the fishery. And of 3d. from  
 William Enelot for taking away the suit of the mill. And of 12d. from the  
 tithing of Bitterne for false presentment. And of 12d. from Roger Regweye and  
 John Alex for making an agreement without licence. And of 4d. from Henry  
 Vincent for performing his office badly. And of 4d. from William de Schushull  
 for the same. And of 4d. from William le Bur for the same. And of 2s. from  
 Walter Fyn because he did not fence the hay meadows as he was commanded. And  
 of 12d. from the tithing of Bitterne for concealment. And of 3d. from Henry  
 le Mede for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Roger atte Clyne for  
 an inquest. And of 6d. from Richard Frankeleye and Peter atte Huth for an  
 assault upon Roger atte Clyne. And of 3d. from Peter atte Brok for trespassing  
 on the pasture. And of 3d. from John for not following up his plaint. And of  
 3d. from Roger Prate for unjust detention. And of 3d. from Walter Fyn because  
 he attacked John Miller. And of 3s. 4d. from Roger atte Regweye for offence  
 against his brother Nicholas. And of 12d. from Thomas Ace because he did not  
 perform his office as he ought. And of 3d. from Roger Edred for offence against  
 Nicholas de Regweye. And of 6d. from John le Crockere for the same. And of  
 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Fawley for false presentment. And of 3d. from  
 Everard le Carpenter for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 3d. from  
 Richard Wodecock for the same. And of 3d. from Goda de Scheshull for the same.  
 And of 3d. from Richard Alex for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from  
 Walter Parker for the same. And of 3d. from Henry atte Putte for the same.  
 And of 3d. from Gonild de Scheshull for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Kyng  
 for the same. And of 6d. from Peter atte Huth for the same. And of 3d. from  
 Richard Frankeleyn for the same. And of 3d. from Mabill de Solling for the same.  
 And of 3d. from John atte Pile because he sold acorns without permission.

## BITTERNE (cont.)

And of 3d. from Roger Cuke for trespassing in the grain. And of 3d. from John le Brockere for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Richard Robert for the same. And of 6d. from Richard atte Clyne for the same. And of 6d. from the tithing of Bitterne for concealment. And of 6d. from Martin Miller for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from John Miller for the same. And of 3d. from Henry le Rede for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Shille for the same. And of 2s. from the tithing of Fawley because it did not have whom it was responsible for. And of 12d. from the tithing of Bitterne for the same. And of 6d. from Roger de Cruce for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from Alens, the widow of the parker for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Avertard le Carpenter because he did not come. And of 6d. from John atte Pile for trespassing in the lord's meadow. And of 3d. from Roger Baldewyne for permission to make an agreement. And of 3d. from Nigel Shepherd for contempt. And of 12d. from the tithing of Bitterne for false presentment. And of 3d. from the widow of Herbert because she denied the service which was owed by her land. And of 3d. from Richard Shille for trespassing on the lord's pasture. And of 4d. from John Snel and his 3 companions because they did not make the hurdles for the fold as they were commanded. And of 4d. from William le Rede and his 3 companions for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas Ace because he did not come to bind the grain. And of 3d. from Walter Pyn for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Schild for the same. And of 3d. from Walter le Havebere for the same. And of 3d. from William Crockere, John Cosse and Roger Grunnald for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Prute, Dugo Seman and John Snel for the same.

Total, 40s. 8d. Total of all receipts, L.50 Os. 23d.

COST OF THE PLOUGHS

For iron and steel bought for 2 ploughs for the year, 4s. 10d. For 2 plough-shoes bought, 10d. For one pair of wheels bought, 3d. For wages of one smith for making the said ironwork for the ploughs, 3s. 8d. For wages of 2<sup>1</sup> ploughmen for the year, (----). For iron plates, nails and grease bought for 1. Expensed in M.S.



## BITTERNE (cont.)

the wagons ~~for the year~~, and for repairing the same for the autumn, 5d. For 3 oxen bought, 29s.; of which 2 cost 10s. each and one costs 9s. For 22 qu. of barley bought for delivery to the servants, 62s. 5½d.; of which, 14½ qu. 3 bu. at 3s. per qu., and 7 qu. 1 bu. at 2s. 6d. per qu. Total, 107s. 5½d.

COST OF  
THE CARTS

For one pair of wheels made from the timber of the lord, 14d. For ironwork bought and for renewing and repairing the old binding and placing it on the said wheels, together with the wages of the smith, 3s. 10d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought for the carts, 7d. For shoes for 2 cart horses and a mare which sometimes went with the ploughs and carts, 2s. For axles for the carts, and for repairing them twice, 5d. For one pair of traces bought, 3½d. For wages of a carter for the year, 3s. Total, 11s. 5½d.

COST OF  
THE DAIRY

For linen web and woollen cloth bought, 3½d. For an earthen jar and a small earthen dish bought, 1d. For 2 bu. of salt bought, 4d. For a cheese-press bought, 3d. For fern collected for the fold, 7d. For wages of the dairymaid for the year, 18d. For wages of the cowherd, 3s. For 2 buckets bought, 5d. For one bull bought, 6s. 6d. Total, 12s. 11½d.

## THRESHING

For threshing and winnowing 17 qu. of wheat, as task work, 3s. 10½d.; for one qu., 2½d. For threshing and winnowing 43½ qu. of barley, 11 qu. 3 bu. of drage, 2½ qu. 2 bu. of peas, and 2 qu. 2 bu. of vetches, as task work, 8s. 9d.; for one qu., 1½d. For threshing and winnowing 21½ qu. of oats, 17½d.; for ~~the~~ threshing one qu., ½d., and for winnowing 3 qu., ½d. For linen cloth for winnowing the grain, 17½d. Total, 15s. 7d.

COST OF THE  
BUILDINGS

For 12 qu. of lime bought, 5s.; for one qu., 5d. For 6000 roof-slates ~~bought~~ bought, 7s. 6d.; the price per 1000, 15d. For carrying the same, 6d. For one roofer with his journeyman for 55½ days, for roofing the hall, the chambers of the knights, the Archbishop, the bailiff, and the stable, with roof-slates, 23s. 1½d.; for one day, 5d. For 8000 twigs bought, 6d.; the price per 1000, ½d. For 2000 laths bought, 7d. For 500 nails bought for the laths, 5d. For one roofer with his journeyman, for roofing the granary, oxshed, cowshed,

## BITTERNE (cont.)

bakery and dairy, for 23 days, 5s. 9d.; for each day, 3d. For repairing the arbers, 12d. For thatching the lodgings, 15d. For one carpenter for making and repairing the inner and outer doors, and the wall of the stable, in part, for 8 days, 16d. For 4 hinges and 2 iron clamps with nails, bought for the said doors, 6d. Total, 47s. 5½d.

COST OF THE AUTUMN.

For moving the meadow of Bottelye and the little meadow, which contains 6 acres, as task work, 2s. For mowing Longemore, 2s. For Batherdesmore, nothing this year, because it is not mowed. For mowing the meadow which belonged to the Abbot of Lecler, 7d. For carting and pitching all the hay, 6d. For mowing one acre of the meadow of Pilonde and 2 little meadows, 7d. For 900 herrings bought for the precariae of 140 men reaping 70 acres of all grain, 3s. 9d.; for 100, 3d. Each man ought to have 5 herrings per day, and the remainder should be divided among the haymakers. Total, 9s. 5d.

1  
(---) OF THE MILL

For 26 pounds of copper bought <sup>and fashioned</sup> for the foot of the spindle, 4s. 7d. For iron bought and for making 2 new spindles, 4s. For sharpening the bails twice 8d. For wages of the miller for the year, 10s., and the rest of the wages of the miller is not paid. Total, 19s. 3d.

MILTRA

For one carpenter for 5½ days, for repairing the miltra, 2s. 7d. For collecting sticks for the same, 2d. For one bolt bought for the same, 1½d. Total, 2s. 10½d. For a mill-pond? (estagnum), bought at Wymond, 2s. For 2 ells of canvas and grease bought for the same, 7d. For one man with his journeyman for 4 days, for repairing the same, 14d. For one man digging in the place which was broken, twice, 2s. 3d. Total, 6s.

EXPENSES OF THE SENESCHAL

For expenses of the seneschal for 2 tournes, by one tally, 6s. 6½d. For expenses of Robert the Bailiff, for his journeys, 3s. 6d. For expenses of William the bailiff for holding the court, 2s. For the work of Gilbert, the sergeant, from the feast <sup>of St. Michael to the feast</sup> of St. Scholastica, the Virgin, (that is, for 19 weeks and 3 days), 19s. 6d.; for each week, 12d. For the work of William the sergeant

## BITTERNE (cont.)

from the said feast to the feast of St. Michael, for 22 weeks, 3 days, 17s. 9d. for each day, 1d. For additional wages for the said sergeant, for the said time, at the order of the beneschal, 6s. 8d. Total, 55s. 11d.

Total of all expenses, L.14 8s. 4d. And they owe, L.25 13s. 6d.

For the wages of Ernest who cared for the lord's game on the day after the feast of St. Michael, and 2 days following; at the Vigil of Palms and the two

days following, and for another 2 days in the autumn, by 3 tallies, 7s. 6d.

*For expenses of the <sup>hunters</sup> ~~hunts~~ for the same time, by 3 tallies, 7.6*

For one cask of wine carried from Fareham to Bitterne, 22d. For one paling made

between the sheepfold and the garden, in all costs, by the order of the lord,

16d. For twigs for plastering the wall, 6d. (-----) <sup>1</sup> perches of hay fenced

in the park, 7s. 10d.; for one perch, 1d. For 3 men for making a new paling

for the park and for repairing and setting up the old paling, for 46 days, 3

30s. 8d.; to each for one day, 2d. For 5 quarentenne of new <sup>hedge</sup> ~~meadow~~ made

around the coppice, 22s. 11d.; for one perch, 1d. For 110 perches of

meadow enclosed around Eland, 1s. 10d. For 2 men for 2 days for making a

new diagonal and beams, 10d.; to each for one day, 2d. For 2 <sup>men for sawing</sup> ~~planks~~ <sup>sawed</sup>

at the order of the lord, for 7 days, 3s. 1d.; to each for one day, 2d.

Total, L.4 8s. 5d. Delivered to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by

one tally, L.23. Total of delivery and allowances, L.27 8s. 5d. And so they

owe clear, L.3 5s. 1d.

The same render account of 21 qu. 2 bu. of wheat, the whole yield by ~~the~~ strike bushel. Of which, in seeding 25 acres in Bachardelland and Morlesbud, 9 qu. 2 bu.; for one acre, 3 bu. In sale, 12 qu. Total, 21 qu. 2 bu.

The same render account of 54 qu. of barley, the whole yield of the granary, by strike measure. And of 22 qu. bought. And of 3 bu. of vetches received

for delivery to the servants. Total, 76 qu. 3 bu. Of which, in seeding 30

acres and one rod in Westbyrne, Stapelcroft and Pittoke, 18 qu. 3 bu.; for one

acre, 4 bu. Delivered to one carter and 2 ploughmen for the year, 19 qu.,

and each takes one qu. for 8 weeks. Delivered to one cowherd for the year, 1-<sup>2</sup>

1. m.s. *Allyda*

2. m.s. *Allyda*

YIELD OF  
THE GRANARY  
WHEAT

BARLEY

BITTERNE (cont.)

Delivered to one dairymaid from the day after the feast of St. Matthew the  
 Agostle to the day after the feast of Michael, for 31 weeks, 3 qu.; and she  
 takes one qu. for 10 weeks. In customary payment of one parker for the year,  
 1<sup>1</sup> qu. For one man for harrowing twice and for the keeper (----), 27 weeks,  
 1<sup>1</sup> qu. 1<sup>1</sup> bu. Delivered to Julia atte Asse for resigning her land into the lord  
 land, 2 qu. In sale, 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 2 bu. Total, 76<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 3 bu.

DRAGE

The same render account of 14 qu. of drage, the whole yield by the said measure  
 of which, in seeding 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres in Westbyrne and Stapelcroft, 4 qu. 2 bu.; for  
 one acre, 4 bu. In sale, 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. Total, 14 qu.

OATS

The same render account of 26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 3 bu. of oats, the whole yield by the said  
 measure, of which, in seeding 27 acres in Pilonde, Stoxhull and Pittoke, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
 qu.; for one acre, 4 bu. For provender for 2 cart horses for the year, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu.  
 For provender for the horses of the seneschal, ~~for the year~~, by 2 tallies, 1 qu.  
 For provender for the horse of Robert the bailiff, 3 bu. For provender of the  
 clerks horses of the clerks, 2 bu. For provender for the horse of Ernest, by  
 2 tallies, 3 bu. In sale, 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 3 bu. Total, 26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 3 bu.

PEAS

The same render account of 3 qu. 2 bu. of peas, the whole yield by the said  
 measure. Of which, in seeding 6 acres in Longacre, 6 bu. For feeding the  
 pigs and young pigs, 2 bu. In sale, 2 qu. 2 bu. Total, 3 qu. 2 bu.

VETCHES

The same render account of 3 qu. 3 bu. of vetches, the whole yield by the said  
 measure. Of which, in seeding 2 acres and one rod in Longacre, 7 bu.; for one  
 acre, 3 bu. Added to the barley (as above), for delivery to the servants,  
 3 bu. For feeding the pigs and young pigs, 4 bu. In sale, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 1 bu. Total,  
 3 qu. 3 bu.

WHEAT

The same render account of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. <sup>of wheat</sup> the whole yield of the mill. In sale,  
 all.

BARLEY

The same render account of 24 qu. of barley, the yield of the mill. Of which,

1. M.S. creased

# BITTERNE (cont.)

are delivered to the miller for the year. For autumn expenses, 2½ qu. In sale, 14½ qu. 3 bu. Total, 24 qu.

The same render account of 4 qu. 1 bu. of grutum, the yield of the mill. In sale, all.

The same render account of 7½ qu. 2 bu. of malt, the yield of the mill. In sale all. The same render account of 2 bu. of flour, the yield of the mill. In sale, all.

The same render account of 4 cart horses remaining from the preceding year. In sale, one. And 3 cart horses remain, of which one is a mare.

The same render account of one colt remaining from the preceding year. And there remain one female colt of 1½ years.

The same render account of 21 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 3 bought. And of one from the heriot of William Godewyne. Total, 25. In sale, 4. And 21 remain.

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

The same render account of 16 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of 3 added from the store. Total, 19. Of which, in sale, before calving, 4. Dead of murrain before calving, one. Total, 5. And 14 cows remain.

The same render account of 3 boveti remaining from the boviculi of the preceding year. All added to the cows. And none remain.

The same render account of 11 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. Dead of murrain, one. And 10 remain, of which 2 are male.

The same render account of 6 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. And there remain 6 yearlings, of which one is male.

The same render account of 11 calves produced by the said cows, because 3 were sterile. Of which, in tithe, one. In sale, 2. Total, 3. And 8 remain.

The same render account of 2 sows remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

BITTENNE (cont.)

BOARS

The same render account of one boar remaining from the preceding year. Dead of murrain, one. And none remain.

PIGS

The same render account of 6 pigs remaining from the preceding year. And of 7 added from the store. Total, 13. And they remain.

PORCELLI  
YOUNG PIGS

The same render account of 10 young pigs remaining from the porcelli of the preceding year. Dead of murrain, 3. Added to the pigs, 7. Total, 10. And none remain. The same render account of 11 porcelli produced by the sows. Of which, in tithe, one. And 10 remain.

HENS

The same render account of 195 hens from churchscot. Of which, in customary payment of the reeve, 4. Through loss from the land of Viel', 4. Through loss from the land of Gonild le Garden, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Agnes Evedman, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Alice Smith, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Crocker, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Lucy le Wyte because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry the ranger because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Brunig, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Herbera Hovedina, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry Schephard because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Richard le Hayward, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Richard atte Pile, drawn into the demesne, 4. Total, 30. In sale, 165. Total, 195. And none remain.

HIDES

The same render account of the hides of one cow and one boviculus, dead of murrain. In sale, all. And none remain.

CHEESE

The same render account of 23 cheeses de rewayno. In sale, all. And none remain. The same render account of 121 cheeses which were begun on the day of St. Marcellus, and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted. Of which, in tithe, 12. In sale, 109, which make 12 pises and 3 clavi. Total, 121. And none remain.

BITTERNE (cont.)

BUTTER

The same render account of 1½ petras of butter made this year. In sale, all. And nothing remains.

UTENSILS

The same render account of one bronze jar, one wash-basin, <sup>and</sup> one jar with a drinking cup, remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

CARTS

The same render account of one cart fitted with iron, one wooden cart, and one wagon fitted with iron, and one rope remaining. And all remain.

PANNYMORE

The same render account of 5s. 4d. from Pannymore this year.



CRAWLEY.

ARREARS.

John de Nutlye, the Bailiff, and David Martyn, the reeve, render account of L.14 19s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., for arrears from the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF  
ASSIZE.

The same renders account of L.3 ls. 4d., for all assize rents to Christmas term. And of L.3 ls. 4d., to Easter term. And of L.3 ls. 4d. to the Birth of St. John the Baptist. And L.4 17s. 2d. to the term of St. Michael. Total, L.14 ls. 2d.

AQUITTANCES.

Credited to one reeve for the year, 5s. Credited to 6 carters and one smith, for the year, 18s 6d., to each of them, 2s. 8d. Credited to 2 shepherds for the year, 5s. 4d. Credited to the keeper of the lambs nothing this year, because he receives an allowance (of grain). Credited to 8 customary tenants, working 2 days a week from the feast of St. Michael to the autumn, and every day in the autumn, 2ls. 4d., to each, 2s. 4d. Credited to one winehard and one cowherd for the year, 5s. 4d., to each of them, 2s. 8d. Total, 76s. 8d.

DEFICIENCIES.

Through loss of the land of Strong, drawn into the demesne, 2s. Through loss of the land of William ad Cur, drawn into the same place, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Alebroc, drawn into the demesne, 5s., in which manner indeed, it is rendered at Mardon. Through loss of the land of Robert Ceye, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Robert Doche, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Roger le Parker, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Richard the cowherd, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Total deficiencies, 20s. 4d. Total of aquittances and deficiencies, 76s. Total rent remaining, L.10 5s 2d.

CUMMIN.

The same renders account of one pound of cummin, as rent from the heir of Stephen Fromed. All paid to Lord Paganus. And they owe nothing.

YIELD OF  
THE MANOR.

The same render account of 12s. for common pasture of the pigs of the demesne. And of 48s. 3d. for herbage of 46 cows, 40 bovetti, 42 yearlings and 39 calves, that is, for a cow, 6d., for a bovattus, 3d., for a yearling, 2d.

## Crawley (cont.)

and for a calf, 1d. And of 3s. 6d. for 125 sheep found in the fold of the  
 ewes, beyond 25; that is, for 3 sheep, 1d. And of 21d. for herbage of 84  
 lambs to the term of the Birth of St. John the Baptist; for 4 lambs, 1d.  
 And of 17s. for pasture sold in divers places. And of 18s. for 4½ acres of  
 brushwood sold in the forest, the price of an acre, 4s. And of 9d. for the  
 hide of one cart-horse, dead of murrain, sold. And of 34s. 6d. for 6 old  
 and sick oxen sold, the price of each, of 3 being 7s., and 3 almost dead are  
 sold for 13s. 6d. And of 16d. for the hide of one ox, dead of murrain, sold.  
 And of 7s. for 2 feeble cows, sold. And 12d. for the hide of one cow, dead of  
 murrain, sold. And of 6d. for the hides of one yearling, and 4 calves, dead o  
 of murrain, sold. And of 25s. 8d. for 28 old wethers, sold, the price of  
 each, 11d. And of 10s. for 10 old ewes, sold, the price of each, 12d. And  
 of 44s. for 16 pigs sold, the price of each of 8 being 3s., and the price of  
 each of 8 being, 2s. 6d. And of 9s. 6d. for the pelts of 38 wethers, dead of  
 murrain, sold, the price of each, 3d. And of 5s. for the pelts of 26 ewes,  
 and 4 hoggetti dead of murrain, sold, together with the pelts of one ewether an  
 and 2 ewes sold in gross after shearing. And of 5s. 3d. for the pelts of 59  
 lambs, dead of murrain before weaning, with 28 pelts in grosso, after weaning,  
 sold. And of L. 12 8s. 0d. for the sale of 4 pises and 28 pounds of sheep's  
 wool, the price of one pisa, 60s. And of 22d. for 14 pounds of loose wool  
 sold. And of 8s. 4d. for 99 hens from churchscot, sold. And of 9d. for 19  
 cheeses de rewayno, sold. And of 38s. for 4 pises of cheese, sold, the price  
 of a pisa, 9s. 6d. And of 2s. from Richard Capello for the work of 6 acres  
 of land, leased for himself and his family. And of 12d. for a certain  
 cartilage which was formerly held by Roger the swineherd, rented this year.  
 And of 2s. for a certain cartilage which was formerly held by Robert Coyer,  
 (rented) <sup>1</sup> this year. And of 24s. from 24 acres of demesne land rented this  
 year, which is reckoned above in the deficiencies. Total, L. 27 18s. 11d.

CRAWLEY (cont.)

RECOGNITION  
YEARLY  
RECOGNITION.

The same render account of 6d. from Walter le Knizt, for the yearly recognition. And of 6d. from Robert Packe, for the same. And of 6d. from Robert Lambchurde for the same. And of 6d. from Robert Porter for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Fuler for the same. And of 3d. from John le Wolfe for the same. Total, 2s. 6d.

WHEAT SOLD.

The same render account of 111s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for 38 qu. 1 bu. of wheat sold, of which 34 qu. 2 bu. were sold at 4s. per qu., and 3 qu. 7 bu. at 3s. 8d. per qu.

CORALLON.

The same renders account of 16s. 8d. for 6 qu. 6 bu. of corallum, sold, of which 4 qu. 6 bu. were sold at 2s. 8d. per qu., and 2 qu. at 2s. per qu.

BEREMANCORN.

The same render account of 8s. 9d., for 3 qu. 6 bu. of beremancorn sold, of which 2 qu. were sold at 2s. 6d. per qu., and 1 qu. 2 bu. at 2s. per qu.

BARLEY.

The same renders account of L.7 10s. 10d. for 51 qu. 2 bu. of barley sold, of which 33 qu. 2 bu. were sold at 3s. 4d. per qu. and 14 qu. at 2s. per qu.

OATS.

The same renders account of 102s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 46 qu. 6 bu. of oats, sold, of which, 27 qu. 6 bu. were sold at 2s. 6d. per qu. and 4 qu. at 2s. per qu., and 15 qu. at 20d. per qu.

PEAS.

The same renders account of 9s. 2d. for 2 qu. 6 bu. of peas, sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

VETCHES.

The same renders account of 6s. 3d. for 1 qu. 7 bu. of vetches, sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total of all grain sold, L.20 5s. 3d.

FINES AND  
MERCHETS.

The same render account of 6d. from Richard atte Halle, for the merchet of Albreda, his daughter. And of 12d. from Roger Marday, for the ~~merchet~~ <sup>merchet</sup> of Alice, his daughter. Total, 18d.

PERQUISITES.

The same render account of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Crawley, for not presenting well at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 3d. from William Laucrey for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Roger Marday for the same. And of 3d. from David le Knizt for the same. And of 3d. from Robert

## CRAWLEY (cont.)

Regelt for the same. And of 6d. from John Davy for the same. And of 6d.  
 from William Gilbo' for the same. And of 6d. from John Gode for the same.  
 And of 6d. from William Gode for the same. And of 6d. from Robert Wedecote  
 for the same. And of 12d. from John Bele for breaking the assize of ale.  
 And of 12d. from Robert le Lambeharde for the same. And of 6d. from John Gode  
 for the same. And of 3d. from William Gylle for the same. And of 6d. from  
 John Drusc for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Marday for offence against  
 Robert Lambeharde. And of 6d. from Robert le Wetherhide for trespassing in  
 the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert Long for trespassing against Robert le  
 Forestar. And of 3d. from John Gode for trespassing on the wood. And of  
 3d. from Cristine le cart for the same. And of 6d. from John Martyn for  
 trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert le Potter for the same.  
 And of 6d. from Robert Blakewyne for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from  
 Hugo Bele for offence against Nicholas Stubber'. And of 3d. from the same  
 Nicholas for offence against the son of Hugo Bele. And of 6d. from William  
 Strape for offence against John Gode. And of 6d. from Robert le Wodeward  
 for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from Robert Blakewyne for the same.  
 And of 6d. from John le Nywaman for trespassing in the pasture. And of 3d.  
 from William Bele for the same. And of 3d. from Matilda Longhe for trespassing  
 in the wood. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Crawley because it did not  
 present well at the hundred court of Hockday. And of 12d. from Julia Gode  
 for breaking the assize of ale. And of 12d. from Robert Lambeharde for the  
 same. And of 12d. from John Bele for the same. And of 3d. from John le O  
 Oxhurde for the same. And of 3d. from Robert atte Mera for trespassing in  
 the  
 the pasture. And of 6d. from John Davy for the same. And of 6d. from  
 Robert le Wyte for the same. And of 12d. from William Grampe for trespassing  
 in the pasture. And of 6d. from the tithing in order that it should no  
 longer be responsible for Walter le Vynet. And of 2s. from the tithing for X

## CRAWLEY (cont.)

felon presentment. And of 6d. from Robert Smith for trespassing on the pasture And of 6d. from Roger Smith for the same. And of 12d. from Alan Knist for and six companions for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas le Carpenter for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from Stephen Fisher for trespassing in the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert le Port for trespassing in the lord's grain. And of 6d. from Stephen le Solar for the same. And of 12d. from 22 customary tenants because they made for themselves larger sheaves than of right they ought to have done. And of 3d. from Robert le Wodescote for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from William Wyndut for offence against Alice le Rede. And of 3d. from Alice le Rede because she attacked the wife of Wyndut. And of 6d. from Michael the shepherd for trespassing in the pasture. And of 3d. from Robert Smith for the same. Total, 40s. 7d. Total of both, 42s. 1d. Total of all receipts, L. 60 13s. 11d.

COST OF THE  
PLOUGHS.

For iron and steel bought for the four ploughs for the year, and for 5 ploughs for the time of seeding barley and oats, 13s 1½d. For 2 ploughshares bought, 19½d. For one iron ploughshare made for the lord, 4d. For 3 ploughshares bought, 17½d. For replacing 3 broken coulter, 3d. For 4 wheels bought, 14d. For shoes for 6 plough horses for the year, and of 2 at the time of seeding barley and oats, 3s. 8d. For precariae of 10 ploughmen who ploughed 10 acres of land, 10d. For making 7 halters, 1½d. For making 2 new ploughs and repairing them twice, 9d. For making one rake, 1½d. For iron clamps bought and for binding the ploughs, 6d. For 6 oxen bought, 57s. 11d., of which, 4 were bought at 10s. each, and 2 for 17s. 11d. For wages of 2 ploughmen for the year, 6s. Total, L. 4 7s. 10½d.

COST OF  
THE CARTS.

For shoes for 2 cart horses for the year, 3s. 6½d. For a pair of wheels bought, 2s. 8d. For one new binding bought for the same, and wages of the smith, 9s. 6d. For axletrees bought, and for repairing the axletrees of the carts, 4d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought for the same, 9d. For one tawed hide bought for mending the harness, 12d. For one collar bought,

# CRAWLEY.

6d. For one rope bought for the cart, 9d. For wages of one carter for the year, 3s. For one cart horse bought, 14s. 6d. For one small rope bought for tying the horses in the pasture, 2½d. Total, 36s. 9d.

## DAIRY.

For one quarter of salt bought, 16d. For linen web and woollen cloth bought, 5d. For a cheese-press bought, 6d. For earthen jars and small pens bought, 5d. For mending the utensils of the dairy, 4d. For 14 ells of canvas bought for sacks for the wool, 2s. 11d. For making 20 hurdles, 8d. For hay bought for feeding the ewes in winter, 17s. 1d. For thatching the sheepfold in places, for 12 days, 2s. For 3 sacks bought, 13½d. For caring for the young pigs, 2d. For one stool bought for the dairy, 7d. For lard, verdegris, copperas and quicksilver bought for dressing (the sheep), 24s. 11½d. For one bucket bought for refuse, 4½d. For wages of one dairymaid for the year, 2s. For wages of the keeper of the young sheep, for the year, 2s. Total, 56s. 10½d.

## COST OF THE BUILDINGS.

For roofing the granary, hall, ox-shed and kitchen, in places, 6s. 1d. For 6 locks bought for 2 doors of the ox-shed, the hay barn and the granary, 12d. For 100 nails bought for the paling and the wages of a carpenter repairing the said paling, 6d. For making and roofing the new pig-sty, 3s. For one iron shovel bought, 2d. Total, 10s. 9d.

## THRASHING.

For threshing and winnowing 8 qu. of wheat, as task work, 22d., for one qu. 2½d. For threshing and winnowing 5 qu. of barley, 7½d., for one qu., 1½d., and the rest is threshed by customary labor. Total, 2s. 5½d.

## EXPENSES OF THE AUTUMN.

For 900 herrings bought for the precariae of 300 men, with the custodian of the grain, and other officers of the court, for reaping 158 acres of all grain, 4s. 1½d., for 100 herrings, 5½d. For hoeing 198 acres of grain as task work, 5s. 3d., for 3 acres, 1d. For reaping 15 acres of barley, as task work, 5s., for one acre, 4d. Total, 14s. 4½d.

## EXPENSES OF THE SENESCHAL.

For expenses of the Seneschal, for 2 tourns, by 2 tallies, 5s. 6½d. For expenses of the Bailiff, for the year, 52s. Total, 57s.

1. M.S. creased.
2. Sic in M.S.



CRAWLEY (cont.)

Total of all expenses, L.13 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and they owe £47. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PAID TO THE  
TREASURER.

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Walsesey, by one tally, L.25.  
And so they owe clear, L.22 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

YIELD OF THE  
GRANARY,  
WHEAT.

The same renders account of 26 qu. 5 bu. of wheat, the whole yield  
by strike measure. Of which, 15 qu. 6 bu. in seeding 86 acres at Puthill,  
Beryforlang and Crawley, for an acre, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. For expenses of the bailiff,  
3 qu. 6 bu. <sup>In sale, 28 ym. 16 bu.</sup> and 21 balances.

WHEAT.

The same renders account of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of curall, the whole yield by the  
above said measure. Of which, 3 qu. 6 bu. for fattening the pigs for sale  
and for feeding others. Sold, 6 qu. 6 bu., Total 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu.

BERMANGORN.

The same renders account of 8 qu. of bermangorn, the whole yield by the  
above said measure. Of which, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. in seeding 16 acres at Puthill. For  
feeding the pigs, 6 bu. Sold, 3 qu. 7 bu. Total, 8 qu.

BARLEY.

The same renders account of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu of barley remaining in the granary  
from the preceding year. And of 142 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu., the whole yield by the above-  
said measure. Total, 145 qu. Of which, 48 qu. 7 bu. in seeding 134 acres  
in Beryforlang, Drakenorde and Longeland, for one acre, 3 bu. Delivered  
to one carter and 2 ploughmen for the year, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu., and each takes one qu.  
for 8 weeks. Delivered to one dairymaid from the feast of St. Michael to  
the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Delivered to the same  
from the Purification to the feast of St. Michael, 3 qu. 2 bu. Delivered to  
one hayward for the year, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Delivered to one man for raking at the time  
of seeding barley and oats, 5 bu. For one man going to the plough, who ploughed  
after the feed praebenda For expenses of 3 precariae in the autumn for  
300 men, the custodian of the grain and other officers of the court, reaping



CRAWLEY (cont.)

153 acres of all grain, 3 qu. And there ought to be made from each qu. 100 loaves, and each should have one loaf. For feeding the pigs, 2½ qu. 2 bu. For expenses of the Bailiff, 2 qu. 1 bu. Delivered to the custodian of the young sheep, for the year, because it seemed convenient, 5 qu. 2 bu., and he takes one qu. for 10 weeks. In sale, 51 qu. 2 bu., Total, 145 qu. 12 bu.

OATS.

The same renders account of 158 qu. 5 bu. of oats, the whole yield by the abovesaid measure. And of 20 qu. for fodder in sheaves. Total, 178 qu. 5 bu. Of which, 82 qu. in seeding 199 acres in Combe, in the field above the wood, and in Haselforlangh, for each acre, 3 bu. For fodder for 6 horses from Christmas to the feast of the of the Sacred Cross, 6 qu. 6 bu.

*For extra provender for the said horses when they ploughed after praebenda, 2 qu. 6 bu.*  
For fodder of 2 cart horses, 11 qu. 3 bu. For fodder for the Seneschal's horses 2 bu. For fodder for the Bailiff's horses, 6 qu. 5 bu. For fodder for the clerks' horses, 5 bu. For feeding the oxen with oats in sheaves, 20 qu. In sale, 46 qu. 6 bu. Total, 178 qu. 5 bu.

PEAS.

The same renders account of 5 qu. 5 bu. of peas, the whole yield by the abovesaid measure. Of which, 2½ qu. in seeding 12 acres in Middelforlang. For food for the pigs, 3 bu. In sale, 2 qu. 6 bu. Total, 5 qu. 5 bu. And

VETCHES.

The same renders account of 4½ qu. of vetches, the whole yield by the abovesaid measure. Of which, 2 qu. 5 bu. in seeding 13½ acres in Drakenorde. In sale, 1 qu. 7 bu. Total, 4½ qu.

LIVESTOCK.  
CART-HORSES.

The same renders account of 2 cart-horses remaining from the preceding year. And of one bought. Total, 3. In murrain, one. And 2 cart-horses remain.

PLOUGH-HORSES.

The same renders account of 6 plough-horses remaining from the preceding year. And 6 plough-horses remain.

CRAWLEY (cont.)

OXEN.

The same render account of 33 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of one added from the store-cattle. And of one de rewayno. And of 6 bought. Total, 42. Of which, one in murrain. In sale, 6. Total, 7. And 35 oxen remain.

COWS.

The same render account of 11 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of 3 added from the store-cattle. Total, 14. Of which, one died before calving. In sale, 2. Total, 3. And 11 cows remain.

BULLS.

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And one bull remains.

BOVETTI.

The same render account of 4 boveti remaining from the boviculi of the preceding year. Of which, one is added to the oxen. Three added to the cows. Total, 4., and none remain.

YEARLINGS.

The same render account of 5 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. In murrain, one. And 4 male yearlings remain.

CALVES.

The same render account of 7 calves produced by the abovesaid cows, because 4 were sterile. Of which, in murrain, 4. And there remain 3, of which 2 are male.

WETHERS.

The same render account of 229 wethers, remaining from the preceding year. And of 67 added from the stock. Total, 296. Of which, 38 in murrain before shearing, and one after shearing. In sale before shearing, 28. Total, 67. And 229 wethers remain.

EWES.

The same render account of 241 ewes remaining from the preceding year. And of 68 added from the store. Total, 309. Of which, in murrain before lambing, 5. After lambing, 21, and after shearing, 2. In sale before shearing, 12. Total, 40. And 269 ewes remain.

BOGETTI.

The same render account of 139 bogetti remaining from the lambs of the preceding year. Of which, in murrain, 4. Added to the wethers, 67. Added

CRAWLEY (cont.)

to the ewes, 68. Total, 189 And none remain.

LAMBS. The same render account of 212 lambs produced by the ewes, because 12 were sterile. Of which, 14 in tithe, and no more, because it is the tithe of the weaned lambs. In murrain before weaning, 65. After weaning and before shearing, 28. In customary payment of one reeve, 2 shepherds and one workman, 4. Total, 111. And 101 lambs remain.

SHEEPS' WOOL. The same render account of (501)<sup>1</sup> fleeces of sheeps' wool, produced by the shearing. Of which, in tithe, 50. In customary payment of 2 shepherds and one dairymaid, 3. In sale, 448, which make 4 pises and 28 pounds, with the lambs' wool. Total, 501. And none remain.

LAMBS' WOOL. The same render account of 101 lambs' fleeces produced by the shearing. All  
STRAY WOOL. in sale with the sheeps' wool. The same render account of 14 pounds of stray wool. And in sale, all.

BOARS. The same render account of one boar remaining from the preceding year.  
And one boar remains.

PIGS. The same render account of 38 pigs remaining from the preceding year.  
And of 16 added from the store. Total, 54. In sale, 16. And 38 pigs remain.

SOWS. The same render account of 2 sows remaining from the preceding year. And 2 sows remain.

HOGETTI. The same render account of 22 hogetti remaining from the porcelli of the preceding year. Of which, in murrain, 6. Added to the pigs, 16. Total, 22.  
And none remain here.

PORCELLI. The same render account of 8 porcelli born in the month of March. And 7 from the month of July. And 5 from the month of August. Total, 20. Of which, 2 in tithe. In murrain, one. In customary payment of one swineherd, one. Total, 16. And 16 porcelli remain.

CHEESE. The same render account of 19 cheeses de rewyno. In sale, all. The same ~~render~~ render account of 179 cheeses which were begun on the day of St. Ambrose, and

CRAWLEY (cont.)

on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted. Of which, in tithe, 17. In customary payment of one reeve, one shepherd, one smith and one dairy-maid, 4. In sale, 158, which make 4 pisse. Total, 179. And none remain.

BUTTER.

The same renders account of 35 pounds of butter made this year. All used for dressing the oxen and sheep. And none remains.

HENS.

The same renders account of 125 hens from churchscot. Of which, through loss from the land of Strong, drawn into the demesne, 4. Through loss from the land of William ad Car, drawn into the demesne, 4. Through loss from the land of Robert le Coche, drawn into the demesne, 4. Through loss of the land of Roger le Swon, drawn onto the demesne, 4. Through loss of the land of Richard the Cowherd, drawn into the demesne, 4. Through loss of the land of Richard Kewe, 4. Through loss of the land of Mathilde Preat, because she is a widow, 2. Total, 26. In sale, 99. Total, 125. And none remain.

HIDES.

The same renders account of the hides of one cart-horse, the hide of one ox, one yearling and 4 calves, dead of murrain, and all are sold.

LARGE PELTS.

The same render account of the pelts of 38 wethers, 26 ewes and 4 young sheep, dead of murrain before shearing. Total, 68. In sale, all. And none remain.

STRIPPED PELTS.

The same render account of the (stripped) pelts of one wether and 2 ewes, dead of murrain after shearing. In sale, all. And none remain.

LAMB PELTS.

The same render account of the pelts of 65 lambs dead of murrain before shearing, after weaning, and of 28 lambs dead of murrain before weaning. Total, 93. In tithe, 6. In sale, 87. Total, 93. And none remain.

UTENSILS.

The same render account of one cauldron, one bronze jar, one small pan and one washing-basin remaining. And they remain. The same render account of one stool remaining, and it still remains. The same render account of one cart, bound with iron, remaining, and it still remains.

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HARWELL.

ARREARS

Walter de Polton, the bailiff, and Robert le Fort and Walter de Fonte, the reeves, render account of 106s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for arrears of the prece<sup>d</sup> preceding year. All os paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF  
ASSIZE

The same render account of L.16 12s. for the whole rent of assize in the manor of Harwell for the year, to the feast of St. Michael.  
Total, L.16 12s.

CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 5s. Credited to 4 ploughmen for the year, 12s., to each of thrm, 3s. Total, 17s.

LOSS

Through loss from one croft which was held by Roger Guntham, drawn into the demesne, for the year, 3s. Total, 3s. Total of credits and loss, 20s. Total, remaining, L.15 12s.

YEARLY  
EXAMINATION  
*Recognition*

The same render account of 6d. from Walter son of Goward, for the yearly ~~examination~~ <sup>recognition</sup> this first year. Total, 6d.

YIELD OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 6s. 6d. from pannage of the pigs. And of 2s. 2d. from the tavern this year. And of 6s. 8d. from pasture sold this year. And of 2s. 1d. from straw sold. And of 7s. from one plough-horse sold, from the heriot of Richard Walrand. And of 56s. 5d. from 6 old oxen sold, of which 5 were sold at 10s. each, and one for 6s. 5d. And of 5s. 2d. from 62 hens from churchscot sold. Total, L.4 6s.

FARM OF  
THE MILL

The same render account of 13s. 4d. from the farm of the mill, rented to, Henry de Steventon by Lord Phillip de Moyville, the seneschal. Total, 13s 4d.

OLD WHEAT  
SOLD

The same render account of 113s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 37 qu. 3 bu. of old wheat sold of which, 12 qu. are sold at 3s. 10d. per qu., and 3 qu. at 3s. per qu., and 22 qu. 8bu. at 2s. 2d. per qu. Total, 113s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WHEAT OF THIS  
YEAR

The same render account of L.11 16s 4d. for 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of wheat sold, of which, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. are sold at 3s. per qu., and 57 qu. at 3s. 2d. per qu.

# HARTWELL(cont.)

## BARLEY

And of 58s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 24 qu. 7 bu. of barley sold, the price per qu., 2s. 4d.

## DRAGE

And of 62s. 2d. for 30 qu. of drage sold, of which 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. are sold at 22d. per qu., and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. at 2s. 2d. per qu.

## PEAS

And of 11s. 4d. for 5 qu. 2 bu. of peas sold, of which 2 qu. 6 bu. are sold at 2s. per qu., and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. at 2s. 4d. per qu.

## VETCHES

And of 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 qu. 1 bu. of vetches sold, the price per qu., 2s. 3 2s. 2d. Total, L.18 12s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## FINES AND MERCHETS

The same render account of 26s. 8d. from the whole tithing for tithingpenny at the two hundred courts. And of 40s. from Robert Robbe for having a half virgate of land out of the estate(ex dimissione) of John Samuel. And of L.6 13s. 4d. from John Morn for having one virgate of land which belonged to his father. And of 66s. 8d. from John Stannal for having one virgate of land with Julia Cobbe. And of 12d. from Uea Cecelia Bop for her merchet. Total, L.13 7s. 8d.

## PERQUISITES

The same render account of 6d. from Walter Goward for placing his son in school without permission. And of 6d. from Walter Knist for the same. And of 6d. from Roger le Chancellor for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from John Battenick for the same. And of 6d. from Stephen W. Bodelit for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Goward and Baldevyn for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Takesmal for the same. And of 6d. from Walter de Aula for the same. And of 6d. from Hugo Hagechild for the same. And of 3d. from Robert Humphray for the same. And of 6d. from Dyonis Freeman for offence against Robert Robbe. And of 12d. from William Kruke and John Seward for the nuisance of their chimneys. And of 6d. from John Moriz and John Gor for the same. And of 12d. from Roger le Bera' and John Takesmal for the same. And of 6d. from John Gor for the same.

And of 12d. from Roger le Berecat. And of 3d. from Cristina atteGrone for the same. And of 6d. from John Seward for deficiency in his customary work. And of 2s. from Robert le Fonte for trespass. And of 12d. from Robert Unwyne for the same. And of 12d. from John de la Broke and Alice le Cras for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from John de Middleton and John de Tor for trespassing in the grain. And of 6d. from John Samuel for offence against John Baret. And of 12d. from Dyonis Frueman for offence against Julia Cobbe. And of 6d. from John Tokesmal for offence against John Miles. And of 6d. from Radulf Juvene for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John de Angulo for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Richard Guerard because he sold ale by an undealed measure. And of 6d. from Cristina de la Grove and William Burgeys for the same. And of 3d. from Richard le Kyng for the same. And of 6d. from Julia Cobbe for the same. And of 6d. from Cristina Smith and John Buttshe for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Hunte and Walter de Aula for the same. And of 6d. from Richard Tokesmal and Alice Hebard for the same. And of 6d. from William le Tayllur for the same. And of 6d. from John le Rop and John Mol for the same. And of 6d. from Alice Hebard for the same. And of 2s. from Walter Hud and John de Angulo for not performing the duties of their office. And of 6d. from Alice le Cras for fishing in the lord's pond. And of 12d. from Henry Wylard and John Baret because they made an agreement without permission. And of 6d. from Nicholas Ferling for the same. And of 3d. from Cristina Rop for breaking an agreement. And of 12d. from John Baret for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from John Hammond and Simon de Chilton for the same. And of 12d. from Agnes Gromes for deficiency in her customary work. And of 6d. from John de Middleton for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Alice Hebard because she dug up the lord's land.



HARVELL(cont.)

And of 11d. from John Hamond and William le Cras for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Bued because he denied the inquest. And of 6d. from John Touly for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from Alice Hebard for offence against Alice le Cras. Total, 31s. Total of both, L.14 18s. 8d. Total of all receipts, L.59 16s. 10d.

COST OF THE  
PLOUGHS

For steel bought for the ironwork of the <sup>3</sup>ploughs for the year, 4s. 3½d. For wages of the smith who made the ironwork of 3 ploughs for the year, 4s., because one acre of wheat is taken from him. For one plough-share bought, 7½d. For 3 long pieces of steel bought, 6d. For 2 small wheels bought for the plough 6d. For onenew plough bought, 10d. For repairing other ploughs and for squaring timber for the ploughs, 10d. For ~~bug~~ rods bought for the halters, 10d. For customary payment of one reeve and 4 ploughmen, for food from Christmas to Easter, 10d., because the under-bailiff performs the work of the hayward. For food-allowance of 2 ploughmen for the year, 4s. 4d., to each for a week, ½d; because 2 ploughmen are given food where formerly there was but one. For 5 oxen bought for the ploughs, 53s. 9d., the price of each, 10s. 9d. Total, 71s. 4d.

COST OF  
THE CARTS

For shoes for 2 cart horses for the year, 2s. 6d. For one ~~small~~ <sup>baird</sup> wheels bound with iron, bought, 3s. 1d. For wages of a smith for placing the old iron from the carts on the said wheels, and for large nails and new hooks bought for the same, 3s. 10d. For an axle for the cart, 5d. For nails, iron plates and grease 7d. For one leather harness bought, 2d. For one tawed hide bought for mending the harness of the horses, 2½d. For one collar bought, 5d. For one pair of traces, 3d. For repairing one old cart, 2d. For one rope bought for binding the cart, 10d. For 4 bands of iron bought for binding the wheels, 2½d. For  $\frac{1}{2}$  iron hooks bought for the carts and wagons, For food-allowance of one cart-er for the year, 2s. 2d., that is, for one week, ½d. Total, 15s.

# HARVEILL(cont.)

## COST OF THE WAGGONS

For wages of the carpenter for repairing 3 wagons, 10½d. For 8 iron plates with nails bought for the same, 12d. For grease bought for the same, 2d. Total, 22s. 6½d.

## OATS BOUGHT

For 2 qu. 1 bu. of oats bought, for provender for the horses, 3s. 6½d, the price per qu., 20d. Total, 3s. 6½d.

## REPAIRS OF THE BUILDINGS

For re-roofing the kitchen and two granaries in places, 3s. 3d. For carpenter work of the new porch of the smaller granary, 3s. 4d. For 12 chevrons bought for the same, 6d. For laths bought for the same, 3½d. For nails for the lathing, 2½d. For roofing the same porch, 12d. For felling trees and squaring timber in the wood of la Wasse for the same porch, 18½d. For twigs bought for the same porch and for roofing other buildings, For repairing and plastering the chamber of the Lord Bishop, and for timber and stakes bought for the same, 5d. For carpenter work of the new door for the dwelling of the reeve, 2s. 10d. For sawing planks for the same, 5½d. For 100 large nails bought for the same, 4d. For hooks and hinges bought for the same, 5d. For young apple trees, 22d. Total, 16s. 10½d.

## THRESHING AND WINNOWER

For threshing and winnowing 91 qu. 1 bu. of old and new wheat, 20s. 10½d., for one qu., 2½d. For threshing 36½ qu. of barley, as task work, 4s. 6½d., for one qu. 1½d. For winnowing the same, 7½d., for 5 qu., 1d. For threshing 30 qu. 5 bu. of drage as task work, 4s. 1½d., for one qu., 1½d. For winnowing the same, 7½d., for 5 qu., 1d. For peas and vetches, nothing, because it was done by the servants. For 2 sacks for holding grain, bought, 8d. For making the same, 1d. Total, 31s. 6d.

## COST OF THE MEADOW

For expenses of 41 men who mowed 18 acres of meadow, beyond their customary labor, that is, for bread, ale and relish, 6s. 7d. Total, 6s. 7d.

## COST OF THE AUTUMN WORK

For expenses of 6 precariae in the autumn, of 484 men working the whole day, and having food twice a day, who reaped all the grain, 42s. 5d.; for bread, 16s. 4d., for ale, 15s. and for relish, 10s. 8d. For wages of one haymaker and one man loading the catt, 3s. Total, 45s. 5d.

## EXPENSES OF

HARVELL(cont.)

EXPENSES OF  
THE  
UNDER-BAILIFF

For wages of one under-bailiff who did the work of the hayward for the year,  
6s. 8d. Total, 6s. 8d. Total of all expenses, L.9 18s. 11½d. And they owe  
L.49 17s. 10½d.

PAID TO  
THE  
TREASURER

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.37 10s.  
And so they owe clear, L.12 7s. 10½d.

YIELD OF  
THE  
GRANARY.  
WHEAT

The same render account of 9½ qu. of wheat remaining in the granary from  
the preceding year. And of 27 qu. remaining in the grange from the preceding  
year. Total, 37 qu. 3 bu. And in sale, all. The same render account of 86  
qu., the whole yield of wheat of the grange along with the increase of the granary  
And of 14 qu. coming from customary payment and churchscot. Total, 100 qu. Of  
this, in seeding 57 acres by measure, 21 qu. 2 bu.; for one acre, 3 bu. and one  
bushel less for the whole. Delivered to the messor for keeping the grain of the  
court and the pasture, as an under-bailiff for the year, 3 qu. 2 bu., (because  
he takes the remainder in barley), and he takes one qu. for 8 weeks. In sale,  
75½ qu.

BARLEY

The same render account of 56 qu. 3 bu. of barley, the whole yield of the grange  
this year, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 10 qu.  
6 bu. 21½ acres by measure, 10 qu. 6 bu.; for one acre, 4 bu. Delivered to the  
messor for the year, 3 qu. 2 bu., and he takes the remainder in wheat as above.  
Delivered to one carter and 2 drivers for the year, 15 qu. 6 bu., each taking  
one qu. for 10 weeks. Delivered to a boy for harrowing in winter and Lent, 4 bu.  
Delivered to a man going with (ad) the said cart for carrying manure, for 13  
weeks, 1 qu. 2 bu. In sale, 24 qu. 7 bu.

DRAGE

The same render account of 49 qu. 4 bu. of drage, the whole yield of the grange  
with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 31 acres by measure,  
19½ qu.; for one acre, 5 bu. and one bushel more for the whole. In sale, 30 qu.

OATS

The same render account of 20 qu. 1 bu. of oats bought, which are used as provender  
for 2 cart horses.

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*10 17 12 90*

# HIGH CLEVE

RENT OF  
ASSIZE

Roger de Stoppeham, the bailiff, and William le Sone, the reeve, render account of 30s. 11d. for the whole rent of assize to Christmas. And of 62s. 7d for the rent of assize to Easter. And of 37s. for rent of assize to the Birth of St. John the Baptist. And of L.15 0s. 4d. for rent of assize to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.21 10s. 10d.

INCREASED RENTS

The same render account of 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for increased rent from Adam le Stub, for 3 acres and one rod of purpresture, leased by him in the heath this year. And of 1d. from John Smith for a small plot of ground leased to him for enlarging his smithy. And of 1d. from Walter Potter for a small plot of ground granted to him. Total, 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., paid to the feast of St. Michael. Total of all rent with increases, L.21 12s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 4s. Credited to one hayward for the year, 2s. Credited to one woodward for the year, 2s. 4d. Credited to 3 ploughmen for the year, 6s. Credited to one smith for making the ironwork of the ploughs for the year, 2s. Credited to one cowherd for the year, 2s. Credited to one shepherd for the year, 2s. Total, 20s. 4d.

LOSS

Through loss from 24 acres of land drawn into the demesne for the year, 10d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to Aze, drawn into the park for the year, 13s. 4d. Through loss from the land of Pelliper, drawn into the demesne, for the year, 12d. Through loss from the land which belonged to Benedict, the Clerk, drawn into the demesne, for the year, 4s. 6d. Through loss from the land of Alex le Riche, drawn into the demesne, for the year, 17s. 9d. Through loss from the rent of ( — — — )<sup>1</sup> for the year, 3s. ( — — — )<sup>2</sup> belonged to Nicholas atte Sele, ~~cut~~ down by order of the bailiff for the constable. Total, 40s. 9d. Total of credits and loss, 61s. 1d. Total remaining, L.18 11s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

1. M.S. creased here.
2. M.S. creased here.

## HIGH CLERE(cont.)

And of L. 12 for 4 pondera of sheeps' wool, together with 4 clavi of lambs' wool sold; the price per pondus, 60s. And of 5s. for 5 clavi and 6 pounds of stray wool sold; the price per clavus, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. And of 9s. for one pondus of winter cheese sold; and of L. 8 11s. for 18 pondera of fresh cheese sold in the summer; the price per pondus, 9s. 6d. And of 11s. 5d. for one pondus and 4 clavi of butter sold; the price per pondus, 10s., and the price per clavus, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. And of 5s. 6d. for 66 hens from churchscot sold. And of 2s. 8d. for 1005 eggs from customary payment sold. Total, L. 32 19s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

The same render account of 12d. from Elya Snowe for yearly recognition. Total, 12d.

The same render account of 67s. 6d. for 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 3 bu. of wheat sold; the price per qu., 4s. And of 2s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 7 bu. of curall from the same wheat, sold, the price per bu., 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

And of 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 2 bu. of ber-mancorn sold; 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 1 bu., at 16d. per qu., and 19 qu. 1 bu., at 18d. per qu. Total 500. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

And of 55s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 1 bu. of barley sold; the price per qu., 3s.

And of L. 4 14s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 37 qu. 2 bu. of oats sold; 3 qu. at the price of 2s. p per qu., and 35 qu. 2 bu. at 2s. 6d. per qu.

And of 3s. for one qu. of peas sold; the price per qu., 3s.

And of 4s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. 1 bu. of vetches sold; the price per qu., 3s.

Total, L. 13 18s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

The same render account of 4s. from the tithing for tithingpenny at the two hundred courts. And of 6s. from Adam Stub for fine for having 3 acres and one rod of purpresture in the heath. And of 6d. from John Smith for having a house out of the grant of William Smith. And of 6d. from John Smith for having one small plot of ground for enlarging the said house. And of 6d. from Walter Potter for having a small plot of ground for the same. And of 2s. from Walter Sewald for having one cottage and 3 acres of purpresture for his

# HIGH CLEME(coht.)

inheritance. And of 6d. from Matilda, the daughter of Thomas Croc for marry-  
ing outside the manor. Total, 14s.

## PERQUISITES

The same render account of William Macely for breaking the assize of ale.  
And of 12d. from Michael Shepherd, John le Swon, William atte Hepe and Cristina  
Dukt for the same. And of 12d. From Adam de Weteweys for offence against  
William MriLOT. And of 3d. from Michael Shepherd for trespassing on the pasture.  
And of 3d. from Robert Perschayl for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from  
Adam Sewald for an inquest. And of 3d. from Walter Nykeman for bad customary  
ploughing. And of 3d. from the tithing because it did not have those for whom  
it is responsible. And of 6d. from William Mabeley and the tithing because they  
did not have those for whom they were responsible. And of 6d. from William  
Gammon and William Snowe for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from William  
Randalf for the same. And of 4d. from Cecelia Swon for trespassing on the  
twigs. And of 3d. from Robert atte Dene for the same. And of 12d. from Michael  
Mabeley and John Barrich for trespassing on the wood. And of 2s. from John Bagge  
more for recovering a debt. And of 3d. from Richard atte Coco for trespassing  
on the wood. And of 12d. from Thomas Potter and Michael Shepherd for breaking  
the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Cristina Dukt for the same. And of 3d. from  
William Gamman for trespassing on the twigs. And of 3d. from William Randolf  
for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Walter Sewald for an inquest.  
And of 3d. from William Kypping for breach of the peace. Total, 11s. 10d.  
Total of fines and amercements, 25s. 10d.  
Total of all receipts, L.66 16s. 11d.

## NECESSARY EXPENSES

For ironwork for 2 ploughs for the year, and for 3 ploughs in seeding time,  
2s. 9½d. For 2 long pieces of iron bought, 5d. For making one new plough, and  
repairing another, 4½d. For fitting one plough with iron, 1½d. For one plough-  
share bought, 8d. For 4 wheels bought, 4d. For precariae of 15 plough teams  
for a day in winter and Lent, which ploughed and harrowed an acre each day, that is, to



HIGH CLERE (cont.)

each plough team for a day, 2d. And each of the above ploughteams ploughed one acre of fallow in the summer without food, according to custom. For wages of 3 ploughmen for customary ploughing on their Saturdays, because feast days and rainy days occurring, were followed by Saturday ploughings; <sup>133d. 3d.</sup> and this by the order of John the Bishop, because formerly each received only 3s. for the year. For 4 oxen bought for the ploughs, 30s. 2d; of which 2 are bought at the price of 10s. 1d. each and 2 at 5s. each. For wages of one ox-herd for the year, 3s. Total, 56s. 4½d.

For one pair of wheels made from the lord's timber, for carrying manure, 8d. For iron plates, nails, oil, a tawed hide and axle-trees for the carts, 12d. For one collar and one pair of iron hooks bought, 9d. For iron shoes for 2 cart-horses for the year, 2s. 2d. For wages of one carter for the year, 3s. Total, 7s. 7d.

For pans bought, 7½d. For 2 buckets bought, and another mended, 8d. For an earthen jar and an earthen dish bought, 6d. For a cheese-press bought, 8½d. For 2½ qu. 2 bu. of salt bought for the dairy, 4s. 7d.; the price per qu., 20d. For 14 ells of canvas bought for holding wool 2s. 9d.; the price of an ell, 2½d. For thread, ½d. For placing the wool in sacks, 4d. For wages of the dairy-maid for the year, 2s. 4d. For 3 cows bought, 20s. Total, 32s. 6½d.

For wages of one man for roofing the chamber, kitchen and house beyond the gate, with tiles, for 4 days, 12d. For wages of a man helping the same, for the same time, 8d. For roofing the chamber of the Lord Bishop with shingles, in places, and with nails bought for the same, 10d. For roofing the chamber of the bailiff with shingle, in places, 6d. For repairing the same chamber with pillars and beams placed under the wall, and for plastering the same wall, 2s. 1d. For repairing the great gate with pillars placed under the posts and for plastering the wall, of the said gate, 2s. For making a new door for the court-yard, by the granary, 2s. 4d. For making 6 perches of new paling around the pasture and the small garden, 2s.; for one perch, 4d. For roofing the middle granary



# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

with hay, 3s. 2d. For roofing the stable beyond the gate, in *plabès*, 18d. For collecting stubble on 16 acres, for roofing the buildings, 2s. 8d.; for one acre, 3d. For wages of one man for making 5000 tiles from the lord's clay and wood, 5s. 5d.; for 1000, 13d. For 18 pounds of lead, bought for tile-pins, 6d.; for 3 pounds, 1d. For 7 qu. of lime made for roofing the buildings, 12d; for one qu., 1½d. Total, 25s. 8d.

For roofing the sheepfold in places, 18d. For wattling the fold, because the shepherd has no ewe sheep, 5d. For oil for dressing the ewes, 2s. 11d. Total, 4s. 10d.

1

For threshing and winnowing 19 qu. 2 bu. of, as task work, 3s. 2½d.; for one qu., 2d. For threshing and winnowing 49 qu. 2 bu. of ber-mancorn, 7s. 2d.; for one qu., 1½d. For threshing and winnowing 25 qu. of barley, 2s. 7½d.; for one qu., 1½d. For threshing 61½ qu. of oats, 2s. 6½d.; for one qu., ½d. For winnowing the same, 7½d.; for 8 qu., 1d. For threshing and winnowing one qu. of peas and 1½ qu. of vetches, 5½d.; for one qu., 2d. For 2 sacks bought for carrying grain, 8d. Total, 14s. 3½d.

For harrowing the grain, 3s. 3d. For reaping and binding 5 acres of wheat, as task work, 12½d.; for one acre, 2½d. For reaping and binding 16½ acres of oats, as task work, 2s. 9d.; for one acre, 2d. Total, 6s. 9½d.

For making 6 perches of new paling around the park, 2s.; for one perch, 4d. For repairing 23 perches of paling around the same park, 3s. 10d.; for one perch, 2d. For enclosing 1½ furlongs of the park with a hedge, 4s. 6d.; for one furlong, 3s. Total, 10s. 4d. F

For expenses of the s. neschal at 2 hundred courts, 7s. 7d. Total, 7s. 7d. For expenses of Goeffrey de la Flode, the bailiff, from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. Hillary, 22s. For expenses of Robert the bailiff and his servant from this time to the feast of St. Michael, 62s. For a fur of lamb's wool for the summer robe of the bailiff, 2s. Total, L. 4 6s. 0d.

1. Sic. in M.S. Probably wheat

## HIGH CLEERE (cont.)

Total of all expenses, L.12 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And so they owe, L.54 0s. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## ALLOWANCES

In allowance for Ernest for 6 days, for *care of* ~~in~~ the park, by one tally. Expenses of the same for the journey to Witney, by one tally, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For expenses of Red the hunter, and companions and the dog of the Lord Bishop, for 7 days, 6s. 6 6s. 6d., by 2 tallies. *Total 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

PAID TO THE  
TREASURER

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.42. Total of allowances and amount paid to the treasurer, L.42 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And so they owe clear, L.11 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

YIELD OF THE  
GRANARY

The same render account of 24 qu. 1 bu., the whole yield of the grange of wheat and curall, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 23 acres, wherever they lie, *in the field of Westfelde* 6 qu. 2 bu.; for one acre, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. more for the whole. In customary payment of the hayward, 1 bu. In sale, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 2 bu., of which  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 3 bu. is curall.

## BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 1 bu. of ber-mancorn, the whole yield from the grange along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres which lie in the Westfield, 11 qu. 3 bu.; for one acre, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. Delivered to to one ploughman and one ox-herd for the year, 10 qu. 2 bu., because each takes one qu. for 10 weeks. Delivered to one dairymaid for the year, 4 qu. 2 bu., because she takes one qu. for 12 weeks. In sale, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 2 bu.

## BARLEY

The same render account of 31 qu. 1 bu. of barley, the whole yield from the grange along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 24 acres which lie in the field of Suddon, 6 qu.; for one acre, 2 bu. Delivered to the reeve of Burghclere for seed, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 1 bu.

## OATS.

The same render account of 77 qu. of oats, the whole yield from the grange along with the increase of the granary. And of 8 qu. given to the oxen, in sheaf. And of 4 qu. given to the cows and calves in winter. Total, 89 qu. Of which, in seeding 96 acres wherever they lie in the field of Suddon, 30 qu. In customary payment of the hayward, 1 bu. In provender for 2 cart-horses in

HIGH CLERE (cont.)

in seeding time, 7 qu., because they harrowed at Burghslere. For food for 16 oxen, in sheaf, 8 qu. For food for the cows and calves in winter, in sheaf, 4 qu. For provender for the horses of the seneschal and his companions, when they came, 1 qu. 2 bu. For provender for the horse of Ernest, 3 bu. And in sale 33 qu. 2 bu.

The same render account of 1 qu. 3 bu. of peas, the whole yield of the grange along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 3 acres, 3 bu. In sale, 1 qu.

The same render account of 2 qu. 1 bu. of vetches, the whole yield of the grange along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 4 acres, 4 bu. In sale, 1½ qu. 1 bu.

The same render account of 2 cart-horses remaining from the preceding year. And 2 cart-horses remain.

The same render account of one plough-horse from the heriot of Matilda Sewald. And of one plough-horse sold. And none remain.

The same render account of one stallion received for the mares, by the gift of the Prior of St. Swithin's. And it remains. The same render account of 2 mares remaining from the preceding year. And of one added from the store. Total, 3. And 3 mares remain in the park of Clere.

The same render account of one colt remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 from Runeling. Total, 3. Of which one is added to the mares and 2 are sold. Total as at first, and none remain. The same render account of one colt from the said mare. And there remains one female colt.

The same render account of 18 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 4 bought. Total, 22. Of which, dead of murrain, 4. And 18 oxen remain.

The same render account of 2 bulls remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

The same render account of 52 cows remaining from the preceding year. And

HIGH CLERE (cont.)

of 2 added from the store. And of 3 bought before calving. Total, 57. Of which, dead of murrain before calving, 3, and after calving, 3. Total, 6. And 51 cows remain.

The same render account of 2 bovetii remaining from the boviculi of the preceding year. Of which, 2 are added to the cows. Total as at first, and none remain.

The same render account of 6 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain, one. And there remain 5 boviculi, of which 2 are male.

The same render account of 6 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. And there remain 6 yearlings, of which 3 are male.

The same render account of 47 calves produced by the said cows, because 7 were sterile. Of which, in tithe, 4. Dead of murrain, 3. In sale, 31. Total, 41. And 6 calves remain.

The same render account of 206 ewes remaining from the preceding year. And of 38 added from the store. And of from Remeling, before lambing. And of 30 received from the reeve of Burghclere, before lambing, from the possession of Stephen Surreve, above. Total, 265. Of which, in sale at the feast of St. Martin, 12. Dead of murrain before lambing, one. Dead after lambing and before shearing, 3. Dead after shearing, 4. Total, 20. And 245 ewes remain.

The same render account of 38 young sheep received from Itchingswell, after shearing. All are added to the ewes.

The same render account of 191 lambs produced by the ewes this year, because 18 were sterile, and 5 miscarried. Of which, in tithe, 19, of which 3 are pelts only. In sale, 9, before shearing. Dead of murrain before weaning, 27. In customary payment of one shepherd, one reeve, one woodward and one smith, 4. Sent to Itchingswell before shearing, 132. And none remain.

The same render account of 211 woolfells from the ewes. And of 295 woolfell of wethers, received from Itchingswell. And of 62 woolfells of young sheep,

HIGH CLERE (cont.)

received from Itchingswell. And of 110 woolfells of lambs, received from Itchingswell. Total, 678. Of which, in tithe for the wool of High Clere, 21. In customary payment of the shepherd, one. Total, 22. In sale, 656, which make 4 pondera, with 4 clavi of <sup>lambs'</sup> ~~sheeps'~~ wool.

The same render account of the pelts of 4 ewes dead of murrain before shearing. In sale, all. And of 4 pelts of ewes dead of murrain after shearing. In sale, all. The same render account of the pelts of 27 lambs dead of murrain before weaning. In sale, all.

The same render account of 44 cheeses made in winter. Of which, in tithe, 4. In sale, 40, which makes one pondus. The same render account of 367 cheeses which were begun to be made on the day of the feast of the Twelve apostles, and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted; on each day, 2 cheeses and on 30 days they make 3 cheeses each day. Of which, in tithe, 36. In customary payment of 2 reeves, of Burghclere and High Clere, 2. In customary payment of the hayward of Burghclere, the forester of Holsburst, and the smith of High Clere, 3. In customary payment for mowing the meadows of Burghclere and Itchingswell, 2. In customary payment of the dairymaid, because she made the cheese of Burghclere, 2. In expenses of the bailiff, 3. Total, 48. In sale, 319 cheeses, which make, 18 pondera, of which 2 pondera are sold for the customary food allowances.

The same render account of one pondus and 4 clavi of butter. And all is sold.

The same render account of 20 hens coming from the forster of Holsburst. And of 60 from churchscot. Total, 80. Of which, through loss from the Smith, 8. Through loss from Sewald, 2. Through loss from Valentinus, 2. Through loss from Nicholas Swon, 2. Total, 14. And in sale, 66.

The same render account of 1000 eggs coming from customary payment at Easter. In sale, all.

The same render account of 2 carts, one fitted with iron, remaining from

LARGE PELTS  
STRIPPED PELTS  
AND LAMB PELTS

WINTER  
CHEESE

BUTTER

HENS

EGGS.

CARTS

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

the preceding year. And of one wooden cart made this year. Total, 3. Of which, one wooden cart is worn out in the service of the manor. And one carts fitted with iron remains, and one cart not fitted with iron.

The same render account of one bronze jar and one small dish, one tripod, one basin and one wash-basin remaining from the preceding year, and they remain.

## NEWTON

Roger de Stropheam, the bailiff and John le Flesmongere, the reeve, render account of L.7 10s. 2d. for the whole rent of assize in Newton for the year. All is paid at the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.7 10s. 2d.

Credited to one reeve for the year, 12d.

Through loss from the land of Hyweman, for the year, 12d. Through loss from one small plot of land which was held by Alice Basely who was evicted by the constable of the Lord King, 2d. Total of credits and loss, 2s. 2d. Total rent remaining, L.7 8s. 0d.

The same render account of 2s. for tithingpenny at two hundred courts. for the year. And of 12d. from Galfrid Mel for having an inquest. And of 6d. from Radulf Sutores for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 12d. from John Lunt for having 1½ acres of land which belonged to his father. And of 6d. from Thorold Dochere for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from William, son of Thomas Piperard for offence against William Capellin. And of 6d. from John Chartayn for offence against Heleweys Basely. And of 6d. from Alice de Grenham for offence against William Piperard. Total, 6s. 6d. Total of all receipts, L.7 14s. 6d.

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.7 14s. 6d. And they owe nothing.

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112s. 5d.

KNOYLE

ARREARS

Robert the bailiff, and Walter the reeve, render account of 112s. 5d. for arrears of the preceding year. Of this, 112s. 5d. is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF  
ASSIZE

The same render account of L.18 5s. 6d. for the whole rent of assize in Knoyle; that is, to the term of St. Andrew, the Apostle, L.4 17s. 1½d.; to the term of St. Peter in Chains, L.4 17s. 1½d., and to the term of St. Michael, 74s. 1½d. Total, L.18 5s. 6d.

CREDITS

Credited to one bailiff for the year, 5s.; to the shepherd for the year, 18d.; to the beadle for the year, because he is the messor, 3s. Credited to one smith for making the ironwork of 7 ploughs for the year, 3s. Credited to one cowherd for the year, 18d. Credited to the shepherd of the wethers, for the year, 3s. Credited to the shepherd of the ewes, for the year, 3s. Credited to the keeper of the young sheep, for the year, 18d. Credited to one woodward who cared for the pigs, for the year, 18d. Credited to 12 carters for the year, 18s.; that is, to each of them, 18d. Total, 41s.

LOSS

Through loss from 2 virgates of land, drawn into the demesne, 6s. Through loss from the croft of John Blakeman, drawn into the demesne, 12d. Through loss from one virgate of land of Osbert Kingwood, drawn into the demesne, 4s. 3d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to Galfrid Phillips, 3s. 3½d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to John Hale, drawn into the demesne, 3s. 3½d. Through loss from the croft of Galfrid, drawn into the demesne, 6½d. Through loss from 1½ virgates of land, which belonged to Hugh Baron, drawn into the demesne, 6s. 2½d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to Roger, drawn into the borough, 3s. 3½d. Through loss from a half virgate of land, which belonged to Ada, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 7½d. Through loss from the land of Roger drawn into the demesne, 13d. Through loss from 3 acres of land in the mill-flats of Lusselegh, 4s. Through loss from 2 virgates of land which belonged to Galfrid, drawn into the demesne, in the



## KNOYLE (cont.)

enclosure of the friars, 18d. Through loss from the croft of John Blakeman, drawn into the damages, 13d. Through loss from the manor of Upton because it is the lord's hand, 65s. 8½d. Total, 103s. 9½d. Total of credits and loss, L.7 4s. 9½d. Total rent remaining clear, L.11 Os. 8½d.

The same render account of ½ lb. of wax received from Walter Atteforde for the yearly recognition. And of one lb. of cummin from Richard Henry, for having the assistance of the Lord Bishop (in a lawsuit). And of one lb. of cummin from William de Lasselegh for having William Halheved, whom he redeemed while he lived? And of one lb. from Richard, son of Sibil, for the same. Total ½ lb. of wax, and 3 lbs. of cummin. All is paid (to the treasurer).

The same render account of 3d. from Henry de Ponte for his yearly recognition. And of 3d. from Nicholas atte Clayheye for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Tolc for the same. Total, 9d.

The same render account of 6s. 5d. for pannage of the pigs to the term of St. Michael Martin; that is, for a pig, 1d., and for a porcellus, ½d. And of 13s. 1d. for pasture and straw sold this year. And of 12s. 3d. for pasture over the hill, sold this year. And of 48s. for pasture of 96 oxen in the enclosure of the friars this year, between the term of Pentecost and the term of St. Peter in Chains; for one ox, 6d. And of 10s. for the pasture of 30 boviculi, for the same time; for one, 4d. And of 12s. for the pasture of 36 oxen in the enclosure of the friars, from the term of St. Peter in Chains to the term of St. Michael; for each ox, 4d. And of 6s. 8d. for the pasture of 10 colts in the park this year; for each, 8d. From pasture in Sudden this year, nothing, because it is seeded. And of 2s. for fern sold in the enclosure of

1. --- quem redemit dum vixerit habendo.

the friars, this year. And of 15s. for pasture sold in the borough of Hinton. And of 12d. for the rest of Peter's Pence, because 30d. was paid by 12 ploughmen, the beadle, forester, smith, bartoner and shepherd, who were servants of the court, and the church takes 12d. for churchscot. And of 8d. 3d. for one old live ox sold. And of 34s. 4d. for 22 old live wether sheep sold, the price of each, of 16 being, 13d., and the price of 6 being 14d. each. And of 34s. for 34 old live ewe sheep sold, the price of each, 12d. And of 52s. for 26 live pigs sold; the price of a pig, 2s. And of 5s. 3d. from the villain land which is held by Roger Hufey and Walter Holle, because their works were remitted. And of 4s. from Alex le Cat, because his works were commuted for a year. And of 4s. from Letetia Holwin for the same. And of nothing from William Upphill this year, because he did his works. And of 4s. from William Blanchard because his works were remitted for one year. And of L.14 17s. 6d. for 5 ponders 6½ clavi of sheeps' and lambs' wool sold; the price per pondus, being, 46s. 8d. And of 10s. 6d. for 9 clavi of stray wool sold, the price per clavus, 14d. And of 11s. 8d. from the keeper of the wethers and ewes for arrears of wool, at time of shearing. And of 71s. 3d. for 7½ ponders of cheese sold; the price per pondus, 9s. 6d. And of 2s. 6d. for 70 lbs. of butter sold the price per glasse, 3d. And of 2s. 6d. for the hides of 2 oxen, dead of murrain, sold. And of 44s. 8d. for the pelts of 36 wethers sold, along with the pelts of 2 hartwyls, 56 ewes and 154 young sheep which died of murrain before shearing; the price of each, 2d. And of 10d. for the pelts of 7 ewes, and 2 young sheep, which died of murrain after shearing, sold in gross. And of 7s. 4½d. for the pelts of 118 lambs, dead of murrain before weaning; the price of one pelt, ½d. And of 9½d. for 21 pelts of murrain sold in gross. And of 5s. for 60 hens sold; the price of each, 1d. And of 51s. for hay sold. Total, L.38 8s. 8½d.

The same render account of L.18 8s. 10½d. for 106 qu. 6 bu. of wheat sold; the price of 36 qu. 6 bu., being 3s., the price of each of 44 qu. 7 bu. being

KNOYLE (cont.)

3s. 8d., and the price of each of 22 qu. 2 bu. being 3s. 9d. Total, L.18 8s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

CURALL SOLD

The same render account of 59s. for 33 qu. 2 bu. of curall sold; of which 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu. are sold at 20d. per qu., and 10 qu. 6 bu. at 2s. per qu. Total, 59s.

BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 68s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 41 qu. 1 bu. of ber-mancorn sold; the price per qu., 20d. Total, 68s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. The same render account of 2s. 8d. for 2 qu. of curall ber-mancorn sold; the price per qu., 16d. Total, 2s. 8d.

BARLEY

The same render account of L.9 14s. 1d. for 76 qu. 6 bu. of barley sold; the price of each of 15 qu. 7 bu. being 2s., and the price of each of 60 qu. 7 bu. being 8d. Total, L.9 14s. 1d.

OATS

The same render account of 113s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qu of oats sold; of which 15 qu. 2 bu. are sold at 2s. per qu., and 38 qu. 2 bu. at 2s. 2d. per qu. Total, 113s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

BEANS  
AND PEAS

The same render account of 16d. for 1 qu. of beans sold. Total, 16d. The same render account of 2s. 4d. for 7 bu. of peas sold; the price per bu., 4d. Total, 2s. 4d.

VETCHES

The same render account of 26s. 7d. for 18 qu. 6 bu. of vetches sold; of which 14 qu. are sold at 16d. per qu., and 4 qu. 6 bu. at 20d. per qu. Total, 26s. 7d. Total of all grain sold, L.41 16s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

TINES AND  
SICCHETS

The same render account of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Knoyle for tithing-penny, at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Middelton for the same. And of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Knoyle for tithing penny at the hundred court of Hockday. And of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Middelton for the same. And of 20s. from Cristina in La Leigh, which belonged for having a half virgate of land which belonged to Michael in La Leigh. And of 6s. 8d. from Thomas le Star for having a half virgate of land along with Agnes, the daughter of Eve le Star. And of 26s. 8d. from Nogel Elys of Upton for having one virgate of land, along with Emma the widow of Robert atte Staple. And of 12d. from Galfrid Coffe for one messuage and a curtillage out of the grant of his mother. Lucy Shoyl. And of 40s. from John the son of Walter

KNOYLE (cont.)

Lyndnise for the above said half virgates of land in La Leigh and the abovesaid Cristina. Total, 107s. 8d.

ENVIETTES The same render account of 6d. from E.lya Sharpe for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 6d. from John Asthlae for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Thomas le Carcere for the same. And of 6d. from Giles of Hinton for trespassing on the lord's wood. And of 3d. from Richard Sharpe for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from William Godwine and William le Brether for the same. And of 6d. from John atte Mere and John Coleman and John Goodman and John Henry for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from William Godwine for the same. And of 3d. from Walter atte Gate and Arnold Grundel for the same.

And of 3d. from Radulf de Cherleton and Galfrid Marsh for the same. And of 3d. from John le Deghter for the same. And of 3d. from Edward atte Forde for the same. And of 3d. from Galfrid Herberd and Walter Herberd for the same. And of 3d. from Phillip Aylward and John le Machon for the same. And of 3d. from Fulther Derling for the same. And of 3d. from John le Yonge for the same. And of 3d. from Lucia Spurhog and Alice by the Wade for the same. And of 6d. from Hugh le Hangstrygg' for trescoassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John Payteun for the same. And of 3d. from Cristina in La Legh for the same. And of 6d. from John Luggeschort for the same. And of 2s. from John Brookyn and his companions for the same. And of 3d. from Faber Payteuyn for the same. And of 3d. from Cristina in La Legh for the same. And of 3d. from Galfrid Marsh for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Herbert for the same. And of 3d. fm from Thomas le Carter for the same. And of 3d. from John le Juneu for the same. And of 3d. from John Calon for the same. And of 3d. from Phillip Belle for the same. And of 3d. from Elya Sharpe for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas Godwine for many transgressions. And of 6d. from Adam, bailiff od West Knoyle for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from William, son of Matilda for breaking the peace. And of 3d. from Hrnry Bonne for the same. And of 3d. from

KNOYLE (cont.)

Peter le Roche and John le Yonge for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from William Godwine for the same. And of 3d. from Galfrid Spayn for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John le Potter for breach of the peace. And of 3d. from Giles, the shepherd of Hinton for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Walter de Lyndenall for insufficient ploughing. And of 6d. from Walter Fyanys for recovering a debt. And of 3d. from John Smith for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from William Godwine for the same. And of 3d. from Galfrid de Cherleton for the same. And of 3d. from Alice, the widow of Coa' for the same. And of 3d. from William le Flesmonger for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Herberd for the same. And of 3d. from Phillip Marsh for the same. And of 3d. from John le Yonge for the same. And of 3d. from Emma, widow of Robert atte Staple, for the same. And of 3d. from Lucia Spurhog for the same. And of 3d. from Phillip atte Mere for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John Godeman for the same. And of 3d. from John Marsh for insufficient reaping of corn. And of 6d. from Richard Gopfy for trespassing on the wood. And of 3d. from John Turgis for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John Biscop for the same. And of 3d. from Radulf le Lyon for the same. And of 3d. from John Smith for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Michael Edmond for the same. And of 6d. from William Godkin for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Palmer for the same. And of 6d. from William de Crundel for the same. And of 3d. from Radulf de Cherleton for the same. And of 3d. from John Marsh for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas Godwin for the same. And of 3d. from Alice the widow of Coa, for the same. And of 6d. from Peter le Ysmanger for the same. And of 3d. from Lucia Spurhog for the same. And of 3d. from Alice by the Wode for the same. And of 3d. from Emma, Widow of Robert Staple for the same. And of 12d. from John le Yonge for the same. And of 6d. from Phillip Bolle for the same. And of 3d. from John Ashlee for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from Radulf de Cherleton for defect in waging his law. And of 3d. from John Uppehull' for default of the court. And of 3d.

KNOYLE (cont.)

from Fulcher Derling for offence against Emma atte Staple. And of 6d. from John Tromp for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Galfrid Spayn for the same. And of 6d. from John Smith for breaking the assize of ale. And of 12d. from William Godwine for the same. And of 3d. from William Grindal for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Palmer for the same. And of 6d. from Robert de Luffehigh for the same. And of 6d. from Jahn, son of Herbert for the same. And of 3d. from Matilda atte Heyweye for the same. And of 3d. from Emma, widow of the carter for the same. And of 12d. from Walter Birchwood for the same. And of 12d. from Richard Uphill for the same. And of 9d. from Walter Bedel for offence against Alice, the wife of John le Yonge. And of 3d. from Hugh Henton for the same. And of 3d. from Galfrid Marsh for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John de Halywell for trespassing on the wood. And of 2d. from Thomas Rike for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Thomas Panevor for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Akerman for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas le Yonge for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Ushehard for the same. And of 12d. from Walter de Lindenesy because he did not have William and Martin, for whom he was responsible. And of 3d. from John Saile for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Walter Lindenill for the same. And of 12d. from Walter de Forbur for many transgressions. And of 12d. from Thomas le Sair and his companions for bad ploughing. And of 6d. from William Godwin for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Walter Grindal for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Palmer for the same. And of 6d. from Matilda atte Holeweye for the same. And of 6d. from John Marsh for the same. And of 6d. from Emma atte Holeweye for the same. And of 6d. from John Odgood for the same. And of 3d. from John Aslac' for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Birchwood for the same. And of 2s. from Fulcher atte Cleyheye for defect of the suit of his tithing. And of 2s. from Walter atte Gate for offence against William le Webbe. And of 12d. from Fulcher, rector of the church of Knoyle for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Radulf Cherleton for the same. And of 6d. from



## KNOYLE (cont.)

Geoffrey Goffe and his companions for spreading the meadows badly. And of  
 6d. from Walter de Lindenall for offence against Willaim le Frense. And of 6d. ~~x~~  
 from William Godwyn for bre aking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Robert le  
 Palmer for the same. And of 3d. from William Grindal for the same. And of 3d. ~~x~~  
 from David Turgys for the same. And of 3d. from Peter le Yamanger for the same.  
 And of 3d. from Robert de Lusselegh for the same. And of 3d. from Emma atte  
 Holweye for the same. And of 3d. from William Blakeputt for the same. And of  
 3d. from John Yonge for the same. And of 3d. from John Coleman for the same.  
 And of 3d. from William Alwyn for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d.  
 from Walter de Lindenill and Nuteke for bad mowing in the autumn. And of 6d.  
 from John Frode of Semely for ward (wards) of one cow. And of 3d. from John  
 Turgeys for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Thomas le Friar, Walter  
 atte Gate and John Godeman for trespassing in the lord's grunary. And of 6d.  
 from Simon Sorel for trespassing on the grain in the autumn. And of 6d. from  
 Galfrid atte Wodeshende for ward of 2 cows. And of 6d. from Robert Marsh and  
 Walter de Lindenill for offence against Henry le Porter. And of 6d. from  
 Thomas Baldewyn for a false plaint. And of 12d. from Robert le Butcher for  
 offence against Thomas Baldewin. And of 6d. from Matilda Holweye for breaking ~~x~~  
 the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Walter Herbert and Johanna his sister for  
 trespassing in the autumn. <sup>Total 54s. 3d.</sup> Total, <sup>L. 8</sup> 6s. 8d.

The same render account of 6s. 8d. from John Turgis for amercement before  
 Robert de Henghorn as partial payment of 40s. for disseisin. Total, 6s. 8d.  
 Total of all receipts, L. 100 Os. 2½d.

For iron and steel bought for the ironwork of 7 ploughs for the year,  
 15s. 6½d. For 4 ploughshares bought, 2s. 6d.; the price of each, 7½d. For 7  
 plough-shoes bought, 17½d.; the price of each, 2½d. For 3 pairs of wheels  
 bought for the ploughs, 9½d.; the price per pair, 3½d. For 20 yokes bought,  
 20d. For one saddle, 1d. For 2 sacks bought, 12d. For 7 iron tips bought

GREEN WAX

NECESSARY  
EXPENSES



KNOYLE (cont.)

For 7 plough-shoes, 2d. For making one iron rake, and repairing others, 6½d. For one ox bought, 8s. 2½d. For wages of one oxherd for the year, 6s. For wages of a keeper added to care for the oxen in winter, and 40 days in time of reeding, 12d. For lard bought for dressing the oxen, with the wages of the keeper, 7½d. Total, 39s. 5½d.

For one pair of wheels made from the timber of the reeve, for carrying manure, 18½d. For iron plated and nails bought for the carts, 18½d. For 15 iron plates with nails bought for the carts, 15d. For oil bought for the plo carts and wagons, 5d. For axles for the carts and wagons, 5½d. For the hide of one horse bought to mend the harness of the carts, 9d. For one collar bought 4d. For one small iron hook, 5d. For one rope bought to bind the carts, 9d. For 3 halters bought, 1½d. For 2 cards bought for binding the horses in the pasture, 2½d. For repairing the carts for the autumn, 9d. For shoeing 5 plough-horses for the year, 8s. 9d. For wages of 2 carters for the year, 6s. Total, 23s. 3½d.

For 1½ qu. of salt bought for the dairy and for the expenses of the household for the year, 2s.; the price per qu., 16d. For linen web and woolen cloth bought for straining the milk and covering the cheese, 7½d. For one new bucket bought and another repaired, 6d. For a cheese-press, 5½d. For an earthen jar and a small dish bought, 2½d. For wages of the dairymaid from the Monday in the feast of St. Ambrose to the feast of St. Michael, 2s. Total, 5s. 9½d.

For covering the fold of theewes, with rushes, 2s. 4½d. For beams bought, and for making a house for the ewes and wethers, 2s. 1d. For 26 beams bought for making a new house for the young sheep, 2s. 6½d. For carpenter work of the samehouse, as task work, 4d. For wattling the same house and for a new roof, as task work, 3s. For 100 lbs. of oil bought for the dressing of the ewes, 8s. 4 the price per lb., 1d. For quicksilver and copperas bought, 18d. For 25 hurdles made from the reeves stakes, 10d.; that is. for 5, 2d. Total, 24s. 8d.

CUSTOMARY  
AND  
NECESSARY  
EXPENSES  
FOR THE  
BUILDINGS

For re-roofing the hall and kitchen, in places, as task work, 9s. For re-roofing the lord's stable, the shed for the carts and the granary and ox-shed, in places, 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For 34 beams bought for making a new pig-stye in the courtyard, 2s. 2d. For carpenter work for the same, 2s. 4d. For roofing the same house for the first time, 14d. For carpenter work for the cow-house, as task work, 2s. For wattling the same house, and roofing it, 18d. For roofing the pigstye of Westwood and for making a ditch around the same, 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For mending the great door, 2d. For 2 bolts bought for the door of the Lord Bishop's chamber, 3d. For a bolt for the door of the chamber next to the granary, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For hooks and hinges, with nails, 2d. For making a stall from the reeve's timber, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For repairing utensils, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For planting thorn bushes in Brode-mede and other ditches, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For making one wall, and roofing the door, in two parts, as task work, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For making a wall next to the hay barn, 4d. For one basket bought for carrying grain, 4d. For flooding the ditch around the enclosure of the friars, 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total, 37s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

THRASHING  
AND  
WINNOWER  
THE GRAIN

For threshing 146 qu. of wheat and 22 qu. of corall, without heap, 27s. 8d.; for each qu., 2d., because 7 qu. of wheat and 3 qu. 3 bu. of corall were threshed by customary labor before the feast of St. Michael. For winnowing the same, as task work, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for 5 qu. without heap, 1d. For threshing and winnowing 38 qu. of ber-mancorn and 6 qu. of small ber-mancorn, as task work, without heap, 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for one qu., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For threshing and winnowing 108 qu. 7 bu. of barley as task work, without heap, 15s. 10d.; that is for each qu., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For threshing and winnowing 135 qu. 5 bu. of oats, as task work, without heap, 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for threshing one qu., 1d., and for winnowing 8 qu., 1d. For threshing 2 qu. 5 bu. of beans, without heap, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for one qu., 2d. For winnowing the same, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For threshing and winnowing 1 qu. 1 bu. of peas, and 17 qu. 2 bu. of vetches, as task work, without heap, 2s. 8d.; for one qu., 1d. Total, 70s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

EXPENSES OF  
THE AUTUMN

For harrowing 276 acres of wheat, mancorn, barley and oats, as task work, 7s. 8d.; for 3 acres, 1d. For cutting 74 acres, as task work, 18s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for

one acre, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. more for the whole. For carting the said hay, an task work, 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For washing and shearing the wethers, ewes, hartardi and yearlings, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For the precarins of 62 men who were provided with food, and others in the autumn, because they reaped 30 acres of wheat and 6 acres of barley, 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For wages of one driver with the messora, in the autumn, 5s. For wages of one messor for the year, 5s. Total, 49s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For expenses of the seneschal, for the journeys which he took at the hundred court of St. Martin and the hundred court of Hockday, by 2 tallies, 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For expenses of Walter, the bailiff, from the feast of St. Michael, to the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, 50s. For expenses of Robert, the bailiff from the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary to the feast of St. Michael, 41s. For one fur of lamb's wool bought for the summer robe of the bailiff, 3s. Total, 101s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total of all expenses, L.17 12s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And so he owes, A. 62 L. 67 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In allowance to the reeve for the expenses of the bailiff at Wilton, at the itinerary of the Justices, 10s. For expenses of Ernest for his journeys to Taunton and back, 9d. For the expenses of the dogs for the same time, 23d. Allowed to the same for 8 qu. of oats sent for the expenses of the seneschal and others on the journey to Wilton, 16s. Allowed to the same for hens sent for the same purpose, 2s. Total allowances, 10s. 8d.

Paid to Lord Paganes, the treasurer of Wolvesey, by one tally, L.63. Total of allowances and delivery, L.64 10s. 8d. And so they owe clear, L.17 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The same render account of 9 qu. 6 bu. of wheat, which remains in the granary from the preceding year. And of 153 qu., the whole yield of this year, without heap. Total, 172 qu. 6 bu. Of this, in seeding 123 acres by measure, 45 qu.; for one acre, 3 bu., and one bu. less for the whole. Of these, 2 acres lie in Moledon, 18 acres in Mangelsann' and 103 acres lie above Bramelhurst and Bromhaye. In expenses of Walter, the bailiff, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In expenses of Robert, the bailiff, 4 qu. In customary payment of the beadle, because he sowed all the

KNOYLE (cont.)

seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. And be it known that the hayward and smith ought to have 2 acres of wheat, at their own choice, without fold or manure, according to ancient custom. Total, 56qu. In sale, 106 qu. 6 bu.

CHALL

The same render account of 23 qu. 3 bu. of curall, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 23qu. 3 bu. In sale, all.

FIELD OF  
BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 48 qu. 5 bu. of ber-mancorn, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres by measure, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu.; for one acre, 3 bu. All of which acres lie near Bradelye. <sup>In gale, if you like</sup> The same render account of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of small ber-mancorn, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Of which, in feeding and fattening the pigs, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 2 qu.

FIELD  
OF BARLEY

The same render account of 136 qu. of barley, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres by measure, 24 qu. 6 bu.; for one acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Of these 2 acres lie in Cellond and 6 acres in La Garston and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres lie next to Hynedonestighel. Delivered to 2 carters and 2 oxherds for the year, 26 qu., because each takes one qu. for 8 weeks. Delivered to one ox-herd, helping the keeper of the oxen and

cows in winter and Lent, 2 qu. In customary payment of the customary tenants for food and drink at Christmas and Easter, 2 qu. Delivered to one dairymaid from the Monday in the feast of St. Ambrose to the feast of St. Michael, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu., because she takes one qu. for 10 weeks. For expenses of the bailiff, 2 qu. In sale, 76 qu. 6 bu.

FIELD  
OF OATS

The same render account of 169 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of oats, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Of which, in seeding 119 acres by measure, 89 qu. 1 bu.; that is for one acre, 6 bu., and one bu. less for the whole. All of these acres lie in the south field. For provender of 5 plough-horses at both seeding times, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. For provender for the horses of the seneschal for his journeys to the hundred courts of St. Martin

and Neckday, by one tally, 1 qu. 2 bu. For provender for the horses of Ernest the journey and at Taunton, for taking venison, 1 bu. For provender for the horse of William the bailiff from the feast of the St. Michael to the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, 8 qu. For provender for the horse of Robert the bailiff from the said feast to the feast of St. Michael, 5 qu. In sale, 1 qu.

The same render account of 2 qu. 5 bu. of beans, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 2 qu. 5 bu. Of which, for seed, 1 qu. 5 bu. In sale, 1 qu.

The same render account of 1 qu. 3 bu. of peas, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 1 qu. 3 bu. Of which, for seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 7 bu.

The same render account of 14 qu. of old wethers, the whole yield without heap. And of 7 qu. 6 bu. from the yield this year. Total, 21 qu. 6 bu. Of which, in feeding 6 acres by measure, 2 qu.; that is for one acre, 3 bu., and 2 bu. less for the whole. For sustaining the pigs in winter, 1 qu. In sale, 18 qu. 6 bu.

The same render account of 5 plough-horses remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

The same render account of 56 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 3 added from the store. And of one from the heriot of Robert atte Staple. And of one bought. Total, 61. Of which, in sale, alive, one. Dead of murrain, 2. Total, 3. And 58 oxen remain.

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

The same render account of 4 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 added from the store. And of one from the heriot of Walter Herbert, after calving. Total, 7; and they remain.

The same render account of 5 bovetti remaining from the bovicali of the preceding



# KHOYLE (cont.)

year. Of which 2 are added to the cows and 3 to the oxen. And none remain.

## BOVICULI

The same render account of 3 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. And there remain 3 boviculi, of which one is male.

## CALVES

The same render account of 5 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. And there remain 5 yearlings, of which one is male.

## CALVES

The same render account of 6 calves produced this year by the said cows. And of 2 calves produced by the boviculi. Total, 8. Of which, in tithe for the arrears of the preceding year, one. Total, one. And there remain 7 calves, of which 4 are male.

## WETHERS

The same render account of 395 wethers remaining from the preceding year. And of 57 added from the store after shearing. Total, 452. Of which, 22 are sold alive at the feast of St. Martin. Dead of murrain before shearing, 56, and after shearing, 7. Total, 63. And there remain 367 wethers.

## HURTARDI

The same render account of 17 hurtardi remaining from the preceding year. And of 3 added from the store after shearing. Total, 20. Of which, dead of murrain before shearing, 2. Total, 2. And 18 hurtardi remain.

## EWES

The same render account of 627 ewes remaining from the preceding year. And of 78 added from the store after shearing. Total, 705. Of which, 34 are sold alive at the feast of St. Martin. In customary payment of the shepherd, one. Dead of murrain after lambing and before shearing, 42. Dead after shearing, 7. Total, 49. And 507 ewes remain.

## YOUNG SHEEP

The same render account of 294 young sheep remaining from the lambs of the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain before shearing, 154, and after shearing, 2. Added to the wethers, 57. Added to the hurtardi, 3. Added to the ewes, 78. Total, 294. And none remain.

## LAMBS

The same render account of 444 lambs produced this year by the said ewes, because 35 were sterile. Total, 444. Of which, in tithe, 44. In customary payment of the shepherd, one. Dead of murrain before weaning, 118; after weaning and before shearing, 18; after shearing, 3. Total, 139. And 259 lambs remain.

**PIGS** The same render account of 24 pigs remaining from the preceding year. And of 19 added from the store. Total, 53. Of which, 26 are sold alive. Total, 26. And 27 pigs remain.

**BEARS** The same render account of one bear remaining from the preceding year. And it remains..

**SEWS** The same render account of 2 sows remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

**YOUNG PIGS** The same render account of 37 young pigs remaining from the porcelli of the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain, 8. Added to the pigs, 29. Total, 37 and none remain.

**PORCELLI** The same render account of 13 porcelli born around the feast of All Saints. And of 11 porcelli born in the month of March. And of 7 porcelli born in the month of August. Total, 31. Of which, in tithe, 3. Dead of murrain, one. Total, 4. And 27 porcelli remain.

**FLEECES** The same render account of the fleeces of 317 wethers, 436 ewes, and 140 young sheep, produced by shearing, this year. Total, 908. Of which, in tithe, 90. In customary payment of 2 shepherds, 2. Total, 92. In sale, 816 fleeces, which make, 2 ponders and 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  clavi, with the fleeces of the lambs. The same render account of 262 fleeces from the lambs this year at time of shearing. Total, 262. All is sold with the large fleeces.

**CHEESE** The same render account of 179 cheeses made in summer, which were begun to be made on the Monday in the feast of St. Ambrose, and finished on the day of St. Michael, on each day one cheese, both days being counted. Total, 179. Of which, in tithe, 18, on account of the arrears of the preceding year. In customary payment of the shearer of the sheep, one. For the precarias of the autumn, 2. For expenses of the bailiff, 2. Total, 23. In sale, 156, which make 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  ponders. And they account for so little this year because of the sickness (poorness) of all

**BUTTER** The same render account of 10 clavi of butter, the whole yield of the dairy. In



HIDES  
AND PELTS

all, all.

The same render account of the hides of 2 oxen dead of murrain. Total, 2. In sale, all. The same render account of the pelts of 56 wethers, 2 hartardi, 56 ewes and 154 young sheep, dead of murrain before shearing. And of the pelts of 7 wethers, 7 ewes and 2 young sheep, dead of murrain after shearing. Total, 284. In sale, all.

LAMB PELTS

The same render account of the pelts of 118 lambs dead of murrain before weaning. And of the pelts of 18 Agona dead of murrain after weaning and before shearing. And of the pelts of 3 lambs dead of murrain after shearing. Total, 139. In sale, all.

EGGS

The same render account of 60 hens from the customary payment of the beadle. Total, 60. In sale, all.

CIDER

The same render account of one cask of cider from the yield of the garden this year. And it remains.

WHEELS

The same render account of one 3-gallon bronze jar and of one 2-gallon bronze jar, remaining from the preceding year. And they remain. And of one bronze jar from the chattels of Edward Badde, above. And it remains. And of one small bronze bowl, 2 small dishes, one wash-basin and 3 tables with 3 pairs of trestles remaining from the preceding year. And they remain. And of 2 carts fitted with iron; and they remain. And of one wooden cart made this year for carrying manure; and it remains. And of one wagon fitted with iron and 3 wooden wagons remaining from the preceding year. Of which, one wooden wagon is worn out. And of 2 bolts and 2 barrels remaining from the preceding year; and they remain. And of one shovel and 2 sieves remaining from the preceding year; and they remain. And of 14 ploughs, of which 7 with fittings: (acollin), and 7 with plough-shoes, remaining from the preceding year. And they remain. And of one rake with iron teeth remaining from the preceding year. And it remains. And of 5 padlocks for hanging in divers places remaining from the preceding year.

KNOYLE (cont.)

And they remain. And of 3 sacks remaining from the preceding year, of which 2 are worn out. And of 2 sacks bought this year; and they remain. And of 5 canvas cerds bought last year and this year for the carts and wagons. And they remain. And of one pondus for weighing wool and cheese, remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

1289-1290

Folios 4B, 57.

## KNOYLE UPTON

## ARREARS

Robert the bailiff, and John the reeve, render account of 33s. 11d. for arrears of the preceding year. Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey by one tally, 33s. 11d. And they owe nothing.

## RENT OF ASSIZE

The same render account of 23s. 2½d. for the whole rent of assize in the manor of Upton Knoyle for the year, that is, to the term of St. Andrew, 7s. 4d. to Palm Sunday, 7s. 4d.; to the term of Blessed Peter in Chains, 7s. 4d., and to the term of St. Michael, 14½d. Total, 23s. 2½d.

## CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 2s. Credited to 3 ploughmen for the year, 6s., to each, 2s. Credited to one shepherd for the year, 2s. Credited to 3 smiths for the year, 6s., to each, 2s. Total, 16s.

## LOSS

Through loss from one acre of land which was held by Thomas le Wyte, drawn into the demesne, 2½d. Total, 2½d. Total of credits and loss, 16s. 2½d. Total rent remaining clear, 7s. 0½d.

## YIELD OF THE MANOR

The same render account of 12s. for 2 old live oxen sold. And of 2s. 6d. for one live yearling sold. And of 22s. 6d. for 2 pondus, 7 clavi of summer cheese sold, the price per pondus, 10s. And of 9d. for 3 clavi of butter sold, the price per clavus, 3d. And of 2s. 2d. for the hide of one ox, dead of murrain, sold. And of 3½d. for the wool and pelt of one ewe which came from Rumeling, sold. And of 3s. 8d. for 44 hens sold. And of 7s. for one cask of cider sold. Total, 50s. 10½d.

## GRAIN SOLD

The same render account of L.4 12s. 10½d. for 29½ qu. of wheat sold; of which, 13 qu. 3 bu. is sold at 2s. 8d. per qu. and 5 qu. 6 bu. at 3s. 4d. per qu., and 10 qu. 3 bu. at 3s. 8d. per qu. Total, L.4 12s. 10½d.

## CURALL

The same render account of 11s. 9d. for 5 qu. 7 bu. of curall sold, the price per qu., 2s. Total, 11s. 9d.

## BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 14s. 6d. for 10 qu. 7 bu. of ber-mancorn sold, the price per qu., 16d. Total, 14s. 6d.

## SMALL BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 18d. for 1½ qu. of small ber-mancorn sold, the price per qu., 7d. Total, 18d.

KNOYLE UPTON(cont.)

BARLEY

The same render account of 45s. 2d. for 20 qu. 7 bu. of barley sold, the price of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  qu. being 20d. per qu., and the price of 10 qu. 3 bu. being 2s. 8d. per qu. Total, 45s. 2d.

OATS SOLD

The same render account of 47s.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 21 qu. 7 bu. of oats sold, the price per qu., 2s. 2d. Total, 47s.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.

BEANS AND PEAS SOLD

The same render account of 4s. for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of beans sold, the price per qu., 2s. 8d. Total, 4s. The same render account of 4d. for one bu. of peas sold. Total, 4d.

VETCHES SOLD

The same render account of 6s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 qu. 7 bu. of vetches sold, the price per qu., 2s. 4d. Total, 6s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Total of all grain sold, L.11 4s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

FINES AND PERQUISITES

The same render account of 13s. 4d. from William, the son of Walter Herbert for having a half virgate of land, which belonged to Robert Blachput, together with Alice the widow of the same Robert. And of 3d. from William Avair for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from William Pycyo and Cristina de Monkton for the same. And of 3d. from Walter le Message for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Shepherd for trespassing on the meadow. And of 3d. from Walter atte Puende' for trespassing in the grain. And of 3d. from William le Blond and John Marsh for bad ploughing. And of 6d. from Lucia Spurhog and her companions because they made the hay-ricks badly. And of 3d. from John le Hunt of Kyngeston for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from the shepherd of Kyngeston for ward(warda) of one ewe. And of 3d. from Adam Shepherd of Weston for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Alice, the widow of Blakeputt for default of the court and of ploughing. Total, 16s/ 10d. Total of all receipts, L.14 18s.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.

NECESSARY EXPENSES FOR THE PLOUGHS

For iron and steel bought for the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 4s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. For 2 wheels bought,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. For one iron shoe, 3d. For 2 yokes bought, 3d. For one semlon, 1d. For 2 oxen bought, 16s. 3d. For wages of one smith for making the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 4s. For wages of

KNOYLE UPTON(cont.)

one ploughman for the year, 5s. Total, 36s.

For 2 yearlings bought, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For iron plates, nails and oil bought for the carts, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For one wooden saddle bought, 2d. For an axle for the cart, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For 2 halters, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For one crupper bought, 1d. For the hide of a horse bought for mending the harness, 1d. For shoes for 2 cart horses for the year, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For wages of one carter for the year, 5s. Total, 8s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

For 2 bu. of salt bought, 4d. For tubs, and for linen web bought for straining the milk and covering the cheese, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For an earthen jar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For a cheese-press, 4d. For mending one bucket, 1d. For wages of one dairymaid, 2s. 6d. Total, 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For re-roofing the sheepfold as task work, 8d. Total, 8d.

*For 8 beams bought for repairing the granary, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*  
For re-roofing the granary, stable and cart-shed, in places, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For making a wall between the hall and the kitchen, 6d. Total, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For threshing and winnowing 27 qu. of wheat, as task work, 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; that is, for threshing one qu., 2d. and for winnowing one qu.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total, 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For harrowing 51 acres of wheat, ber-mancorn, barley and oats as task work, 17d., that is for 3 acres, 1d. For mowing the meadow which is called Pylemed, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For carting the same, 3d. For expenses of the household in autumn, 3s. 11d. For expenses of the reapreeve as messor in the autumn, 3s. For wages of one haymaker, 2s. Total, 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total of all expenses, 63s. 63s. 10d. And they owe, L. 11 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L. 9 10s. And so they owe clear, 45s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The same render account of 41 qu. 2 bu. of wheat, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 41 qu. 2b Of which, in seeding 31 acres by measure, 11 qu. 5 bu.; for one acre, 3 bu.



All of these acres lie in the west field. In customary payment for cutting the meadow, 1 bu. In sale,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  qu.

CURALL  
The same render account of 5 qu. 7 bu., the whole yield of curall of the grange without heap, together with the increase of the granary. Total, 5 qu. 7 bu. In sale, all.

BER-MANCORN  
The same render account of ~~12~~ 12 qu. 5 bu. of ber-mancorn, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 12 qu. 5 bu. Of which, in seedinf 5 acres by measure, 1 qu. 6 bu.; for one acre,  $\frac{1}{3}$  bu., and one bu. less for the whole. All of these acres lie in the east field. In sale, 10 qu. 7 bu. The same render account of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu., the whole yield of small ber-mancorn of the grange along with the increase of the granary. Total,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, all.

BARLEY  
The same render account of 43 qu.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bu. of barley, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 43 qu.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bu. Of which, in seeding 21 acres by measure, 10 qu.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bu.; for one acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bu. less for the whole. Of these, 16 acres lie in the east field and 5 acres lie in the west field. In payment of one oxherd for the year 4 qu. 6 bu., because he takes one qu. for 11 weeks. In payment of one dairy-maid for the year from the Wednesday next before the feast of the Saints Tyburt and Valen~~x~~iam, to the term of St. Mixhael, 2 qu., because she takes on qu. for 12 weeks. In customary payment of the shepherd,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 20 qu. 7 bu.

OATS  
The same render account of 46 qu. 6 bu. of oats, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. And of 3 qu. for food for the oxen, in sheaf. Total, 49 qu. 6 bu. Of these, in seeding 30 acres by measure,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  qu.; for one acre, 6 bu. All of these acres lie in the east field. For provender for 2 plough horses, 2 qu. 3 bu. For provender for the oxen, in sheaf, 3 qu. In sale, 21 qu. 7 bu.

KNOYLE UPTON(cont.)

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BEANS

The same render account of 1 qu. 7 bu. of beans, the whole yield <sup>from</sup> of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 1 qu. 7 bu. Of which, in seed, 3 bu. In sale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu.

PEAS

The same render account of 3 bu., the whole yield of peas from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 3 bu. Of which, in seed, 2 bu., and 1 bu. sold.

VETCHES

The same render account of 3 qu. 5 bu. of vetches, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 3 qu. 5 bu. Of which, in seeding 2 acres by measure, 6 bu.; for one acre, 3 bu. In sale, 2 qu. 7 bu.

STOCK.  
PLOUGH-HORSES

The same render account of 2 plough-horses remaining from the preceding year And they remain.

OXEN

The same render account of 18 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 bought. Total, 20. Of these, 2 are sold alive and 2 dead. Total, 3. And 17 oxen remain.

COWS

The same render account of one cow coming from the heriot of Robert Blacheputt after calving. Total, one. And one cow remains.

YEARLINGS

The same render account of 2 yearlings bought, of which one is sold alive. And one male yearling remains.

CHEESE

The same render account of 162 cheeses made in summer, which were begun on the Wednesday before the feast of Saints Tyburt and Valerian, and finished on the Wednesday in the Vigil of the Birth of Blessed Mary; on each day, one cheese, both days being counted. And of 11 cheeses made from the Thursday in the feast of the Birth of Blessed Mary to the feast of St, Michael; on each day one cheese, one day not being counted. Total, 173. Of which, in tithe, 17. For customary payment for cutting the meadow, one. For autumn expenses, 3. Total, 21. In sale, 152, which make 2 pondera and 6 clavi.

BUTTER

The same render account of 21 pounds of butter produced by the dairy. In sale all.



KNOYLE UPTON(cont.)

HIDES      The same render account of the hide of one ox, dead of murrain. Total, one.  
And it is sold.

HENS      The same render account of 32 hens coming from churchscot. And of 12 coming  
from the villeins for herbage. Total, 44. In sale, all.

CIDER      The same render account of one cask of cider remaining from the preceding  
year. And of one cask, the yield of the garden this year. Total, 2. In  
sale, one. And one cask of cider remains.

UTENSILS      The same render account of one cart fitted with iron, remaining from the  
preceding year. And it remains. And of 2 ploughs, 3 rakes, one hoop-net,  
one spade and one sack remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.  
And of one bucket for carrying water, and of one table with 2 trestles,  
remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

REARS

John de Hatfend, the bailiff renders account of L.12 17s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for arrears of the preceding year. Total, L.12 17s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

RENT OF  
SSIZE

The same render account of L.8 0s. 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., for the whole rent of assize in London and Southwark to Easter term. And of L.8 0s. 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.16 3s. 9d. The same render account of 3 nutmegs (noces ma), rent from the tenement of Gilbert Colman. And of one pound of pepper from the rent of /one stall in Ealdestrete. All is paid to Lord Paganus. And he owes nothing.

RENT OF THE  
MILL

The same render account of L.8 2s. for the mill let to farm this year, the tithe being deducted. Total, L.8 2s.

RENT OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 24s. for old hay sold. And of 48s. for 8 acres of hay sold, the price per acre, 6s. And of 26s. 8d. for herbage of the second growth, sold. And of 66s. 8d. for herbage in the great field sold. And of 10s. for herbage in Pundfald sold. And of 8s. for nettles in La Wyldes sold. And of 13s. 4d. from the garden conducted this year. And of 22s. from the total sale of fruit. And of 2s. from Warnagium this year. And of 5s. from one plot of ground in the rear of the kitchen, set aside this year for storing timber. Total, L. 11 10s. 8d.

REQUISITES

The same renders account of 2s. for tithingpenny at Hockday. And of 6d. from Thomas de Hampton for offence against John le Buteler. And of 3d. from John Frest because he did not come. And of 6d. from Amabill le Lavendir for offence against Henry Pethun. And of 6d. from Baldewyn le Bote for offence against Adam Russel. And of 6d. from Robert le Pote for offence against John le Buteler. And of 6d. from John le Boteler for offence against Roger de Leycestre. And of 2s. from the tithing for concealment. And of 6d. from John Wyntman for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Edmond le Tuler for the same. And of 6d. from Margaret Spillboro' for the same. And of 3d. from Roger le Grey for the same. And of 6d. from Richard Burgeys for the same.

SOUTHWARK(cont.)

And of 6d. from William le Mareys for the same. And of 6d. from Henry Pethun for the same. And of 6d. from John Cral for the same. And of 6d. from Alice Stryngham for the same. And of 6d. from Galfrid Lep for permission to make an agreement. And of 3d. from Henry Pethun because he did not have Roger Basset, for whom he was responsible. And of 3d. from Sewald le Buter because he did not come. And of 6d. from William de Mare for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Henry Pethun for the same. And of 3d. from John le Chalon for the same. And of 3d. from John Cral for the same. And of 6d. from Margaret Spillboro' for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Burgeys for the same. And of 3d. from Alice Stryngham for the same. Total, 14s. 4d. Total of all receipts, L.26 5s. 9d. Total of receipts with arrears, L.49 3s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

For one axle bought for the stone of the barley mill, 5s. For carrying the same, 8d. For making the said axle and placing it, with all costs, 8s. 8d. For 4 small cogs bought, and for 6 small runs, 3s. 6d. For mending one breach made next to the western mill, 2s. For enlarging and repairing the spindle, 2s. For repairing the bails, 11d. Total, 22s. 7d.

For 15 quarters of lime bought for the chamber of the knights of the clerks (militum clericorum), and for the stable of the palfreys, 5s.; for one qu., 4d. For 10 cart-loads of argill bought for the same, 15d.; for one cart-load, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. For 10000 twigs bought for the same, 20d. For one roofer with his journeymen for roofing the said buildings with tiles from the store, for 10 weeks, 37s. 6d.; for each day, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. For 2 iron clamps bought for the great door, 13d. Total, 46s. 6d.

For mowing 19 acres of meadow, 7s. 11d., for one acre, 5d. For spreading the same, 10d. For carting the said hay and making it into hay-ricks, 7s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. For carrying 4 acres of hay to dry land, 16d. For carting the said hay to the courtyard, 10s. Total, 28s.

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SOUTHWARK(cont.)

TITHE PAID

For payment of the tithe for the chapel of Blessed Margaret, for the meadow, according to custom, 6s. 8d. For tithe of the garden, 2s. Total, 8s. 8d.

EXPENSES OF THE BAILIFF

Paid to the bailiff for the year, 60s. 10d. For one fur of lamb's wool bought for the use of the same, 2s. Total, 62s. 10d.

PAID TO THE DOOR-KEEPER

In payment of the door-keeper for the year, 15s. 2½d., for each day, ½d. Total, 15s. 2½d.

RENTS PAID

For rent paid at Bermondseye, to Easter, 63s. 4d. For rent paid there to the feast of St. Michael, 63s. 4d. Total, L.6 6s. 8d. Total of all expenses, L.15 10s. 5½d. And there is owing, L.33 12s. 7d.

ALLOWANCES

For 60 young pear trees bought for sending to Wolvesey, 40s., for one, 8d. For digging the same, and carrying to Southwark, 11d. For carrying the same trees to Winchester, 18d. For 2 rose-bushes bought and sent there, 12d. Delivered to the reeve of Esher for wines and other ( ) of the lord, 30s. For one cask bound with iron, 12d. In allowance of the same for expenses of the bailiff seneschal and other officers of London, for 4 days, for holding the case of Stanham, 27s. 2d. Total allowances, 119s. Delivered to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.9 10s. Total of all allowances and payment to the treasurer, L.14 11s. 7d. And so there is owing clear, L.19 0s. 12d. Of this, L.8 19s. 4½d. is (arrears of) the above William de Brens, for 6½ years; for one year, 31s. 3d. And 66s. 5d (arrears of) the above Richard de Holebrook; for one year, 10s. 2d. And 11s. 6d. (arrears of) the above Agnes de Valence. Total, L.12 17s. 3½d. And (arrears of) the above William de Brens for this year, 31s. 3d. And (rent of) the above Agnes de Valence for this year, 11s. 6d. And (rent of) the above Richard de Holebrook for this year, 10s. 2d. Total, 52s. 11d. Total of both, L.15 10s. 2½d. And the bailiff is not held responsible for these arrears because he is not able to raise them. And if he is not able to raise anything he is not held responsible for anything. And this being deducted, the bailiff owes of right, 70s 11½d, clear.

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ARREARS

Henry le Wayte, the bailiff, and Radulf de Colebrook, the reeve, render account of 69s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing

RENT (OF ASSIZE)

The same render account of L.4 Os. 9d., for the whole rent of assize to Christmas term. And of L.4 Os. 9d. to the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary. And of L.4 Os. 9d. to the feast of St. John the Baptist. And of 103s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.17 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

INCREASED RENTS

The same render account of 4d. for increased rent from Hugh le Collyer for one plot of purpresture in la Strode, measuring 4 perches in length and 2 perches in width. And of 1s. for increased rent from William le Cok, for having one plot of land out of the grant of Henry le Sleate. Total, 5d rendered to the feast of St. Michael. Total of rents and increases, L.17 5s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 4s. Credited to one beadle for three terms, 18d. Credited to 4 ploughmen for the year, 8s., to each of them, 2s. Credited to one ox-herd for the same, 2s. Credited to one cow-herd for the same, 2s. Credited to one smith for the same, 2s. Credited to one parker for the same, 14d. Total credits, 20s. 8d.

LOSS

Through loss from the land of Richard de Abyndon, drawn into the demesne, 9s. Through loss from 45 acres of land in the Westfelde, drawn into the demesne, 5s. Through loss from the land of Pikot, drawn into the demesne, 14d. Through loss from the land of Ydrat' drawn into the demesne, <sup>for one year,</sup> 2s. 6d. Through loss of the land of H, drawn into the park, 12s. Through loss from the land of Richard Juvenis, drawn into the park, 16d. Total loss, 27s. Total of credits and loss, 47s. 8d. Total rent remaining, L.14 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

FARM OF THE MILL

The same render account of 40s. for the farm of the mill for the year. And of 4s. 4d. from 4000 eels from the farm of the same mill. And of 2s. from the land of Wodie which lies next to the mill, leased with the same tenement for his life. Total, 46s. 4d.

STOKK(cont.)

YEARLY  
EXAMINATION

The same render account of 6d. from William le Sater for maintenance while he wishes to remain on the lord's land. And of 6d. from William le Pottere for the same. Total, 12d.

YIELD OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 26s. 8d. from common pannage of the pigs. And nothing from the pasture of the pigs in the park this year. And 12s. from pasture in la frith sold. And nothing from pasture in heycofte this year, because it is seeded. And 9s. from pasture in la Mede sold. And of 12s. from pasture in the park sold. And of 14d. from fern sold in the park. And of 4s. from twigs cut from the oaks in Brenting, which were sold and sent to Wolvesey. And of 2s. 6d. from twigs and bark of trees which were sent to Wolvesey, <sup>cut down at</sup> ~~sent to~~ Privet. And of 10s. from twigs cut down in the park and sold for the buildings at Marwell. And of 22s. for 3 old oxen sold the price of each, 7s. 4d. And of 5s. for one cow sold before calving. And of 2s. for one sick bovettus from the heriot of John atte Wynherde, sold. And of 4s. for 6 weak calves sold, the price of each, 8d. And of 16d. for the hide of one ox, dead of murrain, sold. And of 17d. for the hide of one cow which was killed for the customary allowances for mowing the meadow. And of 2s. 10d. for the hides of 2 bovetti, 5 bovicali, 2 yearlings and 3 calves, dead of murrain. sold. And of 3s. for 26 cheeses de rawyno sold. And of 28s. 6d. for 3 pisse of cheese sold, the price of a pisse, 9s. 6d. And of 18d. for butter sold. And of 10s. 10d. for 130 hens from churchscot, sold. And of 22d. for 550 eggs from customary payment, sold. And of 8s. from the fishery. And of 46s. 7d. for hay sold. Total, L.10 17s. 2d.

WHEAT  
SOLD.

The same render account of L.11 13s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 56 qu. 1 bu. of wheat sold 41 qu. 7 bu. at 4s. 4d. per qu. and 14 qu. 2 bu. at 3s. 8d. per qu.

CURALL

The same render account of 14s. 7d. for 4 qu. 3 bu. of curall sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

RYE

The same render account of 8s. 4d. for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of rye sold, the price per qu.



STOKE(cont.)

3s. 4d.

BARLEY

The same render account of 37s. 1d. for 11 qu. 1 bu. of barley sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

OATS

The same render account of L.9 12s. 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for 78 qu. 5 bu. of oats sold, of which, 66 qu. 5 bu. at the price of 2s. 6d. per qu., and 12 qu. at 2s. 2d. per qu.

BEANS

The same render account of 42s. 11d. for 12 qu. 7 bu. of beans sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

PEAS

The same render account of 26s. 3d. for 7 qu. 7 bu. of peas sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

VETCHES

The same render account of 26s. 3d. for 7 qu. 7 bu. of vetches sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total of all grain sold, L.29 Os. 20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

FINES AND  
MERCHETS

The same render account of 2s. from John de Wyneherde for one cottage with one acre of land, which belonged to John his father. And of 2s. from Matilda Germain for having one furlong of land which belonged to John, her husband. And of 2s. from Matilda atte Strode for one virgate of land which belonged to Galfrid, her husband. And of 6s. 8d. from Galfrid de Colebroc for having Alice Cok, with one furlong of land. And of 13s. 4d. from Cristiana de Doddingewode for one virgate of customary land and 32 acres of purpresture which belonged to Richard, her husband. And of 40s. from William de Doddingewode for having the whole of the abovesaid land from the concession of Cristine. And of 6d. from William le Cok, for having one plot of land out of the concession of Henry de Sleate. And of 6d. from Hugh le Colliere for having one plot of purpresture in la Strode, four perches in width and two perches in length. And of 20s. from Edith Sever for retaining one furlong of land which belonged to her husband Stephen. And of 40s. from Edith who was the wife of Hugh Smith for having one messuage with a courtyard and two acres of land for her and (her family),

which (land) had escheated to the lord. And of 10s. from William atte File for med land which belonged to Radulf atte File. And of 6d. from Walter Chicheli for the merchet of his daughter Cristina. And of 12d. from David le Frienze for the merchet of his daughter Greta. And of 6s. 8d. from Henry Spore for having 2 acres of land from the grant of his mother Edith. And of 6s. 8d. from William de Dikebroc for having 2 acres of purpresture which belonged to his brother Radulf. And of 12d. from Robert de Dikebroc for having one helva of land and one helva of meadow out of the grant of his father Richard. And of 6d. from William de Dikebroc for the merchet of his daughter Loretta. And of 12d. from John atte Knolle for having one acre of land out of the grant of William Elys. Total, L.7 14s. 4d.

## PERQUISITES

The same render account of 6s. 8d. for tithingpenny at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 6s. 8d. for the same at the hundred court of Hockley. And of 3d. from John Flaundres for trespassing in the pasture. And of 3d. from Adam Highe for trespassing in Brenting. And of 6s. 8d. from Adam Austin for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 3d. from Harold for the same. And of 3d. from Adam de Colebar for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Thomas Pinne for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Brun for the same. And of 6d. from Galfrid Attenasse for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Dikebroc for the same. And of 3d. from Jules atte Sleate for the same. And of 3d. from Henry atte Highe for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Elys for the same. And of 6d. from Galfrid Brokland for the same. And of 6d. from Adam Edrich for the same. And of 3d. from John le King for the same. And of 6d. from Richard atte Gnolle for the same. And of 6d. from Lucia Atwater for the same. And of 6d. from Alice Waler for the same. And of 3d. from Radulf, son of Agnes for the same. And of 3d. from Robert Highe for the same. And of 6d. from William Ailward for the same. And of 3d. from Matilda Attputte for the same. And of 6d. from Stephen atte Strode for the

same. And of 2s. from Walter King for trespassing in the pasture. And of  
 3d. from John Flaundres for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from Richard  
 Diset for the same. And of 6s. 8d. from William Chaveshulle for not taking  
 good care of the granary. And of 2s. from William Dalling for the same.  
 And of 12d. from Richard Germain for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d.  
 3d. from Richard Domme for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Atwater for the  
 same. And of 3d. from John Pete for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d.  
 from Alan de Vineis for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Gunt for the same.  
 And of 6d. from Walter Pete for bad ploughing. And of 12d. from Henry de la  
 Quamme for the same. And of 12d. from Adam Austin for the same. And of  
 3d. from William Aylward for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Atte Pile  
 for the same. And of 3d. from John attie Pile for the same. And of 3d. from  
 William de Dikebroc for the same. And of 3d. from Stephen Sewer for the same.  
 And of 3d. from William de Doddingwode for the same. And of 6d. from Matilda  
 attie Cnolle for the same. And of 6d. from Richard Smith for trespassing on  
 the pasture. And of 6d. from Roger Walleyes for the same. And of 3d. from  
 Adam Highe for the same. And of 3d. from Henry le Sleate for the same.  
 And of 3d. from Roger Dom for offence against William Tur. And of 6d. from  
 Roger Norman for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Diset for trespassing on  
 the pasture. And of 3d. from Alan Ingulf for making an agreement without  
 licence. And of 3d. from John de Boys for trespassing in the wood. And of 3  
 3d. from Adam Highe for the same. And of 3d. from William Sprott for the same.  
 And of 3d. from Adam de Colebroc for the same. And of 6d. from Nicholas attie  
 Crabbe for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Bron for the same. And of 6d.  
 from Richard de Dikebroc for the same. And of 3d. from William de Dikebroc  
 for the same. And of 2s. from Jul' attie Sleate for the same. And of 3d. from  
 Ernest attie Cnolle for the same. And of 6d. from John attie Strode for the  
 same. And of 6d. from Galfred attie Brocland for the same. And of 6d. from  
 William attie Pile for the same. And of 6d. from Alice Putte for the same.

## STOKE(cont.)

And of 3d. from William de Doddingwode for the same. And of 3d. from John King for the same. And of 3d. from Richard atte Cnolle for the same. And of 12d. from Lucia Atwater for the same. And of 12d. from Alice atte Weler for the same. And of 6d. from Radulf Erneys for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Dom for the same. And of 3d. from Matilda atte Putte for the same. And of 12d. from Nicholas Ferling for the same. And of 12d. from the tithing for concealment. And of 6d. from Richard Spore for an inquisition. And of 6d. from Adam Spore for offence against his neighbors. And of 3d. from Robert de Boys for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Nicholas Ferling because he did not come to cart the hay. And of 3d. from Robert de Bosco for trespassing in the park. And of 3d. from William de Doddingwode because he did not come. Total, L.3 4s. 11d. Total of both, L.10 19s. 3d.

Total of all receipts, L.68 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COST OF  
THE PLOUGHS

For iron and steel bought for the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 5s. 3d. For 2 plough-shares bought, 16d. For an iron binding for the plough 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For making one new plough, and repairing it twice, 7d. For 2 small wheels bought, 6d. For precariae for 300 ploughmen in winter, who ploughed 60 acres wherever they lay, 5s. , for one acre, 1d., and besides they ploughed 10, acres as customary labor. For precariae of 26 ploughmen who ploughed 26 acres in Lent, 2s. 2d., for one acre, 1d. For customary payment for of ploughing on 22 Saturdays, of 4 ploughmen, between the feast of St. Michael and Easter, 11s., for one ploughman for one Saturday, 3d. For customary payment for ploughing on 19 Saturdays, of the same ploughmen, from Easter to the feast of St. Michael., 6s. 8d., to one ploughman for one Saturday, 2d. For 8 yokes made, 2d. For 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of barley bought for seed, 21s. 8d., the price per qu., 3s. 4d. For 6 qu. 2 bu. of barley bought for delivery to the

STOKE(cont.)

servants, 16s. 8d., the price per qu., 2s. 8d. For oatmeal bought, 3s. Total, 73s. 10d.

COST OF  
THE CARTS

For one small wheel bought, 2s. 4d. For iron bought, and for renovating and repairing the old binding and putting it on the said wheel, 3s. For hooks with nails bought for the same, 8d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought, 5½d. For axles for the carts, 3d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought for the agons, 4d. For one pair of traces bought, 3½d. For one harness bought, 1½d. For one canvas rope bought, 9d. For one hide bought for mending the harness, 2d. For shoes for 2 mares for the year, 2s. 8d. For wages of one carter, 3s. Total, 13s. 11½d.

DAIRY

For woollen cloth and linen web bought, 4½d. For an earthen jar and a small earthen dish, 2d. For a press bought, 4d. For 4 bu. of salt bought, 6d. For wages of one dairymaid for the year, 2s. For one sack bought, 6d. For one ( ) bought, 10s.

REPAIRS OF  
THE  
BUILDINGS

For 2 men for roofing the buildings in places, for 25 days, 4d., to each of them for one day. 2d. For 2 men, for making and repairing the wall of the granary and ox-shed, with timber cut down for the same, for 12 days, 4s.; to each for one day, 2d. For laths and for nails bought and for plastering the wall, 4s. Total, 16s. 4d.

COST OF THE  
AUTUMN AND  
THE  
MEADOW

For mowing the long meadow by customary labor, 6d. For mowing the meadow of Brenting by customary labor, 8d. Total, 14d. For 1400 herrings bought for the precariae of 541 men, reaping 588 acres of all grain, together with 44 customary tenants, and with the help of 26 cottars, 6s. 6d., the price per 1000, 4s. 6d. For wages of 26 cottars reaping the lord's grain for one day, 6½d.; to each of them for one day, 1½d. Total, 7s. 0½d. Total of all expenses, L.6 6s. 6d. And they owe, L.61 17s. 3½d.

ALLOWANCES

Allowed to the reeve for the payment of Ernest, who minded the lord's game from the Sunday next after the feast of St. Paul to the Monday next before the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary; for 9 days, 3s. 4½d., by one tally. For expenses of the hunter for the same days, 8s. 3d. For fencing 16 quarentenne and 10 perches of meadow, in the park, 54s. 2d.;

STOKE(cont.)

fencing 16 quarentenae and 10 perches in the park, 54s. 2d.; for one perch, 1d. Total, 65s. 9½d.

PAID TO THE  
TREASURER

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.41. Total of this payment and the allowances, L.44 5s. 9½d. And so they owe clear, L.17 11s. 6d.

YIELD OF THE  
GRANARY. WHEAT

The same render account of 76 qu. 6 bu. of wheat, the whole yield by strike measure. Of which, 14 qu. 7 bu. in seeding in Herhulle and Lowyneslond including 4 bu. of rye. For customary mowing of the great meadow, 1 qu. Sent to Marwell, 4 qu. 6 bu. In sale, 56 qu. 1 bu. Total, 76 qu. 6 bu. And it balances.

CURALL

The same render account of 4 qu. 3 bu. of curall, the whole yield by strike measure. In sale, all. And it balances.

RYE

The same render account of 3 qu. of rye from churchscot. Of which, 4 bu. are used for seed with the wheat. In sale, 2½qu. Total 3 qu. And it balances.

BARLEY

The same render account of 25 qu. 3 bu. of barley, the whole yield by strike measure. And of 12 qu. 6 bu. bought. Total, 38 qu. 1 bu. Of which, 6 qu. 2 bu. in seeding in Midforlang. Delivered to one hayward and one ploughman for the year, 10 qu. 3 bu., and <sup>each</sup> they take 1 qu. for 10 weeks. Delivered to one dairymaid for the year, 5 qu. Added to the wheat for bread in the autumn, for 541 men reaping 188 acres of all grain, 5 qu. 3 bu., and 1 qu. should make 100 loaves. In sale, 11 qu. 1 bu. Total, 38 qu. 1 bu. And it balances.

OATS

The same render account of 117 qu. 6½ bu. of oats, the whole yield by the said measure. Of which, 36 qu. 5 bu. in seeding in Heycrofte and in le Brech. For provender for 2 mares for the year, 1 qu. For oatmeal made for the potagium of the servants, 1 qu. For provender of Ernist's horse, 4½ bu. In sale, 78 qu. 5 bu. Total, 117 qu. 6½ bu. And it balances.

Beans.

The same render account of 16 qu. 1 bu. of beans, the whole yield by the said measure. Of which, 2 qu. 1 bu. in seeding in Midforlang. In sale, 14 qu. 7 bu. Total 16 qu. 1 bu.



STONE(cont.)

PEAS

The same render account of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of peas, the whole yield by the abovesaid measure. Of which, 1 qu. 5 bu. in seeding in la Brech. In sale, 7 qu. 7 bu. Total,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  qu. And it balances.

VETCHES

The same render account of 9 qu. 3 bu. of vetches, the whole yield by the abovesaid measure. Of which, in seeding in Overforlang, 1 qu. 5 bu. In sale, 7 qu. 7 bu. Total, 9 qu. 3 bu. And it balances.

STOCK. MARES.  
OXEN

The same render account of 2 mares remaining from the preceding year. And they remain. And of 28 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of one from the heriot off Galfrid atte Strode. And of one from the heriot of Radulf atte Pile. And of one from the heriot of Stephen Sever. And of one from the heriot of Henry de Doddingwode. And of 3 added from the store. Total, 35. Of which, dead from murrain, one. In sale, 3. Total, 4. And 31 oxen remain.

COWS

The same render account of 28 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of after calving, one from the heriot of Hugh Smith. And of 8 received from Marwell, before calving. And of 3 added from the store. Total, 40. Of which, one cow is killed, before calving, for customary allowances for mowing the great meadow. In sale, before calving, one. Total, 2. And 38 cows remain.

BULLS

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And of one bought. And 2 remain.

BOVETTI

The same render account of 7 boveti remaining from the boviculi of the preceding year. And of one from the heriot of John Germayn. And of one from the heriot of John atte Wynherde. Total, 9. Of which, dead of murrain, 2. Added to the oxen, 3. Added to the cows, 3. In sale, one. Total, 9. And none remain.

BOVICULI

The same render account of 8 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. And of 5 received from Marwell. Total, 13. Dead of murrain, 5. And there remain 8 boviculi, of which 2 are male.

YEARLINGS

The same render account of 4 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. And of one received from Marwell. Total, 5. Dead of



murrain, 2. And 3 yearlings remain.

## CALVES

The same render account of 28 calves produced by the said cows, because 10 were sterile. In tithe, 2. Dead of murrain, 3. In sale, 6. Total, 11. And there remain 17 calves, of which 3 are male.

## HIDES

The same render account of the hides of one ox, one cow, 2 bovetti, 5 boviculi 2 yearlings and 3 calves, dead of murrain. In sale, all. And none remain.

## CHEESES

The same render account of 26 cheeses de rewayno. In sale, all. And none remain. The same render account of 149 cheeses which were begun on the day of the of the Sacred Cross, and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted. Of which, in tithe, 15; in customary payment for the meadow of Brenting, one; in customary payment of one smith, one. In sale, 132, which make 3 pisae. Total, 149. And none remain.

## BUTTER

The same render account of 4 clavi of butter made this year. In sale, all. And none remains.

## PEACOCKS

The same render account of 2 peacocks remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 produced. Total, 4, of which 3 are male. And all remain.

## HENS

The same render account of 147 hens from churchscot. Of which, through loss from the land of Diset, 2. Through loss from the land of Alan de Vineis, 2. Through loss from the land of Matilda Broghet, 2. Through loss from the land of Alger, 2. Through loss from the land of Walter Serle, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry de Cnaveshull, one. Through loss from the land of John Pymme, one. Through loss from the land of Henry le Sleate, one. Through loss from the land of Roger the same, one. Through loss from the land of Yorich, one. Through loss from the land of Walter Kyng, one. Total, 17. In sale, 130. Total, 147. And none remain.

## EGGS

The same render account of 150 eggs from customary payment of the beadle. In sale, all. And none remain.

## UTENSILS

The same render account of one bronze jar, one small dish and 2 cooking-pots remaining. And they remain. And of one bowl and one wabh-basin. And they remain. And of one cart remaining. And it remains.

THE ACCOUNT ROLLS OF CERTAIN MANORS  
BELONGING TO THE BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER  
FOR THE YEAR 1290-1291

- - -

1290-1291  
folios 20B, 217.

BITTERICE

YEARS

Matthew de Wenham, the bailiff, and John atte Ok, the reewe, render accounts of L.8 5s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolversey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

ASSIZE

The same render account of 40s. 3d. for the rent of assize to Christmas. And of 40s. 3d. to the feast of Easter. And of 40s. 3d. to the feast of the birth of St. John the Baptist. And of 61s 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.9 0s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

INCREASED RENTS

The same render account of 6d. for increased rent from Roger atte Rygweye, for having <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acre of purprestarent La Rygweye. Total increase, 6d. Total of rents and increase; L.9 2s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 4s. Credited to 2 ploughmen for the year, 3s. Credited to one parker for the year, 4s. Total credits, 11s.

LOSS

Through loss from the land of Viel', drawn into the demesne, 2s. 1d. Through loss from the land of Richard atte Pyle, drawn into the demesne, 4s. Total loss 6s. 1d. Total of credits and loss, 17s. 1d. Total rent remaining, L.8 5s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

RECOGNITIONS

The same render account of 6d. from Roger le Salte for yearly recognition. And of 6d. from Hamelyn for the same. And of 4d. from William le Porte for the same. And of 3d. from Richard Sever for the same. Total, 19d.

SALE OF MANOR

The same render account of 10s. 6d. for pannage of the pigs this year. And nothing from the pasture of the pigs in the park this year. And of nothing from the sale of winter and summer pasture in the park this year. And of 4s. 9d. for winter pasture in Prestemedes sold. And of 5s. 8d. for summer pasture sold there. And of 47s. for 6 old oxen sold; of which 4 are sold at 9s. each and 2 for 11s. And of 40s. for 6 old cows sold; the price of each, 6s. 8d. And of 20s. for 10 pigs sold; the price of each, 2s. And of 5s. for 2 sick cart-horses almost dead, sold. And of 3s. 4d. for one mare from the heriot of Richard Crockere, sold. And of 13d. for the hide of an ox, dead of murrain sold.

## BITTERNE (cont.)

And of 20d. for the hides of one bovettus, 2 boviculi, 4 yearlings and one calf, head of murrain, sold in grosso. And of 12s. 9d. for 162 hens from churchacot sold. And nothing for nuts collected in the park this year. And of 12d. for twigs. And nothing from turf (turba) this year, because it could not be sold. And of 2s. for pasture in the dry land of La File, sold. And nothing from the pasture of the dry land of Bachard, because it is seeded. And of 6d. from the pasture of the dry land in La Mesway, sold. And of 2s. 6d. for cheese de rawayno sold. And of 15s. for 1½ pisae, 4 clavi and 4 lbs. of cheese sold; the price per pisa, 9s. And of 9d. for 1½ petra of butter sold. And of 51s. for bomfra for the hedges sold. And of 8s. for hay sold. Total, L. 12 0s. 20d.

## FISHERY

The same render account of L. 7 16s. 0d. for 40 salmon sold. Total, L. 7 16s. 0d.

## GRAIN SOLD

The same render account of 118s. 6d. for 19½ qu. 2 bu. of wheat sold; the price per qu., 6s. And of 15s. for 3 qu. of barley sold; the price per qu., 5s. x And of 9s. 2d. for 2½ qu. 2 bu. of drage sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d. And of 12s. 9d. for 4 qu. 2 bu. of oats sold; the price per qu., 3s. And of 7½d. for one bu. of peas sold; Total, L. 7 0s. 16½d.

## FARM OF THE MILL

The same render account of 20s. 7½d. for 4 qu. 1 bu. of wheat from the mill sold; the price per qu., 5s. And of 35s. 5d. for 10½ qu. 1 bu. of barley from the mill sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d. And of 14s. 8d. for 2½ qu. 2 bu. of meal sold; the price per qu., 5s. 4d. And of 15s. 8d. for 5½ qu. 3 bu. of malt sold; the price per qu., 2s. 6d. And of 15d. for 2 bu. of flour sold. Total of all sold, L. 4 7s. 7½d.

## TITHINGPENNY

The same render account of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Bitterne at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Fawley for the same. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Bitterne for tithingpenny at the hundred court of Hockday. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Fawley for the same.

Total, 26s. 8d.

FINES AND  
RECKONS

The same render account of 6s. 8d. from Michael le Creeker for fine of one furlong of land, which belonged to Richard, his father. And of 30s. from Robert Spyleman for fine of the land which belonged to his mother, Dyneleia. And of 2s. from Roger atte Rygeweye for fine of one half acre of purpresture at la Rygwey. Total, 38s. 8d.

REQUISITES

The same render account of 6d. from John atte Pyle for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Henry Pantith for the same. And of 3d. from Alice herself for the same. And of 12d. from Richard Frankeleyn for many transgression. And of 3d. from Henry le Sate for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from William Edred because he sold an ox without licence. And of 6d. from Radulf Audtyn for false plea. And of 2s. from Thomas Ace for an unjust claim. And of 6d. from Julia Gonyld for false plea. And of 3d. from John Bromyng for the same. And of 6d. from William le Prute because he sold an ox without licence. And of 6d. from William Guty for recovering a debt. And of 6d. from Roger Atten for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Peter atte Bath for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Bach for bad threshing of the grain. And of 6d. from William Syward for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from Henry le Salte for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Agnes, daughter of the miller for the same. And of 6d. from Roger the miller for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Forest for the same. And of 12d. from Hugh de Afflete for breaking the vase of ale. And of 6d. from Basil de Ore for the same. And of 6d. from Robert Bedy for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Varyn for the same. And of 12d. from Richard Guty for the same. And of 6d. from Walter miller for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Asselden for the same. And of 12d. from Henry le Staleler for the same. And of 12d. from Robert Guty for the same. And of 6d. from William Guty for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Hove for the same. And of 12d. from William Smith for the same. And of 6d. from William Reynold

## BITTERNE (cont.)

for the same. And of 3d. from John de Fawley for the same. And of 6d. from Henry Page for the same. And of 2s. from the tithing of Fawley for concealment. And of 6d. from Adam Stride for offence against his neighbors. And of 6d. from Robert Arnold for defect of waging his law. And of 12d. from Thomas Ace for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from John Frye for the same. And of 12d. from Walter le Bede for the same. And of 6d. from Adam Melline for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas Ace for concealment. And of 6d. from Walter Pyn for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas Ace for an inquest. And of 4s. from the tithing of Bitterne for concealment. And of 3d. from Agnes Godwyns for false plea. And of 6d. from Edelys atte Rygweye for the same. And of 12d. from Peter atte With for offence against the lord. And of 6d. from Richard Frankelaysn for the same. And of 6d. from John Long for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Richard Edred for breaking an agreement. And of 12d. from Gilbert for fishing where he ought not to have done. And of 6s. from the tithing of Fawley because it did not have those for whom it was responsible. And of 12d. from William le Bede for trespassing in the lord's hay. And of 6d. from Adam Austin for the same. And of 2s. from Roger the hayward for the same. And of 2s. from John Snel for the same. And of 2s. from Thomas Ace for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas Gonyld for the same. And of 12d. from Walter Pyn for offence against Roger atte With. And of 12d. from John Edred for offence against Walter Kyng. And of 6d. from Roger le Prute for offence against John Mol. And of 3d. from Roger Baldewyn for trespassing in the pasture. Total, 54s. 5d. Total of both with tithingpenny, 119s. 9d. Total of all receipts, L.46 7s. 10½d.

The same render account of 21s. for twigs and bark sold in the park of Stoke from timber cut down for the hiltre. Total, 21s. Total of all receipts, both within and outside of the demesne, L.47 8s. 10½d.

RECEIPTS  
OUTSIDE THE  
DEMESNE

LIST OF THE  
PLACES



COST OF THE  
PLAUGHS

For iron and ~~steel~~ bought for 3 ploughs for the year, 4s. 6d. For one  
new h-shoe bought, 3d. For 2 pairs of wheels bought, 6d. For wages of a  
smith for making the ironwork for the ploughs, 3s. 7d. For wages of 2 plough-  
men for the year, 6s. For iron plates, nails and grease bought for the wagons,  
4s. For repairing the same for the autumn, 6d. For one new wheel made for the  
new wagon, 10½d. For 6 oxen bought, 57s. 3d.; of which 3 are bought at  
10s. 6d. each, and 3 at 10s. 2½d. each, and ½d. less in all. Total, 75s. 6½d.  
For 10 q. 1 bu. of wheat bought for seed, 44s. 10½d.; of which, 6 q. is  
bought at 4s. ~~per~~ per q., and 4½ q. at 4s. 4d. per q. For 17 q. 2 bu. of  
barley bought for the servants, 57s. 11d.; the price per q., 3s. 4d. Total,  
120s. 23½d.

COST OF  
THE CARTS

For one pair of wheels bought, 2s. 3d. For one new binding bought and  
for placing it on the wheels, 8s. 3d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought  
for the carts, 7d. For iron shoes for 2 cart horses and one mare, which  
sometimes went with the carts and ploughs, 2s. 3d. For axles for the carts,  
and for mending them twice, 4d. For one collar and one pair of iron boots  
bought, 10d. For 2 halters bought, 10½d. For 2 cart horses bought, 21s. 3½d.  
For wages of the cartier for the year, 3s. Total, 40s. 3d.

COST OF  
THE DAIRY

For woolen cloth and linen thread bought, 3d. For an earthen jar and a small  
small earthen dish bought, 1d. For 3 bu. of salt, 6d. For a cheese-press, 3d.  
For collecting fern for the fold, 3d. For wages of one dairymaid, 18d. For  
one bolt for the door of the dairy, 2½d. Total, 6s. 6½d.

## THRESHING

For threshing and winnowing 15½ q. of wheat as task work, 2s. 6½d.; for one  
q., 2½d. For threshing and winnowing 27½ q. of ~~wheat~~ barley, 5 q. of drage  
1 q. of peas and 5 bu. of vetches, as task work, 4s. 11½d.; for one q., 1½d.  
For threshing and winnowing 10½ q. 2 bu. of oats, 17d.; for threshing one q.,  
½d., and for winnowing 3 q., ½d. For 2 sieves bought, 1d. Total, 10s.

COST OF THE  
BUILDINGS

For 2 q. of lime bought, 12d. For 2000 roof-slates, bought, 2s. 5d. For

# SIXTEEN (cont.)

For a roofer with his journeyman, for roofing the chamber of the bailiff, and the granary, for 5½ days, 2s. 3½d.; for each day, 5d. For 2000 twigs bought 3d. For 100 nails bought, for the laths, 1d. For repairing the arbors, 10d. For making one part of the wall of the cow-shed, 11d. For repairing the ox-shed on part, 9d. For closing the hedge around the grain, 6d. For enclosing 21 perches of meadow around the court-yard, 21d. Total, 11s. 2½d.

## COST OF THE PARK

For enclosing one garagienne and 7 perches of meadow in the park, 8d. 11d.; for one perch, 1d. For repairing the gate of the park, 6d. Total, 4s. 5d.

## COST OF THE MEADOWS

For moving the meadows of Bittelye and Hume, which contain 6 acres by measure, as task work, 2s. For moving Longemor, 2s. For moving Bachardemor, 10d. For moving the meadow which belonged to Albert de Letele, 7d. For carting and pitching all the hay, 6d. For moving one acre of meadow of Filonde and 2 small meadows, 7d. For 600 herrings bought for 2 presacins of 140 men reaping 20 acres of all grain, 4s.; for 100, 6d., and each man ought to have in a day 3 herrings, and the rest should be distributed among the haymakers. Total, 11s.

## COST OF THE MILL

For partly roofing the mill, 18d. For making a new spindle for the mill, 2s. 6d. For one rope bought for the dam, 10d. For sharpening the balls, 6d. Total, 5s. 4d.

## COST OF THE MILITIA

For carpenter work and for repairing the militia, 4s. 10½d. For one rope bought for the same, 4½d. Total, 5s. 3d.

## EXPENSES OF THE SENESCHAL

For expenses of the seneschal for the tours of St. Martin and Hockday, by two tallies, 5s. 4½d. For expenses of the seneschal and treasurer for the pleas of the house of St. Julian, by tally, 7s. 4d. For the journeys of the sergeant for the year, 60s. 10d.; for each day, 3d. Total, 73s. 6½d. And they owe, L.30 3s. 9d.

## ADVANCES

The reeve asks for an allowance of 13 for carpenter work of the militia, as task work. For timber carried from Stoke to the militia, beyond the carting of the manor, 15s. 10½d. For drawing the old timber of the old militia out of

## BITTERNE (cont.)

the water, 3s. For wages of a carpenter for making piles for stopp' the water  
 6d. *for hurdle-made for the same, 17<sup>d</sup>.*  
 For 2 days, 17<sup>d</sup>. For 8 men for stopp' the water for 3 weeks, 24s.; to each for  
 a day, 2d. For 28 ship-loads of large stones bought for the said hiltre,  
 40s. 8d.; for one load, 2s. 2d. For one mason with his journeyman for  
 splitting the stone and making the foundation, for 23 days, 12s. 5<sup>d</sup>.; for each  
 day, 6<sup>d</sup>. For 2 men for carrying stone for 4 days, 16d. For collecting heath  
 for the foundation of the hiltre, 14d. For 4 men for carrying stone and laying  
 it, beside the work of the mason, for 2 weeks, 8s.; to each for a day, 2d. For  
 leasing one ship for 26 days, 4s. 4d. For iron bought for making the iron  
 bands and mangonel for the hiltre, with the wages of the smith, 2s. For one  
 padlock bought for the hiltre, 4d. Total, L.15 15s. 4d. The same asked for him-  
 self 7s. 6d. for 15 qu. of lime bought for making a new wall for the stable.  
 For making the said wall as task work, 5s. 1d. For 11 qu. of lime bought for  
 a new roof for the chamber of the chapel, 4s. 7d. For 10000 roof-slates bought  
 13s.; for 1000, 14<sup>d</sup>. For 1000 laths made for the same, 7d. For 10000 twigs  
 bought, 7<sup>d</sup>.; for 1000, 3<sup>d</sup>. For 4000 (sic) bought for the laths, 2s. 7d.; for  
 1000, 7<sup>d</sup>. For 2 carpenters for 9 days for repairing 2 windows in the hall,  
 and for making a new porch at the door of the Archbishop, 5s. 3d.; for each day  
 7d. For nails bought for the planks, 7<sup>d</sup>. For 2 roofers for 24 days for  
 roofing the said chamber of the chapel, and the porch, and the hall, in part,  
 10s.; for each day, 5d. For making a new paling close to the postern gate,  
 and a new gate for the pasture, with nails, hooks and hinges bought for the  
 same, 8<sup>d</sup>. For one cask of wine carried from Southampton to Bitterne, 4d.  
 For one man digging around the pasture and the garden for seeding with small  
 seeds, 14d. For the whole cost of the small vineyard just made by the order  
 of the Lord, and for a new fence around the same, 29s. 1d. Total, L.4 0s. 0<sup>d</sup>.  
 Total of all allowances, L.19 15s. 4<sup>d</sup>.

Paid to Lord Paganes, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, 116s.

Total of allowances and delivery, L.25 lls. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. And so they are clear, by  
L.4 lls. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

WHEAT  
THE GRAIN

The same render account of 20 qd. 1 bu. of wheat, the whole yield by strike  
measure. And of 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 1 bu. bought. And of 1 qd. received from Stoke,  
Total, 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu. Of which, in seeding 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres in Gyldenesholm and  
Langsare, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu.; for one acre, 3 bu. In expenses of the seneschal for  
3 tours, 2 bu. In expenses of the seneschal, treasurer and another, for  
the plea concerning the house of St. Julian, 1 qd. In sale, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu.

BARLEY

The same render account of 36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd of barley, the whole yield by strike measure.  
And of 17 qd. 3 bu. bought. Total, 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 3 bu. Of which, in seeding 37  
acres in Bachardesholm and Wellbysne, 18 qd. 2 bu.; for one acre, 4 bu. Delivered  
to one carter and 2 ploughmen for the year, 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd; because each takes one  
qd. for 8 weeks. Delivered to one cowherd for the year, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. Delivered to  
one dairymaid ~~for the year~~ from the Sunday next before the feast of St. Valentine  
to the feast of St. Michael; for 33 weeks, 3 qd. 1 bu; because she takes one  
qd. for 10 weeks. In customary payment of one parker, 1 qd. In payment of  
one raker for minding the pigs, for 20 weeks, 1 qd. Delivered to Julia atte  
Ance for resigning her land into the lord's hand, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. Total, 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 3 bu.

DRAGE

The same render account of 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd of drage, the whole yield by strike measure.  
Of which, in seeding 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres in Wellbysne and Pittok, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu.; for one  
acre, 4 bu. In sale, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu. Total, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd.

EGGS

The same render account of 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu. of eggs, the whole yield by strike  
measure. Of which, in seeding 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres in Pylond, Bachardesholm and Stenhal,  
19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu.; for one acre, 4 bu. For provender for 2 cart-horses for the  
year, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu. In sale, 4 qd. 2 bu. Total, 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> qd. 2 bu.

PEAS

The same render account of 1 qd. 1 bu., the whole yield of peas by strike  
measure. Of which, in seeding 8 acres in Pollescroft, 1 qd. In sale, 1 bu.  
Total, 1 qd. 1 bu.

## BITTERGE (cont.)

The same render account of 5 bu. of vetches, the whole yield. In seeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, 1 rod in Pollescroft, 5 bu.

The same render account of 4 qu. 1 bu. of wheat from the yield of the mill. In sale, all. The same render account of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 1 bu. of barley, from the  $\frac{1}{2}$  yield of the mill. Of which,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  qu. are delivered to the miller for the year, in expenses for the autumn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 1 bu. Total,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 1 bu. The same render account of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 2 bu. of meal, from the yield of the mill. In sale, all. The same render account of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 3 bu. of malt from the yield of the mill. In sale, all. The same render account of 2 bu. of flour from the yield of the mill. In sale, all.

The same render account of 3 cart horses remaining from the preceding year and of 3 bought. And of one from the heriot of Walter le Crokers. Total, 6. In sale, 3. And 3 remain, of which one is a mare.

The same render account of one colt,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years old, remaining from the preceding year. And there remains one female colt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  year less than 2 years. The same render account of one colt produced this year. And there remains one female colt, 1 year old.

The same render account of 21 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of one added from the store. And of 6 bought. Total, 28. Of which, dead of murrain one. In sale, 6. Total, 7. And 21 oxen remain.

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

The same render account of 14 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of 8 added from the store. Total, 22. In sale, before calving, 6. And 16 cows remain.

The same render account of 10 bovetti remaining from the boviculi of the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain, one. Added to the oxen, one. Added to the cows, 8. Total, 10. And none remain.

BOVICULI

The same render account of 6 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. Dead of murrain, 2. And there remain 4 boviculi, of which 2 are male.

YEARLINGS

The same render account of 7 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. Dead of murrain, 4. And there remain 4 yearlings, of which one is male.

CALVES

The same render account of 4 calves produced by the said cows, because 12 were sterile. Dead of murrain, one. And 3 remain, of which one is male.

PIGS AND  
SOWS

The same render account of 2 sows remaining from the preceding year. Dead of 2 murrain, one. And one sow remains. And of 13 pigs remaining from the preceding year, added from the store. Total, 21. In sale, 10. And 11 remain.

PORCELLI  
YOUNG PIGS

The same render account of 10 young pigs remaining from the porcelli of the preceding year. Dead of murrain, 2. Added to the pigs, 8. And none remain.

The same render account of 6 porcelli produced by the said sows. And they remain.

The same render account of 195 hens from churchscot. Of which, in customary payment of the reeve, 4. Through loss from the land of Viel', 4. Through loss from the land of Gonyld le Garden, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Agnes Hevedman, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Alice, the widow of the smith, 2. Through loss from the land of Crockere, because she is a widow, 2. Through loss from the land of Lucy le Wyte, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry Parker, 2. Through loss from the land of Brantynge, 2. Through loss from the land of Herbert Hevedman, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry le Schepherd, 2. Through loss from the land of Richard the hayward, 2. Through loss from the land of Richard atte Pyle, drawn into the demeane, 4. Total, 30. In sale, 165. Total, 195.

The same render account of the hides of one ox, one bovattis, 2 boviculi, 4 yearlings and one calf, dead of murrain. In sale, all.

The same render account of 42 cheeses de ruspyng. In sale, all. And of 147 cheeses which were begun to be made on the feast of St. John the Evangelist, and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted. Of which, in



11th, 14. Delivered to the pantry of the Lord Bishop, pne. In sale, 13<sup>th</sup>,  
which make 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence and 4 clavi and 4 lbs.

BUTTER

The same render account of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pairs of butter made this year. In sale, all.

SALMON

The same render account of 40 salmon caught by the hiltre. In sale, all.

STEWART

The same render account of one bronze jar, one wash-basin and one jar with  
a drinking-cup, remaining. And they remain. The same render account of one  
iron cart remaining, and of one bought. And of one wooden cart; one wagon  
completely fitted and one rope. And all remain, besides one iron cart which is  
aduvchilator?

PANNYMORE

The same render account of 5s. 4d. for the arrears of Pannymore for the  
preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, by one tally, and they owe nothing.  
The same render account of 5s. from Pannymore this year. All paid to Lord Paganus  
and they owe nothing.

John de  
1294-1295

CHASLEY.

RENTS.

John de Mettelye, the Bailiff, and Richard Aula, the reeve, render account of L.22 7s. 3<sup>d</sup>., for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF  
ASSIZE.

The same render account of 6ls. 4d. for the whole rent of assize to Christmas term. And of 6ls 4d., to Easter term. And of 6ls 4d., to the term of St. John the Baptist. And of L.4 17s 2d. to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.14 1s 2d.

CREDITS.

Credited to one reeve for the year, 3s. Credited to 6 ploughmen and one smith for the year, 18s. 8d., to each of them, 2s. 8d. Credited to one shepherd for the year, 5s. 4d. Credited to the custodian of the lambs, nothing, because he receives food from the lord. Credited to 8 customary tenants for working 2 days per week from the feast of St. Michael to the autumn, and every day in the autumn, 2ls. 4d., to each of them, 2s. 4d. Credited to one swineherd and one cowherd for the year, 5s. 4d., to each of them, 2s. 8d. Total credits, 55s. 8d.

LOSS.

Through loss of the land of Strong, drawn into the demesne, 2s. Through loss of the land of William ad Cor, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Alebroc, drawn into the demesne, 3s., in which manner it is rendered at Hardon. Through loss of the land of Robert Goye, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Robert Coche, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Roger le Parker, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Through loss of the land of Richard Vlear, drawn into the demesne, 2s. 8d. Total loss, 20s. 4d. Total of credits and loss, 76s. Total rent remaining, L. 10 5s. 2d.

CUMMIN.

The same render account of one pound of cummin, rent from the heir of Stephen Fromand. Delivered to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey. And they owe nothing.

YIELD OF  
THE MANOR.

The same render account of 13s. 8d. from the common pannage of the pigs of the whole manor. And of 35s. 5d. from herbage for 40 cows, 30 bovetti, 23 yearlings and 37 calves, that is, for a cow, 6d., for a bovettus, 3d., for a yearling, 2d., and for a calf, 1d. And of 2s. 1d. from 75 sheep found in the fold, beyond 25, that is for 3 sheep, 1d. And of 2s. 1d. from the herbage for 100 lambs to the birth of St. John the Baptist, for 4 lambs, 1d. And of 21s. for pasture sold from divers places. And nothing from brushwood this year. And of 8d. for the hide of one cart-horse, dead of murrain, sold. And of 36s. 6d. from the sale of 4 old oxen, of which 3 were sold at 10s. 6d. each, and one sick one for 5s. And of 10d. from the hide of one cow, dead of murrain, sold. And of 2d. from the hide of one bullock, dead of murrain, sold. And of 2d. from the hides of 2 calves, dead of murrain, sold. And of 10s. 5d. from 13 wethers sold, of which 4 were sold at 11d. each, and 9 at 9d. each. And of 12s. 8d. from 16 ewes, sold, of which 10 were sold at 10d. each, and 6 at 9d. each. And of 40s. from 16 pigs sold to the lord, the price being 2s. 6d. each. And of 4s. 6d. for the pelts of 7 wethers, 7 ewes and 2 young sheep, dead of murrain, sold in gross, together with the pelts of 6 wethers and 3 ewes, dead of murrain after shearing. And of 3s. for the pelts of 48 lambs, dead of murrain sold in gross. And of L. 21 4s. 2d. for 6½ pissas, 45 pounds of sheeps' wool sold, of which, 3½ pissas, 35 pounds of wool from the manor was sold at 63s. 4d. per pissa, and 2 pissas, 10 pounds of wool from sheep bought was sold at 62s. per pissa. And of 4s. for 48 pounds of stray wool sold. And of 8s. 4d. for 99 hens from churchscot, sold. And of 6d. from 12 cheeses de rewyno, sold. And of L. 4 for 8 pissas of cheese sold, the price per pissa, 10s. And of 2s. from Richard Capelle, for the remission of the works of

CRAWLEY (cont.)

6 acres of land, leased to him and his (family). And of 12d. from a certain cartilage which formerly belonged to Roger Port', rented out this year. And of 2s. from a certain cartilage which formerly belonged to Robert Coys, rented out this year. And of 12s. from 24 acres of demesne land, rented out this year, which is reckoned above in the deficiencies. Total, L.35 16s. 2d.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF 6d. FROM WALTER LE KNIST, FOR A YEARLY EXAMINATION. And of 6d. from Robert Packe, for the same. And of 6d. from Robert de Lambhurde, for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Fuler for the same. And of 3d. from John le Welte, for the same. Total, 2s. 6d.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF L.20 6s. 6d. FOR 67 QU. 6 BU. OF WHEAT SOLD, THE PRICE PER QU., 6s.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF 22s. 6d. FOR 4½ QU. OF CURRAL, SOLD, THE PRICE PER QU., 5s.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF 9s. FOR 3 QU. OF BER-MANCORN, SOLD, THE PRICE PER QU., 3s.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF L.10 5s. 0d., FOR 41 QU. OF BARLEY, SOLD, THE PRICE PER QU., 5s.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF 63s. 9d., FOR 21 QU. 1 BU. OF OATS SOLD, THE PRICE PER QU., 3s.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF 5s. 7½d., FOR 1 QU. 1 BU. OF PEAS, SOLD, THE PRICE PER QU., 5s. Total, of all grain sold, L.35 12s 4½d.

THE SAME RENDR ACCOUNT OF 6s. 8d. FROM THE TITHING OF CRAWLEY FOR TITHINGPENNY AT THE HUNDRED COURT OF ST. MARTIN. And of 3d. from John Bale for false plea. And of 3d. from Richard de Aula for the same. And of 3d. from John Werde for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from John atte Puffte for the same. And of 3d. from Walter de Wodecote for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert de Wodecote for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Smith for the same. And of 6d. from Stephen the clerk

YEARLY  
EXAMINATION  
Recognition

WHEAT SOLD

CURRAL.

BER-MANCORN.

BARLEY.

OATS.

PEAS.

PERQUISITES.

## CRAWLEY (cont.)

because he did not come. And of 3d. from William Wyndut for the same. And of 6d. from John Gode for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert Forest for the same. And of 3d. from William Blakewin for the same. And of 12d. from David le Knist for the same. And of 6d. from John Bele because he sold ale against the assize. And of 6d. from John le Herman for bad care of the pigs. And of 6d. from Robert de Wodecote for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from John Martin for the same. And of 6d. from David atte Henweys for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Roger Smith for the same. And of 12d. from John atte Putte for the same. And of 12d. from Thomas le Carpenter for the same. And of 3d. from Robert de Wodecote for offence against John le Knist. And of 12d. from Robert Smith and 7 companions for making a path through the lord's vetches. And of 3d. from Thomas le tanner for the same. And of 6d. from Robert de Wodecote for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Thomas le carpenter for trespassing on the wood. And of 3d. from Simon le Knist for the same. And of 3d. from John Davy for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Smith for the same. And of 6d. from John Trig for contempt. And of 6d. from John Gode for the same. And of 6d. from John le Herman for trespassing on the lord's vetches. And of 6d. from Elya le Cornmangre' for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from John Lythyngton for the same. And of 6d. from Stephen atte Mare for the same. And of 3d. from Stephen the clerk for trespassing in the lord's grain. And of 3d. from Stephen Pistor for the same. And of 3d. from William Copping for the same. And of 3d. from William Wyndut for the same. And of 6d. from Robert le Potte' for trespassing in the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert le Caret for the same. And of 6d. from Robert le Frere for the same. And of 6s. 8d. from the tithing of Crawley for tithingpenny. And of 3d. from John Herman for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from David le Knist for the same. And of 6d. from

CRAWLEY (cont.)

Micheel de Lithington for the same. And of 6d. from John Gode for the same.  
And of 3d. from Hugo de Lecford for the same. Total, 34s. 7d.  
Total of all receipts, L.83 10s. 9½d.

COST OF THE  
PLOUGHS.

For iron and steel bought for 4 ploughs for the year, and for 5 ploughs  
at the time of seeding barley and oats, 12s. 7d. For one plough-share bought,  
10d. For 9 plough-shoes bought, 2s. 7½d. For one plough-share and one coulter  
repaired, 4d. For 2 small wheels bought, 8d. For shoes for 6 plough-horses  
for the year, and for 2 at the time of seeding barley and oats, 3s. For  
the precarise of 8 ploughmen who ploughed 8 acres, 8d. For making 7 new  
halters, 1½d. For making 3 new ploughs and repairing them twice, 12d. For  
mending harness, 1d. For iron clamps bought and for binding the ploughs with  
iron, 4d. For 8 yokes made, 2d. For 4 oxen bought, 40s., the price of each,  
10s. For wages of 2 ploughmen for the year, 6s. Total, 68s. 5½d.

GRAIN BOUGHT.

For 16 qu. 3 bu. of wheat bought for seed, 74s. 7½d., of which 5 qu. are  
bought at 4s. per qu., 5 qu. at 4s. 6d. per qu., and 6 qu. 3 bu. at 5s. per  
qu. For 5½ qu. of barley bought for allowances of the servants, 16s. 6d.,  
the price per qu., 3s. For one qu. of oats bought for provender, 2s. Total, L.  
For shoes for 2 cart horses for the year, 3s. For small wheels bought, 2s. 2d  
For an axle bought, and for twice repairing the axle of the cart, 3d. For  
iron plates, nails and grease bought for the same, 8d. For a tawed hide  
bought for mending the harness, 4d. For one collar bought, 7d. For wages of  
a carter for the year, 3s. For one cart-horse bought, 5s. 3d. Total, 15s. 3d

COST OF THE  
CARTS.

DAIRY.

For one qu. 2 bu. of salt bought, 2s. 8d. For wollen cloth and linen  
web bought, 4½d. For a cheese-press bought, 7d. For an earthen jar and  
a small dish bought, 6d. For mending the utensils of the dairy, 6d. For 20  
ells of canvas bought, for the wool, 4s. 7d., the price of an ell, 2½d..  
For 40 hurdles made for the fold, 16d. For hay bought for the ewes in  
winter, 16s. 1d. For roofing the fold of the wethers and young sheep, 16d.  
For 2 sacks bought, 11d. For castrating the young pigs, 3d. For oil,



CRAWLEY (cont.)

verdegriis, copperas and quicksilver bought for dressing the ewes, 20s. 8d.  
For one bucket bought for refuse, 5d. For wages of one dairymaid for the year  
2s. For wages of the keeper of the young sheep, for the year, 2s. For  
repairing the sheepfold of the ewes, 7d. For making 2 new crotches 2s. 7d.  
Total, 57s. 4½d.

BUILDINGS.

For roofing the granary and other buildings in places, 2s. 6d. For mend-  
ing the wall at the gate, 12d. For enclosing the courtyard with a hedge, 8½d.  
For nails bought for the lord's buildings, 3½d. For one hayrick for covering  
the peas and vetches, 16d. Total, 5s. 10d.

THRESHING.  
AUTUMN WORK.

For threshing and winnowing 18 qu. of oats, as task work, 13½d., and the r  
est is threshed by customary labor. Total, 13½d. For 900 herrings bought  
for the precarise of 300 men, with the keeper of the grain and other  
officers of the court, reaping 160 acres of all grain, 4s. 6d., the price  
per 100, 6d. For hoeing 180 acres of grain as task work, 5s., for 3 acres,  
1d. For reaping 113½ acres of oats as task work 28s. 4½d., because the lord  
finds the food this year, for an acre, 3d. Total, 37s. 10½d.

EXPENSES OF THE  
GENESCHAL.

For expenses of the Geneschal for the tourn of St. Martin, 2s., by one  
tally. For expenses of the Bailiff for the year, 44s. 8d. Total, 46s. 8d.  
Total of all expenses, L.16 5s. 5½d. And they owe L.67 5s. 4½d. The same owe  
5s. because they fed another's ewes among the ewes of the lord at lambing time.

ALLOWANCES.

For carpenter work of the sheepfold of the ewes, raising the wattles,  
plastering and roofing in all costs, with padlocks, nails, hooks and hinges bo  
ught for the same, L.4 15s. In allowance to the Bailiff for 206 wethers  
and 4 ewes bought, the price of each, 19d, L.16 12s. 6d. Total of all  
allowances, L.21 8s. 0d.

PAID TO THE  
TREASURER.

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.17 2s. 2½

Total, of allowances and delivery to the treasury, L.38 10s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and so they owe clear, L.28 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The same owe 5s. because they fed another's ewes with the ewes of the lord at lambing time.

The same render account of 71 q. 2 bu. of wheat, the whole yield of the granary by strike measure. And of 16 q. 3 bu. bought. Total, 87 q. 5 bu. of which, 15 q. 3 bu. in seeding 84 acres in Rakenorde, for one acre, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bu.

For expenses of the bailiff, 3 q. 4 bu. Given to Radulf Payn for doing business for the lord at the command of the ~~bailiff~~ Seneschal, one q. In sale, 67 q. 6 bu. Total, 87 q. 5 bu. And it balances.

The same render account of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  q. of curral, the whole yield of the granary by strike measure. In sale, all. And it balances.

The same render account of 7 q. of ber-mancorn, the whole yield of the granary by strike measure. Of this, 2 q. for food for the pigs. Mixed with barley for payment of the servants, 3 q. In sale, 3 q. Total, 8 q. And it balances.

The same render account of 127 $\frac{1}{2}$  q. of barley, the whole yield by strike measure. And of 3 q. of ber-mancorn received for delivery to the servants. And of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  q. of barley bought. Total, 135 $\frac{1}{2}$  q. Of this, 52 q. 5 bu. in seeding 142 acres in Puthill' and Longland, for one acre, 3 bu. In payment of one carter and 2 ploughmen for the year, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  q., and each takes one q. for 8 weeks. In payment of one dairymaid from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  q. In payment of the same from the Purification to the feast of St. Michael, 3 q. 2 bu. In payment of one hayward for the year, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  q. In payment of one man who harrowed at the time of seeding barley and oats, 3 bu. For one man who went with the plough after the praebenda, one q. For expenses of 3 precariae in the autumn, of 300 men with the custodian of the grain and other officers of the court, reaping 160 acres of all grain, 3 q., and 100 loaves should be made from one q., and each should have one loaf. For food for the

CRAWLEY (cont.)

pigs, one qu. For expenses of the Bailiff  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. For payment of the keeper of the young pigs this year, 5 qu. 2 bu. In sale, 41 qu. Total,  $135\frac{1}{2}$  qu. And it balances.

CATS.

The same render account of 121 qu. 1 bu. of cats, the whole yield by strike measure. And of 20 qu. for food in sheaves. And of one qu. bought. Total, 142 qu. 1 bu. Of which, in seeding 184 acres in Longforlang, marforlang, middelforlang and le Breche, 77 qu. 7 bu., for one acre, 3 bu. For provender for 6 plough-horses from Christmas to the feast of the of the Sacred Cross,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  qu. For provender for 2 plough-horses which ploughed after praebenda,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qu. For provender for 2 cart-horses, 11 qu. For provender for the horse of the Bailiff, 2 qu. For food for the oxen in sheaves, 20 qu. In sale, 21 qu. 2 bu. Total, 142 qu. 1 bu. And it balances.

PEAS.

The same render account of 3 qu. 5 bu. of peas, the whole yield by strike measure. Of which,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  qu. in seeding 12 acres in Beryforlang. In sale, one qu. one bu. Total, 3 qu. 5 bu. And it balances.

VETCHES.

The same render account of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of vetches, the whole yield by strike measure. All used in seeding 12 acres in Beryforlang.

LIVESTOCK.  
HORSES.

The same render account of 2 cart-horses remaining from the preceding year. And of one bought. Total, 3. In murrain, one. And 2 cart-horses remain. The same render account of 6 plough-horses remaining from the preceding year. And they remain..

OXEN.

The same render account of 35 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 4 bought. Total, 39. In sale, 4. And 35 oxen remain.

COWS

The same render account of 11 cows remaining from the preceding year. In murrain before calving, one. And 10 cows remain..

BULLS.

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

BULLOCKS.

The same render account of 4 bullocks remaining from the preceding year. And of one from the heriot of Richard Coche. Total, 5. In murrain, one.

And there remain 4 boviculi, of which 2 are male.

## YEARLINGS.

The same render account of 3 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. And 3 yearlings remain, of which 2 are male.

## CALVES.

The same render account of 8 calves produced by the abovesaid cows, because 2 were sterile. Of which one in tithe for this year and the 2 preceding years. In murrain, 2. Total, 3. And 5 calves remain, of which 3 are male.

## WETHERS.

The same render account of 229 wethers remaining from the preceding year. And of 54 added from the store. And of 206 bought before shearing. Total, 489. Of which, in murrain before shearing, 7, and after shearing, 6. Sent to Mardon after shearing, 114. In sale at the Feast of St. Martin, 13. Total, 140. And 349 wethers remain.

## EWES.

The same render account of 269 ewes remaining from the preceding year. And of 45 added from the store. And of 4 bought after lambing and before shearing. Total, 318. In murrain before lambing, 3, and after lambing, and before shearing, 4. In murrain after shearing, 3. Sent to Mardon after shearing, 61. In sale at the feast of St. Martin, 16. Total, 87. And 231 ewes remain.

## HOGGETT.

The same render account of 101 hogetti remaining from the lambs of the preceding year. Of which in murrain before shearing, 2. Added to the wether 54. Added to the ewes, 54. Total, 101. And none remain.

## LAMBS.

The same render account of 235 lambs produced by the ewes, because 15 were sterile. Of which, 18 in tithe, because a tithe of the weaned lambs is given. In murrain before weaning, 50. Before shearing and after weaning, 2. In customary payment of one reeve, 2 shepherds and one smith, 4. Total, 75. And 160 lambs remain.

## SHEEPS' WOOL.

The same render account of 764 sheeps' fleeces produced by the shearing. Of which, in tithe, 55, because the fleeces of the sheep bought are not counted for the tithe. In customary payment of two shepherds and one dairymaid, 3. In sale, 706, which makes 6 nisas and 3 pounds, together

~~with~~  
with the lambs' wool. Of which the wool from the sheep which were bought  
makes one clayus and 3 pounds.

LAMBS' WOOL. The same render account of 160 lambs' fleeces produced by the shearing. And  
of 84 fleeces from the lambs from Haddon. Total, 244. In sale with the  
sheeps' wool, all. The same render account of 6 clavi, 6 pounds of stray  
wool. In sale, all.

BOARS. The same render account of one boar remaining from the preceding year.  
And of one added from the store. Total, 2. In murrain, one. And one boar  
remains.

PIGS. The same render account of 38 pigs remaining from the preceding year. And  
of 8 added from the store. Total, 46. In sale, 16. And 30 pigs remain.

SCOTS. The same render account of 2 scots remaining from the preceding year. And they  
remain.

YOUNG PIGS. The same render account of 16 young pigs remaining from the porcellis of  
the preceding year. Of which, in murrain, 8. Added to the pigs, 8.  
And none remain.

PORCELLIS. The same render account of 9 porcellis born in the month of March. And of  
9 porcellis of the month of August. Total, 18. Of which, in tithe, one.  
In murrain, 4. In customary payment of one swineherd, one. Total, 6.  
And 12 porcellis remain.

CHEESE. The same render account of 12 cheeses de cheese. In sale, all.  
The same render account of 190 cheeses which were begun on Friday next  
after the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, and franked  
on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted. Of which, in tithe,  
19. In customary payment of one reeve, one shepherd, one smith and one  
dairymaid, 4. In sale, 167, which make 6 pians.

BUTTER. The same render account of 6 clavi of butter made this year. All used for  
dressing the sheep. And none remains.

HENS. The same render account of 125 hens produced by churchcot. Of which, 4



CHAWLEY (cont.)

are lost because the land of Strong is drawn into the demesne. Lost from the land of William ad Car, drawn into the demesne, 4. Lost from the land of Robert le Coche, drawn into the demesne, 4. Lost from the land of Roger le Swon, drawn into the demesne, 4. Lost from the land of Richard Vicer, drawn into the demesne, 4. Lost from the land of Richard Salke, drawn into the demesne, 4. Lost from the land of Matilda Prest because she is a widow, 2. Total, 26. In sale, 99. Total, 125. And none remain..

HIDES.

The same render account of the hides of one cart-horse, one cow, one navicular and 2 calves, dead of murrain. In sale, all.

PELTS.

The same render account of the pelts of 7 wethers, 7 ewes and 2 young sheep, dead of murrain before shearing. In sale, all. The same render account of the pelts of 6 wethers and 3 ewes dead of murrain after shearing. In sale, all. The same render account of the pelts of 50 lambs, dead of murrain before weaning, with the pelts of 3 lambs dead after weaning and before shearing. Total, 53. In tithe, 5. In sale, 48.

UTENSILS.

The same render account of one cauldron, one bronze jar, one small pan, and one wash-basin remaining. And all remain.

CARRS.

The same render account of one cart bound with iron remaining. And it remains. The same render account of one seat remaining. And it remains.



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HARWELL.

ARRIERS

Walter de Foulton, the bailiff, and Walter de Fonte, the reeve, render account of L.12 7s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF ASSISE

The same render account of L.16 12s. for the whole rent of assise in the manor of Harwell for the year, to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.16 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>s.

CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 5s. Credited to 4 ploughmen for the year, 12s., to each of them, 3s. Total, 17s.

LOSS

Through loss from one croft which was held by Roger Gunthan, drawn into the demesne, for the year, 3s. Total, 3s. Total of credits and loss, 20s. Total remaining, L.15 12s.

YEARLY  
EXAMINATION  
RECOGNITION

The same render account of 6d. from Walter, son of Walter Goward, for yearly ~~contribution~~ <sup>recognition</sup>. Total, 6d.

FIELD OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 8s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for pannage of the pigs. And of 17d. from the tavern this year. And of 9s. from pastures sold this year. And of 2s. from straw sold. And of 10s. 1d. from one plough-horse from the heriot of John Tor, sold. And of 28s. 6d. from 3 old oxen sold, the price of each, 9s. 6d. And of 4d. from one cow from the heriot of Richard Everard, sold. And of 3s. for one bovicalus from the heriot of Walter Goward, sold. And of 11d. for the hide of one cart-horse, dead of murrain, sold. And of 3s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for the hide of one ox, dead of murrain, sold. And of 5s. 3d. for 63 hens from church scot. sold. And of 8s. for 8 ~~hens~~ <sup>hens</sup> sold, the price of each, 12d. Total, L.4 2s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

FARM OF  
THE MILL

The same render account of 13s. 4d. for the farm of the mill, rented to Laurence Styvinton by Lord Phillip de Moyville, the seneschal. Total, 13s. 4d.

GRAIN SOLD  
WHEAT. BARLEY

The same render account of L.17 1s. 3d. for 68 qa. 2 bu. of wheat sold, the price per qa., 5s. And of L.4 7s. 6d. for 21 qa. 7 bu. of barley sold, the price per qa., 4s.

HARTELL(cont.)

SPACE

And of 54s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 15 qu. 5 bu. of drage sold, the price per qu., 3s. 6d.

PEAS

And of 17s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 5 qu. 1 bu. of peas sold, the price per qu., 3s. 6d.

VETCHES.

And of 6s. 3d. for 1 qu. 7 bu. of vetches sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d.

Total, L.25 7s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

FINES AND  
MERCENTS

The same render account of 26s. 8d. from the whole tithing for tithing-penny at the two hundred courts. And of L.6 13s. 4d. from John le Tor for fine of one virgate of land which belonged to John le Tor, his father. And of 12d. from John Moriz for the marriage of his sister outside the manor. And of 12d. from Walter de Fonte for the marriage of his daughter Alice within the manor. And of 2s. from Andrew Miles for the marriage of his daughter Agnes outside the manor. And of 12d. from Roger Chancellor for the marriage of his sister Agnes within the manor. Total, L.8 5s.

PERQUISITES.

The same render account of 6d. from Wodelet for contempt. And of 6d. from John Barret for offence against his neighbors. And of 6d. from the same for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Julia Cobbe for offence against Cecelia Dop. And of 6d. from Nicholas Ferthing for false plaint. And of 18d. from John Barret, Richard Tracy and Walter Bryghtwell for trespassing in the courtyard. And of 6d. from William le Hoon for offence against Hugh Borgeys. And of 6d. from Stephen Wodelet and his companions for trespassing in the grain and taking a little. And of 2s. from John Kydeme and his companions for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from John Barret for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 12d. from Walter de Ala and Robert Unwyne for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3s. 6d. from William Robert and his companions for the same. And of 12d. from Robert le Fort and Walter Coward for offence against the lord. And of 2s. from the whole tithing of Stephen Wodelet because they did not have John Spiving for whom they were responsible. And of 6d. from John Hammond for not having whom he was responsible for.

HARWELL(cont.)

And of 6d. from the whole tithing of Stephen Wodelist because they did not have John Edward. And of 2s. from the same because they did not have John ap Wigg'. And of 6d. from Walter Rad for offence against John le Irmange. And of 6d. from John Butich for resigning his office. And of 3d. from Stephen Wodelyef because he did not have whom he was responsible for. And of 9d. from Walter de Arundele, William le Wyte for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Henry Upzyht for false plaint. And of 3d. from John Hammond for trespassing on the grain. And of 6s. 8d. from Julia Cobbe for offence against Cecelia Bop. And of 3s. 4d. from Cecelia Bop for offence against Julia Cobbe. And of 12d. from Robert Unwyne for offence against John Ferthing. And of 6d. from John de Buntelegh' for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 6d. from John de Aula because he shed the blood of John Barst. And of 3d. from Cecelia Herdegeme for breaking the assize of ale. Total, 39s. 4d. Total of both, L.10 4s. 3d. Total of all receipts, L.56 0s. 6½d.

COST OF  
THE PLOUGHS

For steel bought for the ironwork of 3 ploughs for the year, 3s. 9½d. For wages of the smith who placed the ironwork on the 3 ploughs for the year, 3s. 8½d., because one acre of wheat is taken from him. For one plough-share bought, 8½d. For 2 iron shoes bought, 4½d. For one small wheel bought for the plough, 4d. For one new plough made from the lord's timber, 5d. For repairing 2 other ploughs, 4d. For 7 yokes bought for the ploughs, 14½d. For 16 ~~huffes~~ and rods bought for the halters of the same ploughs, 21½d. For customary payment of one reeve and 4 ploughmen, for their food, at Christmas and Easter, 10d., because the under-bailiff performed the work of the hayward. For food-allowance of 2 ploughmen for the year, 4s. 4d., because 2 ploughmen are provided with food where formerly there was but one. For one ~~sewle~~ bought, 1½d. For 4 oxen bought for the ploughs, 39s. 4d., the price of each of two being 9s. 6d., and the price of each of two being 10s. 2d. Total, 57s. 5½d.

COST OF  
THE CARTS

For one cart-horse bought, 10s. 3d. For iron shoes for 2 cart-horses, for the year, 2s. 3d. For repairing one broken cart wheel, 3½d. For placing new axles on the cart fitted with iron, twice, and on 2 wooden carts, 6½d. For nails, iron plates and grease bought for the same, 5½d. For one halter bought, 1d. For one collar bought, 5d. For *bugfowl* bought for the cart 1d. For food allowance of one carter for the year, 2s. 2d. for a week, ½d. Total, 16s. 5½d.

COST OF THE  
WAGONS

For placing axles on 3 wagons, 3d. For repairing the body of one wagon, 3d. For *roughing* bought for the same, 2d. Total, 8d.

GRAIN BOUGHT  
FOR SEED

For 10 qu. 2 bu. of wheat bought for seed, 37s. 4½d., of which, 3 qu. are bought at 3s. 4d. per qu., 3 qu. 2 bu. at 3s. 6d. per qu., and 4 qu. at 4s. per qu. For 3 qu. of barley bought for seed and for delivery to the servants, 8s., the price per qu., 2s. 8d. For 1½ qu. of oats bought for provender for the horses, 2s. 7½d., the price per qu., 21d. Total, 48s.

(COST OF)  
REPAIRS FOR  
THE  
BUILDINGS

For roofing the kitchen and ox-shed, in places, 18d. For rods bought for the same, 1½d. For one hurdle made of stakes for conserving the *manifolding*, placed at the head of the fish-pond, 5d. Total, 2s. 10½d.

(COST OF)  
THRESHING  
AND  
WINNOWER

For threshing and winnowing 55 qu. 5 bu. of wheat, as task work, 12s. 8½d., for one qu., 2½d. For 43½ qu. of barley threshed as task work, 5s. 5½d., for one qu., 1½d. For winnowing the same, 8½d., for 5 qu., 1d. For winnowing 29 qu. 7 bu. of drage, 6d., and 6 qu. for the servants and customary tenants are threshed for 1d. For threshing and winnowing 5½ qu. of peas, and 2 qu. of vetches, as task work, 20½d., for one qu., 2½d. Total 21s. 1d.

COST OF PRECARIAN  
AND AUTUMN  
WORK

For expenses of 41 men who mowed 18 acres of meadow, as customary labor, for bread, ale and relish, 6s. 10½d. For expenses of 6 *precariar* in the autumn, of 495 men working for the whole day, having food twice a day, who reaped all the grain, 46s. 6d.; that is, for bread, 18s. 9d., for

HARWELL(cont.)

also, 16s 7d., and for relish, 11s. 2d. For wages of one haymaker and one man added to load the carts, 3s. Total, 49s. 6d. For 13 cart-loads of brush-wood cut down <sup>at</sup> Wargrave and carried to Harwell, 13d. Total, 13d.

(EXPENSES OF)  
THE UNDER-  
BAILIFF

For expenses of the under-bailiff who did the work of the hayward, for the year, 6s. 8d. Total, 6s. 8d. Total of all expenses, L.10 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And they owe, L.45 10s. 9d.

(PAID TO THE  
TREASURER)

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.39 12s. 6d. And so they owe clear, 118s. 3d.

YIELD OF THE  
GRANARY  
WHEAT

The same renders account of 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of wheat, the whole yield of the grange this year, along with the increase of the granary. And of 10 qu. 2 bu bought. And of 14 qu. from churchscot. Total, 93 qu. Of which, in seeding 59 acres by measure, 22 qu. 2 bu., that is, for an acre, 3 bu. Delivered to the messor who did the work of the under-bailiff for the year, 3 qu. 2 bu.; and <sup>he</sup> cared for the courtyard, grain and pasture; and <sup>he</sup> takes the rest of his allowance in barley; that is, one qu. for 8 weeks. In sale, 68 qu. 2 bu

BARLEY

The same render account of 54 qu. 3 bu of barley, the total yield of the grange this year, along with the increase of the granary. And of 3 qu. bought. Total, 57 qu. 3 bu. Of which, in seeding 31 acres by measure, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu., that is, for one acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Delivered to one messor for the year, <sup>3 qu. 2 bu.</sup> because he takes the remainder in wheat, as above. Delivered to one ploughman and 2 drivers for the year, 15 qu. 6 bu., each taking one qu. for 10 weeks. Delivered to a boy who harrowed in winter and Lent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Delivered to a man going with the cart for 6 weeks, for carrying manure,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 21 qu. 7 bu.

DRAGE

The same render account of 37 qu. 3 bu. of drage, the whole yield of the grange this year along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 35 acres by measure, 21 qu. 6 bu.; that is, for one acre, 5 bu., less one bushel for the whole. And of 15 qu. 5 bu. sold.



# MARSHALL(cont.)

## CATS

The same render account of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of cats bought, and it is used for provender for 2 cart horses.

## PEAS

The same render account of 6 qu. 6 bu., the whole yield of peas from the grange this year, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 6 acres by measure, 1 qu. 5 bu.; that is, for one acre, 2 bu. In sale, 5 qu. 1 bu.

## VETCHES

The same render account of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qu., the whole yield of vetches of the grange this year, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres by measure, 5 bu. In sale, 1 qu. 7 bu.

## STOCK CART-HORSES

The same render account of 2 cart horses remaining from the preceding year. And of one bought. Total, 3. Of which, dead of murrain, one, (and the hide is accounted for). And 2 cart horses remain.

## PLOUGH-HORSES

The same render account of one plough horse coming from the heriot of John Ter. And of one sold. And none remain.

## OXEN

The same render account of 24 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 4 bought. Total, 28. Of which, 3 are sold. Dead of murrain, one, of which the hide is accounted for. Total, 4. And 24 oxen remain.

## COWS

The same render account of one cow coming from the heriot of John Everard, after calving. In sale, one. And none remain.

## GOATS

The same render account of one bovis coming from the heriot of Walter Edward. In sale, one. And none remain.

## PEACOCKS AND CHICKENS

The same render account of 3 peacocks remaining from the preceding year. And they remain. The same render account of 13 peacocks remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 produced. Total, 15. Of which, in sale, 8. Dead of murrain, one. Total, 9. And 6 remain.

## DUCKS

The same render account of 76 hens produced from churchscot. Of which, through loss from the land of Edelote, because he increased his rent, 4. Through loss from the land of Roger Edwy, 2. Through loss from the land of Walter Gromes, 2. Through loss from the land of Walter le Fort, 3. Through loss from the



land of Stephen le Rop, 2. Through loss from the land of Richard Waleron, 2.  
Total, 14. In sale, 62.

CARTS

The same render account of one cart fitted with iron and 2 wooden carts  
remaining from the preceding year. Of which, 2 wooden carts are worn out.  
And one iron cart remains.

TRUCKS

The same render account of 3 trucks remaining from the preceding year. And  
3 old trucks remain.

HIGH CLERE

ARREARS

Roger de Stropenham, the bailiff, and William le Bone, the reeve, render account of L.11 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for arrears of the predecing year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey by one tally. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF  
ASSIZE

The same render account of 30s. 11d. for the whole rent of assize to Christmas. And of 62s. 6d. for the assize rent to Easter. And of 37s. for assize rent to the term of the Birth of St. John the Baptist. And of L.15 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for assize rent to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.21 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

INCREASED  
RENTS

The same render account of 6d. from John Goode for increased rent for a certain plot of land, beyond the gate of the courtyard, leased to him this year; paid to the feast of St. Michael. Total, 6d. Total of all rent with the increase, L.21 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 4s. Credited to one hayward for the year, 2s. Credited to the woodward of Holsurast, for the year, 2s. 4d.

Credited to 3 ploughmen for the year, 6s. Credited to one smith for making ironwork for the ploughs for the year, 2s. Credited to one cowherd for the year, 2s. Credited to one shepherd for the year, 2s. Total, 20s. 4d.

LOSS

Through loss from 24 acres of land, drawn into the demesne, for the year, 10d. Through loss from one virgate of land belonging to Aze, for the year, drawn into the park, 13s. 4d. Through loss from the land of Pellipar, drawn into the demesne for the year, 12d. Through loss from the land which belonged to the Benedictine Monks, drawn into the demesne for the year, 4s. 6d. Through loss from the land which belonged to Alex le Riche, drawn into the demesne for the year, 17s. 9d. Through loss from the land of Havecle, for the year, 3s. Through loss from the house which was held by Nicholas atte Sale, torn down by the constable, by order of the reeve, 5d. Total, 40s. 9d. Total of credits and loss, 61s. 1d. Total rent remaining, L.17 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

HIGH CLERE (cont.)

REND OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 7s. 2d. for pannage of the pigs of the demesne; that is, of 62 pigs and 72 porcelli, for a pig, 1d., and for a porcellus, 1d. And of nothing from pannage outside of the demesne, because of insufficient mast. And of 17s. from the men of Havecle, for not performing their customary labor of mowing the meadow of Wolvesey, paid to the feast of St. Michael. And of 2s. from the customary payment of potfalds, to the feast of St. Michael, (1). And of 4s. for pasture sold in grosso, in winter. And of 6s. for pasture in the park of Groscrefte, sold. And of 3s. for pasture in the enclosure outside of the demesne sold after August; that is for 4 horses, 8 oxen, and 11 boviculi, for a horse and ox, 2d., and for a boviculus, 1d. And so little this year because of the lord's oxen. And nothing for pasture in the park, excepting the lord's cows. And of L.39 for dead wood sold in divers places. And of 15s. 2d. for twigs sold in La.Wasse in winter. And of 25s. for bark and twigs of trees cut down for new buildings, sold for divers prices. And of 17s. 6d. for 2 oxen sold, the price of each, 8s. 6d. And of 22s. 8d. for 28 calves sold; that is, 12 at 8d. each, 8 at 10d. each and 8 at 12d. each. And of 16s. for 16 ewes sold at the feast of St. Martin. And of 10s. for 2 sick lambs sold before shearing. And of 20d. for the hide of one bull, dead of murrain, sold. And of 2s. 2d. for the hides of 2 cows, dead of murrain, sold. And of 4d. for the hides of one bovrinus, dead of murrain, sold. And of 12d. for the pelts of 4 ewes dead of murrain, sold before shearing; the price of a pelt, 3d. And of 4d. for the pelts of 4 ewes dead of murrain after shearing, sold. And of 2s. 7½d. for the pelts of 25 lambs dead of murrain before weaning, sold; the price pima pelt, 1½d. And of 20d. for honey found in the wood. And of 2s. 4 from the yield of the dove-cot. And of L.16 10s. for 5½ pondera of sheeps' wool along with 12 clavi of lambs' wool sold; the price per pondus, 60s. Of which, the wool of the sheep brought is L.6 13s. 8½d. And of 2s. for 2 clavi and 2 pounds of stray wool sold; the price per clavus, 10½d. And of 9s. 1. "--- numerus! boum nec ovium, sive habesant sive non, nihilominus dabunt."

for one pound of winter cheese sold. And of L.10 for 20 pounders of summer cheese sold; the price per pound, 10s. And of 14s. 6d. for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounders of butter sold, the price per pound, (9s. 8d.). And of 5s. 6d. for 65 hens from churchscot sold. And of 2s. 8d. from 1005 eggs from customary payment sold and of 2s. for one old broken cart sold. Total, L.74 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

YEARLY  
RECOGNITION

The same render account of 12d. from Elya Snowe for yearly recognition. Total, 12d.

GRAIN SOLD  
WHEAT

The same render account of L.4 19s. 0d. for 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of wheat sold; the price per qu., 6s. And of 4s for 6 bu. of curall from the same wheat sold; the price per bu., 8d. And of 25s. 6d. for 8 qu. of ber-mancorn sold; the price per qu., 3s. And of 62s 6d. for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of barley sold; the price per qu., 3s. And of 45s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 16 qu. 5 bu. of oats sold; of which, 7 qu are sold at 2s. 4d per qu., and 9 qu. 5 bu. at 3s. per qu. And of 2s. 6d. for 4 bu. of peas sold; the price per bu., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And of 2s. 6d. for 4 bu. of vetches sold; the price per bu., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total, L.12 14s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TITHES AND  
RECKONINGS

The same render account of 4s. for tithingpenny, from the tithing, at two hundred courts. And of 6s. from Thomas le Potter for the marriage of his daughter outside of the manor. And of 12d. from John Smith for having 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of purpresture out of the grant of Adam Sewald. And of 12d. from John Berth for having one acre of purpresture out of the grant of Adam Sewald. And of 3s. from Thomas le Trompe for having 2 acres and one rod of purpresture out of the grant of John Dene. And of 6d. from Alice le Potter for having one cattillage and house out of the grant of her father Thomas. And of 12d. from John Gedge for having a certain plot of land beyond the gate of the courtyard. And of 12d. from Walter Sewald for having 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of purpresture which he recovered from Adam his brother. Total, 12s. 6d.

## PREMISES

The same render account of 6d. from John le Seon for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from Peter de Crochan for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from John atte Sele for the same.

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

And of 6d. from John le Swon and Walter Ryweman for the same. And of 6d. from Michael Shepherd and Julia Ely for trespassing on the twigs. And of 6d. from Thomas Sweyn for the same. And of 6d. from Walter le Ryweman and Adam le Rede for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Thomas Coppmar for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Sewald for having an inquest. And of 6d. from Thomas le Potter for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Walter Ryweman because he did not have the one for whom he was responsible. And of 12d. from Walter Edgar for trespassing on the forage. And of 6d. from Robert Ely for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from Thomas le Potter for the same. And of 3d. from Michael shepherd for trespassing on the twigs. And of 6d. from Galfrid Joppe for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from Walter Ryweman and William German for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from John atte Sale for the same. And of 6s. 8d. from Robert Capell for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 2s. from Walter Sewald for having an inquest. And of 6d. from Thomas le Potter and Cristine Ducke for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Roger Toze for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from John Gedge for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from William Capping for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Sewald and William Habely for the same. And of 6d. from John Knirt and Radalf Danyel for the same. And of 12d. from John Wopy and Robert Ely for the same. And of 4d. from John Bolt and William Edgar for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from William Habely and Nicholas Hannivell for the same. Total, 24s. 3d. Total of fines and amercements, 36s. 11d. Total of all receipts, L.106 17s. 2½d.

For ironwork for 2 ploughs for the year, and for steel for the ploughs at time of seeding, 2s. 9½d. For 2 long pieces of iron bought, 5d. For making one new plough and repairing others, 4½d. For one plough fitted with iron, 1½d. For one ploughshare bought, 8d. For 4 wheels bought, 4d. For the prascarine for customary ploughing of 15 plough-teams <sup>for a day</sup> in winter and <sup>new</sup> Lent, for

NECESSARY  
EXPENSES

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

ploughing and harrowing all the acres, wherever they lay, 5s.; that is to each for one day, 2d. And also, each ploughman ploughed one acre of fallow in summer without food, according to custom. For wages of 3 ploughmen for ploughing on Saturdays, (because feast days and rainy days occurring, they were followed by Saturday ploughing), 13s. 4d., for the year, and this by order of John the Bishop, because formerly the had only 3s. per year, each. For 2 oxen bought for the ploughs, 20s.; the price of an ox, 10s. For wages of one ox-herd for the year, 3s. For fodder bought for feeding the oxen and cows, 5s. Total, 51s. 2½d.

## EXPENSES FOR SEED

For 10 qu. of wheat bought for seed, 43s.; of which, 4 qu. is bought at 4s. per qu., and 6 qu. at 4s. 6d. per qu. For 18½ qu. 3 bu. of ber-mancorn bought for seed, 48s. 8½d.; of which 9½ qu. 3 bu. is bought at 2s. 6d. per qu., and 9 qu. at 2s. 6d. per qu. Total, L.4 11s. 8½d.

## CARTS

For a new cart fitted with iron bought, 12s. For one pair of wheels made from the lord's timber, for carrying manure, 8d. For iron plates, nails, grease a white hide and an axle for the cart, 13d. For one rope bought for binding the carts, 10d. For one collar bought, 4½d. For one pair of traces, 3½d. For shoes for 2 cart-horses for the year, 2s. 2d. For 1½ qu. of oats, bought for provender for the cart-horses, 2s. 6d.; the price per qu., 30d. For wages of one carter for the year, 3s. Total, 22s. 6d.

## DAIRY

For small dishes bought for the dairy, 7½d. For 3 buckets bought and for repairing others, 10d., because of the fold of Bargholere. For an earthen jar and a small earthen dish, 7d. For a cheese-press bought, 9½d. For 3½ qu. ½ bu. of salt bought for the dairy, 5s. 1½d; the price per q̄., 30d. For 19 ells of canvas bought for holding wool, 3s. 11½d.; the price of an ell, 2½d. For placing the wool in sacks, 4d. For wages of the dairymaid for the year, 2s. 4d. For 2 bulls bought, 14s.; one for 6s. 6d. and the other for 7s. 6d. Total, 28s. 7½d.

## REPAIRS



# HIGH CHURCH (cont.)

## REPAIRS OF THE COURTYARD

For roofing the chamber of the Lord Bishop, <sup>with shingle,</sup> and for nails bought for the same, 6d. For the wall of the said chamber and for repairing the chapel between the hall and the said chamber, 2s. 4d. For roofing the chamber of the bailiff with shingle, in places, and for nails bought for the same, 8d. For making 4 perches of paling between the large garden and the chamber of the esquires, 16d.; for one perch, 4d. For a new gate made between the new hall and the granary, 4s. For roofing the new granary, in places, 2s. For roofing the stable outside the gate, in places, 6d. For collecting stibble on 12 acres for roofing the buildings, 3s.; for one acre, 3d. For wages of one man for making 35000 roof tiles from the clay and wood of the lord, 38s. 5½d.; for 1000, 13d. For 264 pounds of lead bought for the pine of the roof tiles, 6s. 4d.; for 3 pounds, 1d. For 21½ qrs. of lime made for roofing the buildings and for making the wall of the new hall, 27s. 3d.; for one qr. 1½d. Total, L.4 3s. 4½d.

## EXPENSES OF THE NEW BUILDINGS

For carpenter work of the new hall and chamber, and for a new saucery added to the same hall, L.17 13s. 4d. For masonry and plastering of the said hall, with a new ~~parlour~~ and with 300 ~~bricks~~ of stone bought for the ~~quarrel~~ Total, L.8 2s. 0d. For timber sawed for the said building, 66s. 11d. For 77500 laths made from the lord's timber, 7s. 6d.; for 1000, 12d. For 22600 lath nails bought for nailing the laths, 18s. 9d.; for 1000, 10d. For 3500 plank nails bought, 8s. 9d.; the price per 1000, 2s. 6d. For lathing the said hall and roofing it along with the buildings, 73s. For 76000 twigs bought for hanging the tiles, 6s. 9d.; the price per 1000, 1d. For lead bought for the gutter and for the ~~plumber~~ and for payment of the plumber, for 4 days for plumbing the gutter between the hall and the chamber of the Lord Bishop, 19s. 5d. For hooks, hinges and iron bought for the ironwork of the windows of the said hall, along with the chamber added to the said hall, and for ironwork of a ~~parlour~~ made new, along with the wages of the smith.

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

for making the said ironwork, 21s. 10d. For roofing anew with tiles the chambers of the knights of the clergy and the esquires, 18s. Total, L.37 5s. 4d.

## EXPENSES FOR THE SHEEPFOLD

For roofing the sheepfold, in places, <sup>16</sup>/<sub>8</sub> and for repairing and wattling the fold, because the shepherd has no ewes, 5d. For oil bought for dressing the sheep, 7s. 2d. Total, 8s. 11d.

## THRESHING AND WINNOWER

For threshing and winnowing 13½ qu. 3 bu. of wheat, as task work, 2s. 3½d for one qu., 2d. For threshing and winnowing 18 qu. 3 bu. of ber-mancorn, 2s. 8d., for one qu., 1½d. For threshing and winnowing 15 qu. 4 bu. of barley, 19½d. For threshing 31 qu. 2 bu. of oats, 15½d. For winnowing the same, 3½d; for 8½ qu., 1d. For threshing and winnowing 5 bu. of peas and 6 bu. of vetches, 2½d., for one bu., ½d. For one basket bought for carrying 2 grain, 2½d. Total, 8s. 7½d.

## REAPING

For harrowing the grain, 3s. For reaping and binding 10 acres of wheat, as task work, 2s. 1d.; for one acre, 2½d. For reaping and binding 12 acres of oats, as task work, 2s.; for one acre, 2d. Total, 7s. 7d.

## EXPENSES OF THE PARK

For making 25 perches of new paling around the park, 5s.; for a perch, 4d. For enclosing 2 furlongs in the park with a hedge, 6s.; for one, 3s. Total, 11s.

## EXPENSES OF THE SENESCHAL

For expenses of the seneschal at the two hundred courts, 11s. 2d. Total, 11s. 2d. For expenses of the bailiff for the year, L.6 13s. 4d. For a fur of lamb's wool for the summer robe of the bailiff, 3s. Total, L.6 16s. 4d. Total of all expenses, L.60 9s. 2d. And he owes. L.46 8s. 0½d.

## ALLOWANCES

In allowance to the reeve for 57 lambs bought before shearing, 13s. 3d.; for one lamb, 7d.

## PAID TO THE TREASURER

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wellesey, by one tally, L.40. Total of delivery and allowances, L.41 13s. 3d. And so he owes clear, ½. L.4 14s. 9½d.

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

## YIELD OF THE GRANARY WHEAT

The same render account of 17 qu. 3 bu. of wheat, the whole yield of wheat and corall from the grange along with the increase of the granary. And of 10 qu. bought for seed. Total, 27 qu. 3 bu. Of which, in seeding 54 acres as they lie in the field of Hachfield, 10 qu.; for one acre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bu. For customary payment of the hayward, 1 bu. In sale, 17 qu. 2 bu., of which 6 are corall.

## BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 23 qu. of ber-mancorn, the whole yield of the grange, along with the increase of the granary. And of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 3 bu. bought for seed. Total,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  qu. <sup>3</sup>bu. Of which, in seeding 60 acres as they lie in the field of Hachfield,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 3 bu.; for an acre,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bu., and one bu. more for the whole. Delivered to one carter and one oxherd for the year, 10 qu. 2 bu. because each takes one qu. for 10 weeks. Delivered to one dairymaid for the year, 4 qu. 2 bu., because she takes one qu. for 12 weeks. In sale,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  qu.

## BARLEY

The same render account of 19 qu. 2 bu. of barley, the whole yield from the grange, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 27 acres as they lie in the field of Westfield,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 2 bu. In sale,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  qu.

## OATS

The same render account of 39 qu. of oats, the whole yield from the grange along with the increase of the granary. And of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. bought. And of 8 qu. given to the oxen, in sheaf. And of 4 qu. given to the cows in winter. Total,  $52\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Of which, in seeding  $50\frac{1}{2}$  acres as they lie in the field of Westfield  $15\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 2 bu.; for an acre,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bu. In customary payment of the hayward, one bu. For provender for 2 cart-horses in seeding time, 7 qu., because they harrowed at Bargholere. For food for 16 oxen, in sheaf, 8 qu. For food for cows and calves in winter, in sheaf, 4 qu. For provender of the horses of the seneschal on his journeys, one qu. In sale, 16 qu. 5 bu.

## PEAS

The same render account of 7 bu. of peas, the whole yield from the grange, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 3 acres, 3 bu. In sale, 4 bu.

## VETCHES

The same render account of one qu. of vetches, the whole yield from the

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

grange with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 4 acres, 4 bu.  
In sale, 4 bu.

## STOCK CART-HORSES

The same render account of 2 cart-horses remaining from the preceding year  
And 2 cart-horses remain. The same render account of one stallion remaining  
in the park from the preceding year. It is sent to the reeve of Marwell,  
and none remain.

## MARES

The same render account of 3 mares remaining from the preceding year.  
And of 3 sent to the reeve of Marwell. And none remain.

## COLTS

The same render account of one colt remaining from the preceding year. And  
of one colt sent to the reeve of Marwell. And none remain.

## OXEN

The same render account of 18 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of  
2 bought. Total, 20. Of which, dead in sale, 2. And 18 oxen remain.

## BULLS

The same render account of 2 bulls remaining from the preceding year. And of  
2 bought. Total, 4. Of which, dead of murrain, one. And 3 bulls remain.

## COWS

The same render account of 51 cows remaining from the preceding year.  
And of 2 added from the store. Total, 53. Of which, dead of murrain before  
calving, 2. And 51 cows remain.

## BOVETTI

The same render account of 5 boveti remaining from the boviculi of the  
preceding year. Of which, 2 are added to the cows. In sale, two. Dead of  
murrain, one. Total as at first, and none remain.

## BOVICULI

The same render account of 6 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the  
preceding year. And there remain 6 boviculi, of which 3 are male.

## YEARLINGS

The same render account of 6 yearlings remaining from the calves of the  
preceding year. And there remain 6 yearlings, of which 2 are male.

## CALVES

The same render account of 37 calves produced by the said cows, because 14  
were sterile. Of which, 3 in tithe, and 28 sold. And 6 calves remain.

## EWES

The same render account of 245 ewes remaining from the preceding year. And of  
34 added from the store. And of 67 bought from the frairs after lambing  
and before shearing. Total, 346. Of which, in sale at the feast of St. Mar

# HIGH CLERE (cont.)

tin, 16. Dead of murrain before lambing, 4. Dead of murrain after shearing, 4. Delivered to the preeve of Burghclere, 132. Total, 146. And 200 ewes remain.

## YOUNG SHEEP

The same render account of 34 young sheep received from Itchingswell after shearing. All are added to the ewes. The same render account of 192 lambs produced by the ewes this year, because 23 were sterile and 10 miscarried. And of 57 bought after weaning and before shearing. Total, 249. Of which, in tithe, 17; of which 2 are pelts only. In sale, 2. Dead of murrain before weaning, 25. In customary payment of one reeve, one woodward, one shepherd and one smith, 4. Sent to Itchingswell before shearing, 201. And none remain.

## FLEECES

The same render account of 225 fleeces produced by the ewes. And of 67 fleeces from the ewes which were bought. And of the fleeces of 285 wethers received from Itchingswell. And of the fleeces of 144 wethers received from Ashmansworth. And of 63 fleeces from young sheep received from Itchingswell. And of the fleeces of 200 lambs, received from Itchingswell. Total, 1036. Of which, in tithe of the fleeces of High Clere, 23. In customary payment of one shepherd, one. Total, 23. In sale, 1033, which make 3½ ponders along with 12 glavi of lambs' wool. Of this, 2 ponders, 6 glavi of wool was bought. The same render account of the pelts of 4 ewes dead of murrain before shearing. In sale, all. The same render account of the pelts of 4 ewes, dead of murrain after shearing. In sale, all. The same render account of the pelts of 27 lambs dead of murrain before weaning. Of which, in tithe, 2. In sale, 25.

## LARGE FELTS

## WINTER CHEESE

The same render account of 46 cheeses made in winter. Of which, in tithe, 4. In sale, 42, which makes one ponder.

## SUMMER CHEESE

The same render account of 374 cheeses which were begun on the fourteenth day of April and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted.

because they make 2 cheeses each day, and they make 3 cheeses each day for 36 days. Of which, in tithe, 37. In customary payment of the two reeves, of Burgholere and High Clere, 2. In customary payment of the hayward of Burgholere, the forester of Holeshurst and the smith of High clere, 3. In customary payment for mowing the meadows of Burgholere and Itchingwell, 2. In customary payment of the dairymaid, because she made the cheese of Burgholere, 2. Total, 46. In sale, 338, which make 90 ponders, of which 2 ponders are for all the food for customary payments.

BUTTER The same render account of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ponders of butter, the whole yield. In sale, all

EGGS The same render account of 20 hens coming from the forester of Holeshurst. And of 60 hens coming from churchscot. Total, 80. Of which, through loss from the smith, 8. Through loss from Oswald, 2. Through loss from Valent', 2. Through loss from Nicholas le Swan, 2. Total, 14. In sale, 66.

EGGS The same render account of 1005 eggs coming from customary payment at Easter. In sale, all.

CARTS The same render account of 2 carts, one fitted with iron and one of wood, remaining from the preceding year. And of one cart fitted with iron, bought this year. And of one cart of wood made this year. Total, 4. Of which, one cart of wood is worn out in the service of the manor. One old iron cart sold. Total, 2. And there remain 2 carts, one of wood and one fitted with iron.

UTENSILS The same render account of one bronze jar, one small dish, one stool, one bowl and one wash-basin remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.



# NEWTON

## RENTS

Roger de Stropenham, the bailiff, and John le Flemmenger, the reeve, render account of L.7 10s. 2d., for the rent of assize in Newton for the year. All is paid to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.7 10s. 2d.

## INCREASE

The same render account of 1d. from John le Sone, for increased rent for a certain small plot of ground beyond his door, leased to him this year. Total, 1d. Total of rent with increase, L.7 10s. 3d.

## CREDITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 12d.

## LOSS

Through loss from the land of Nykeman, for the year, 12d. Through loss from one small plot of land which was held by Alice Basely, who was ejected by the constable of the Lord King, 2d. Total of credits and loss, 2s. 2d. Total remaining, L.7 8s. 1d.

## PERQUISITES

The same render account of 2s. from the tithing at the two hundred courts, for the year. And of 12d. from Thomas Paste for many defaults of the court, And of 6d. from Radelf Pressmound for permission to make an agreement. And of 6d. from John le Sone for having a small plot of ground beyond his door. And of 3d. from Thorold le Dochere for offence against Hugh atte Horne. Total, 4s. 3d. Total of all receipts, L.7 12s. 4d. Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.7 12s. 4d. And they owe nothing.

Robert the bailiff and Walter the reeve, render account of L.17 l.6s. 7½d. for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to the treasurer at Wellesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

The same render account of L.18 3s. 6d. for the whole rent of assize in the manor of Knoyle for the year; that is, to the term of St. Andrew the Apostle, L.4 17s. 1 d.; to Palm Sunday, L.4 17s. 1½d.; to the term of St. Peter in Chains, L.4 17s. 1½d.; and to the term of St. Michael, L.4 17s. 1½d. Total, L.18 3s. 6d. Credited to our bailiff for the year, 3s. Credited to the keeper of the barton, for the year, 18d. Credited to the headle because he is the mesnor for the year, 3s. Credited to one smith for making the ironwork of 7 ploughs, for the year, 3s. Credited to one cowherd for the year, 18d. Credited to the keeper of the withers for the year, 3s. Credited to the keeper of the ewes, for the year, 3s. Credited to the keeper of the young sheep for half year, 9d., because the keeper for the other half of theyear received an allowance of barley. Credited to one woodward who cared for the pigs for the year, 18d. Credited to 12 ploughmen for the year, 18s. 10 each, 18d.

Through loss from 2 virgates of land, drawn into the demesne, 6s. Through loss from thecroft of John Blakeman, drawn into the demesne, 17d. Through loss from the land of Robert Kingwood, drawn into the demesne, 4s. 3d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to Galfrid Phillips, drawn into the demesne, 3s. 3½d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to John Hale, drawn into the demesne, 3s. 3½d. Through loss from thecroft of Galfrid, drawn into the demesne, 6½d. Through loss from 1½ virgates of land which belonged to Hugh Baron, drawn into the demesne, 6s. 6½d. Through loss from one virgate of land which belonged to Roger, drawn into the borough, 3s. 3½d. Through loss from one half virgate of land, which belonged to Ada, drawn into the demesne, 3s. 7½d. Through loss from the land of Roger, drawn into the demesne, 18d. Through loss from 3 acres of land in the mill-flats of Lusselygh, 4s. Through loss from the half virgate of land which belonged to Galfrid, drawn into the demesne, below

the enclosure of the friars, 18d. Through loss from the croft of John Blakeman, drawn into the demesne, 18d. Through loss from the manor of Upton Knoyle, which is in the lord's hand, 65s. 8½d. Total, 103s. 9½d. Total of credits and loss, 1.7 4s. 0½d. Total of rent remaining clear, L.11 Os. 17½d.

The same render account of ½ lb. of wax from William Attieforde for his yearly recognition. And of one lb. of cummin from Richard Heren for having the assistance of the Lord Bishop. And of one lb. of cummin from John de Lusselagh for having William Malheved, whom he redeemed while he lived. And of one lb. of cummin from Richard, the son of Sibil for the same. Total, ½ lb. of wax, and 2 lbs. of cummin.

The same render account of 3d. from Henry de Fente for his yearly recognition. And of 3d. from Nicholas atte Clayheye for the same. And of 3d. from Walter le Tole, for the same. Total, 9d.

The same render account of 4s. 3½d. forpassage of the pigs from the term of St. Michael; that is, for a pig, 1d., and for a porcellen, ½d. And of 1½s. for pasture and straw sold this year. And of 5s. for pasture from above the hill of Ninton sold this year. And of 4½s. for the pasture of 82 oxen in the enclosure of the friars, sold this year, from the term of Pentecost to the term of St. Peter in Chains; that is, for one ox, 6d. And of 10s. for the pasture of 30 boviculi sold there for the same time; for one boviculus, 4d. And of 8s. 6d. for the pasture of 26 boviculi there from the feast of St. Peter in Chains to the term of St. Michael; for one boviculus, 4d. And of 2s. for the pasture of 3 colts in the park this year; for each, 8d. And of 2s. for pasture sold in Badden, this year. And of 2s. for fern sold in the enclosure of the friars. And of 2s. for pasture sold in Faldegate this year. And of 13s. for pasture sold in the borough of Ninton. And of 13d. for the remainder of Peter's Pente, because 20d. was paid by 12 ploughmen, the beadle, forester, smith, bartoner and shepherd, who are servants of the court, and the church taken 13d. for churchscot. And of 4s. for

KNOYLE (cont.)

one plough-horse for the heriot of John Baldwin, sold. And of L.4 9s. for 11 oxen sold; 4 at the price of 7s. each, 5 at 8s. each. and one at 11s. And of 3s. for ( )<sup>1</sup>. And of 12s. for 12 wethers sold; the price of each, 12d. And of 14s. for 15 live ewes sold in grosse. And of 9s. for 4 live pigs sold; the price ( )<sup>2</sup>. And of 5s. 5d. from the villein land held by Walter Hufey and Walter Colle, because their works were remitted. And of 4s. from Alex le Cat because his works were commuted for one year. And from Lenna Holwin ( )<sup>3</sup> ---from William Blanchard because his works were commuted for one year. And of 4s. from Gelfrid Huerd for the same. And of 4s. from Walter atte Well for the same. And of 6s. for 6 pondera ( )<sup>4</sup> --- pondus, 56s. 8d. And of 111s 8d. for 2 pondera of large fleeces from the sheep bought this year. And of 21s. for 18 clavi of wool brought from Stokes, sold; the price per clavus, 14d. ( )<sup>5</sup> 11 pondera of cheese sold; the price per clavus, 9s. 6d. And of 3s. 3d. for 13 clavi of butter sold; the price per clavus, 3d. And of 4s. for the hides of 3 oxen, dead of murrain, sold; the price of each, (1s. 4d.)<sup>6</sup>; ---yearlings, dead of murrain, sold.. And of 6s. 10d. for the pelts of 10 wethers, 2 hurlardi, 14 ewes and 7 young sheep, dead of murrain before shearing, sold; the price of one pelt, 2d. ( )<sup>6</sup> pelts of 53 lambs, dead of murrain before weaning, sold; the price of each, 1d. And of 5s. for 60 hens sold; the price of each, 1d. From hay nothing<sup>7</sup> this year, except the increase (incrementum). And of 9d. for one cask ( )<sup>7</sup> sold. Total, L.43 4s. 4d.

The same render account of L.31 0s. 5d. for 107 ( )<sup>8</sup>, 3s. 4d. and 13 qu. for L.5 5s. 4d., 60 qu. for L.1 6s., and 23 qu. for L.2 6s. 4d. Total, ( )<sup>9</sup>

1. M.S. torn.
2. M.S. torn.
3. M.S. torn.
4. M.S. torn.
5. M.S. torn.
6. M.S. torn.
7. M.S. torn.
8. M.S. torn.
9. M.S. Torn

K NOYLE ( cont.)

RALL

The same render account of 57s. 6d. for 17 qu. 2 bu. of curall sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total, 57s. 6d.

ER-MANCON

The same render account of 69s. 7d. for 20 qu. 7 bu. of ber-mancorn sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total, 69s. 7d.

RIEY

The same render account of L.11 17s. 5d. for 50 qu. 7 bu. of barley sold; the price per qu., 4s. 8d. Total, L.11 17s. 5d.

OTS

The same render account of L.12 17s. 8d. for 94 qu. 6 bu. of oats sold; of which 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. are sold at 2s. per qu. for the gift of the Lord Bishop, and 87 qu. 2 bu. at 2s. 8d. per qu. Total, L.12 17s. 8d.

WANS

The same render account of 13s. 5d. for 2 qu. 7 bu. of beans sold; the price per qu., 4s. 8d. Total, 13s. 5d.

WAS

The same render account of 7s. for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of peas sold; the price per qu., 4s. 8d.

WUPES

The same render account of 5s. 10d. for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of vetches sold; the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total, 5s. 10d. Total of all grain sold, L.62 18s. 10d.

RES AND  
RETS

The same render account of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Knoyle, for tithing-penny at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Middleton for the same. And of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Knoyle for tithing-penny at the hundred court of Hickday. And of 3s. 4d. from the tithing of Middleton for the same. And of 2s. from Lucia atte mere for the marchet of his daughter alicia. And of 20s. from John Godwin for having the land which belonged to his father Thomas. And of 15s. from Thomas Beldewin for having the land which belonged to his father John. And of 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from Jacob Coleman for relief of the land of John his father. And of 16s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from Cristina the widow of John Coleman that she might not be prevented by the lord from having the custody of the land of the said Jacob, her son, who is below age, as it is the law for the mother to have in this kind of socage. And of 10s. from Walter de Oxburn for having one virgate of land, along with Lucia atte Mere. And of 6s. 8d. from Radulf de Lusselegh for having one mill and 2 acres of land out of



grant of Giles Godwin. And of 4s. from John Turgis so that he should not be prevented in his status of having 10 oxen in the pasture of the lord, whom they say with his mother in free marriage<sup>1</sup>. And of 6d. from David Turgis for having his status of 3 acres of land, which he bought from John Baldwin. And of 12d. from Thomas le Breche, for having one messuage and one acre of land and one piece of meadow out of the grant of John Baldwin, without the Lord's permission. And of 2s. from Stephen de Upton that he should not be hindered by the lord from having the land which he purchased from John Baldwin. Total, 10ls. 2d.

The same render account of 3d. from Walter Turgis because he did not follow up his plea. And of 6d. from William Cragan for ward of the cows. And of 6d. from Walter Crundall for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Peter Roche for the same. And of 3d. from Richard de Lyndenyll for bad care of the enclosure of the friars. And of 6s. 6d. from Walter de Lyndenall for breaking the lord's fence. And of 6d. from Master Nicholas for an inquest. And of 6d. from Walter atte Gate, because he is convicted. And of 6d. from Walter Aylward for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert Doncellyf for the same. And of 6d. from Robert le Reeve for the same. And of 3d. from Radulf de Cherleton because he did not have whom he was responsible for. And of 3d. from the same Radulf for the same. And of 6d. from John Turgis for bad ploughing. And of 6d. from John Hagh for the same. And of 6d. from John Lugheschort for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Thomas le Houpe for the same. And of 3d. from John Smith for the same. And of 6d. from Simon Lude for the same. And of 12d. from Thomas le Houser for offence against the seneschal. And of 6d. from Walter Fonte for trespassing in the wood. And of 12d. from David Turgis for trespassing in the pasture. And of 3d. from John

1. ---qui dicunt cum matre sua in libram maritagium.



Smith for the same. And of 6d. from Walter de Lyndenyll for the same. And of 6d. from Peter de Parthwithe for the same. And of 3d. from Laura de Holveye for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from William Godewyne for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Palmer for the same. And of 6d. from Matilda Herberd for the same. And of 6d. from Galfrid March for the same. And of 3d. from John Melton for the same. And of 12d. from Nigel atte Staple for the same. And of 6d. from Edith Upphill for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas Baldevyn for the same. And of 6d. from Robert Herberd for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Richard Sharpe and his companions for bad ploughing. And of 12d. from Robert de Lunselegh, the under-bailiff, for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from William Blachpatt for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Giles of Hinton for the same. And of 6d. from Robert le Cat for a small attachment. And of 3d. from Robert le Paum for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Matilda Herberd for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas Godwyn for the same. And of 6d. from Robert Doneclyff for bad care of the granary. And of 3d. from Walter Bibeberd for default. And of 6d. from Giles of Hinton for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Robert Serreye for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from Radulf de Cherleton for the same. And of 6d. from John de Wike for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas le Wouper for the same. And of 6d. from John Doneclyff for trespassing in the enclosure of the friars. And of 6d. from John Henry for the same. And of 3d. from Alice de Lyngch for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Thomas Godewyn for the same. And of 3d. from Matekyn for the same. And of 6d. from Nicholas Clayhays for the same. And of 6d. from John de Lecford for ward of one cow. And of 3d. from William Godwyn for breaking the assize of ale. And of 12d. from John le messor for the same. And of 3d. from Laura Martin for the same. And of 3d. from Henry de Ponte for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Hrary for reception, harboring. And of 3d. from William Godewyn for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from

Robert le Paum for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Grundal for the same.  
 And of 6d. from Nicholas le Malkon for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from  
 John le Cas for shedding blood. And of 6d. from John Galen for trespassing on  
 the wood. And of 6d. from Henry Pompe for the same. And of 6d. from Henry  
 Pompe for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from John Harberd for an  
 inquest. And of 6d. from Model because he is convicted. And of 6d. from Walter  
 Bedel for bad care of the wood. And of 6d. from John Coleman for digging marl  
 without permission. And of 6d. from John Sachlas for the same. And of 6d.  
 from Robert Bruter for trespassing in the wood. And of 6d. from John Galen for  
 the same. And of 6d. from the reeve of Knoyle for the same. And of 12d. from  
 the same for diverting the watercourse. And of 3d. from John Harberd for  
 trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from John Galen for shedding blood. And  
 of 6d. from John Peyteyn for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from John  
 Smith for trespassing in the lord's courtyard. And of 6d. from Walter atte Welt  
 and his companions for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from Alex le Cot  
 and Geoffrey Coffe for the same. And of 3d. from John Dile and Hutekyn for  
 bad ploughing. And of 3d. from Elian le Carte for trespassing in the wood.  
 And of 3d. from Walter le Bedel for the same. And of 3d. from Matilda Harberd  
 for default of assize. And of 6d. from John le Jeng for breaking the assize of  
 ale. And of 3d. from Hugh Henton for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Hassey  
 for the same. And of 3d. from Henry Pompe for the same. And of 3d. from John  
 Smith for the same. And of 6d. from William Godwyn for the same. And of 6d.  
 from Roger Palmer for the same. And of 6d. from William Grundal for the same.  
 And of 3d. from Radulf de Charleton for the same. And of 6d. from John atte  
 Lygh for scattering the lord's corn. And of 6d. from Robert Gutfrey for not  
 having whom he was responsible. And of 2s. from John Hatch because his pigs were  
 in the meadow. And of 2s. from Walter the oxherd and his companions because  
 they took sheaves out of the lord's granary. And of 12d. from John Godman for

And care of the granary. And of 6d. from Robert Marsh because he did not have  
 whom he was responsible for. And of 3d. from Roger Hufey for trespassing in  
 the pasture. And of 3d. from Phillip Aylward for the same. And of 6d. from  
 John the son of D'car for the same. And of 3d. from Radulf de Cherleton for  
 the same. And of 3d. from John Godman for the same. And of 3d. from Walter  
 Puleyn for trespassing in the wood. And of 3d. from Mariota for the same. And  
 of 3d. from Richard Copfy for the same. And of 6d. from David Turgis for  
 trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from John Legeschort for the same. And  
 of 6d. from Adam, the servant of Prens for the same. And of 6d. from William  
 Sharpe for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas le Housper for the same. And of 6d.  
 from William Yue for the same. And of 3d. from Matilda Holveys for breaking the  
 neck of ale. And of 3d. from Laura Hkiers for the same. And of 3d. from  
 William Godwyn for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Palmer for the same.  
 And of 3d. from John le Yonge for the same. And of 3d. from Robert de Cherleton  
 for the same. And of 3d. from Galfrid Marsh for the same. And of 3d. from  
 William Grundal for the same. And of 12d. from Henry le Hore for trespassing  
 on the pasture. And of 6d. from Walter Shepherd for the same. And of 3d. from  
 Walter de Pratewich for the same. And of 3d. from Walter atte Gate and Thomas  
 Star for bad ploughing. And of 3d. from Galfrid Lyndenill for trespassing on  
 the pasture. And of 12d. from William Grundal because he took stones from the  
 wall of the lord's courtyard. And of 6d. from John Smith because he did not  
 come. And of 6d. from Robert Gonswich for ward of one colt. And of 6d. from  
 John Guncir for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Walter atte Gate for  
 offence against Walter Lyndenill. And of 3d. from the same Walter for offence  
 against John Lyndenill. And of 3d. from John Godwyn for trespassing on the  
 pasture. And of 6d. from William son of Hatakyn for trespassing on the wood.  
 And of 3d. from John Godman for the same. And of 3d. from Richard atte Staple  
 because he did not come. And of 3d. from John Stubbe for pigs in the west wood.

KNOTLE (cont.)

And of 3d. from Robert Shephard for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from the reeve of Knoyle for the same. And of 3d. from William Crundall because he did not have whom he was responsible for. And of 12d. from Walter Bedel because he refused to pay for the gift of the seneschal. And of 3d. from William Yae for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Peter le Issenger for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Matilda Herberd for the same. And of 3d. from Laura Matore for the same. And of 3d. from John Godwyn for the same. And of 3d. from William Crundall for the same. And of 3d. from John Jenge for the same. And of 12d. from John de Allewett for offence against Robert de Surreye. And of 12d. from Fulcher Derling for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 3d. from Henry atte Holeweye for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from William Godwyn for the same. And of 3d. from Robert Palmer for the same. And of 5s. from Thomas Baldwin for trespassing on the demeasne. And of 3d. from Adam Thrateye for deficiency in carriage. And of 3d. from John Elye for default. And of 3d. from John le Machon for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Laura Matore for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from Robert le Palmer for the same. And of 3d. from William Crundall for the same. And of 6d. from Henry Ordwyn for ward of one cow. And of 3d. from William Franceye for the same. And of 3d. from John Targos for the same. And of 3d. from Alice Goffe and Robert Spurye for trespassing in the grain. And of 3d. from John Elye for default. And of 3d. from William Godwyn for breaking the assize of ale. And of 3d. from William Crundall for the same. And of 6d. from Robert de Lasse-lygh for the same. And of 3d. from Radulf de Cherleton for the same. And of 10d. from Nigel atte Staple for the same. And of 3d. from John le Yonge for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Holwyn for the same.

Total, L. 4 6s. 5d.

Total of both, L. 9 7s. 6d.

The same render account of 40s. from the hundredcourt of Bishop's Knoyle,

for transgressions in the presence of Stephen de Boss and his associates, at  
on the itinerary of the Justices at Wilton, in the seventeenth year of the  
reign of King Edward. And of 10s. from William of Bishop's Knoyle because  
he did not come to the inquest. And a half mark from William de Middleton  
for the same. And of a half mark from William of Upton Knoyle for the same.  
And of 40s. from the tithingman, John atte Mere, in Knoyle for the flight of  
Robert Jop. And of 20s. from John de Wike and Giles of Hindon and their  
companions, the twelve jurors, for concealment before Stephen de Boss and his  
associates. And of 10s. from William de Foothill because he did not come.  
Total, .4 16s. 8d.

Total of all receipts, L.31 9s. 7½d.

For iron and steel bought for 7 ploughs for the year, 15s. 6d. For 6  
ploughshares bought, 3s. 4½d.; the price of each, 7½d. For 7 plough-shoes  
bought, 17½d.; the price of each, 2½d. For 4 pairs of wheels bought, 16d.;  
the price per pair, 4d. For 22 yokes bought, 22s. For 2 sacks bought, 10½d.  
For one man employed to fashion the timber of the ploughs, 7d. For mending  
harness, 2d. For 12 oxen bought for the ploughs, 103s.; of which 3 are  
bought at 10s. each, and 6 at 8s. 10d. each. In payment of one ox-herd for  
the year, 6s. In payment of one man added to care for the oxen in winter and  
40 days in seeding time, 12d. Total, L.7 3s. 2½d.

For 44 qd. of wheat bought for seed, L.7 14s.; the price of 6 qd. being  
3s. 6d. per qd., and the price of 38 qd. being 4s. per qd. For 3 qd. 2 bu. of  
becc-mancorn bought for seed, 8s. 6d.; the price per qd., 2s. 6d. For 10 qd.  
of barley bought for the servants, 30s.; the price per qd., 3s.  
Total, L.10 12s. 6d.

For iron plates, nails and grease bought for the carts, 22d. For 18 iron  
plates with nails bought for the wagons, 18d. For oil bought for the carts  
and wagons, 6d. For axles for the carts and wagons, 11d. For harness bought,

NECESSARY  
EXPENSES FOR THE  
PLAUGHING

MAIN  
MOUNT

LIST OF THE  
CARTS AND  
WAGONS



1d. For 4 collars bought, 18d. For 2 wooden saddles bought, 4d. For 2 pairs of iron hooks bought, 12d. For 2 pairs of traces bought, 6½d. For 2 cruppers bought, 2d. For 4 halters bought, 2d. For shoeing 5 plough-horses for the year, 10s. 2½d., because they went with the carts which carried stones to the new fold of the ewes. For wages of 2 carters for the year, 6s. Total, 24s. 9d.

For 1½ qu. of salt bought for the dairy and the household for the year, 7s. 9d. For linen web and woollen cloth bought for straining the milk and covering the cheese, 10½d. For 2 new baskets bought and others repaired, 10d. For a cheese-press bought, 13d. For an earthen jar and a small earthen dish bought, 3½d. For wages of the dairymaid from the Sunday next after the feast of St. Ambrose to the feast of St. Michael, 2d. Total, 7s. 10½d.

For roofing the fold of the ewes, 13d. For roofing the fold of the wethers, 21d. For rafters for the sheepfold, 4s. 3d. For 180 lbs. of grease bought, ( ). For quicksilver, copperas and verdigris bought, 4s. 6d. For red coloring bought for coloring the eggs, ½d. For 40 hurdles made from the reeve's stakes, 16d.; that is, for 5, 2d. Total, 28s. 0½d.

For roofing the cowshed, the dairy and the stable, 3s. 10d. For a new door for the stable of the Lord Bishop, 6d. For nails bought for repairing the granary, 4d. For fencing 34 acres of palling around the park ( ), for a perch, ½d. For making a wall between the hall and the kitchen, 2d. For a basket for carrying corn, 3½d. For a new furnace, 4½d. For one empty cask for holding cider, 11d. For roofing the cowshed, ( ). Total, 17s. 10d.

For threshing 7 qu. 2 bu. of wheat, without heap, as task work, 20s. 10½d.; that is, for one bu., 2d. For winnowing the same, as task work, 2s. 1d.; that is, ( ). For threshing and winnowing 7 qu. 6 bu. of ber-mancorn and small ber-mancorn, without heap, as task work, 3s. 6d.; that is, for one qu., 2½d. For threshing and winnowing 81 qu. 6 bu. of barley, without heap,



as task work, 10s. 1½d.; that is, for one bu., 1½d. For threshing and winnowing 162 qu. 6 bu. of oats, without heap, as task work, 15s. 3d.; that is, for threshing one qu., 1d., and for winnowing 8 qu., 1d. For threshing 3 qu. 6 bu. of beans, without heap, as task work, 5½d.; for one qu., 1½d. For winnowing the same, ½d. For threshing and winnowing 1 qu. 5 bu. of peas and vetches as task work, 8½d.; that is, for one qu., 1½d. Total, 54s. 1½d.

TITHES

For harrowing 308 acres of wheat, mancorn, barley and oats, as task work, 8s. 6d.; for 63e acres, 1d. For 64 acres of meadow, cut as task work, 18s. 8d.; for one acre, 3½d. For carting from the said meadow, as task work, 5s. 6d. For washing and shearing the wethers, hurdard, ewes, yearlings and lambs, 2s. 0½d. For the precariae of 72 men provided with food, and others in the autumn, who reaped 22 acres of wheat, and 13 acres of barley, 6s. 4d. For wages of one driver who worked with the messor in the autumn, 5s. For wages of one messor, for the year, 5s. Total, 51s. 10½d.

EXPENSES OF THE SENESCHAL

For expenses of the seneschal, for the journeys which he took to the hundred court of St. Martin and the hundred court of Hockday, by two tallies, 16½d. For work of the bailiff, L.6 13s. 4d. For one fur of lamb's wool bought for the summer robe of the bailiff, 3s. Total, L.7 12s. 4½d. Total of all expenses, L.34 15s. And they owe L.36 14s 7½d. Item, they owe 40s. which they ought to raise from those who chose the shepherd, for bad custody.

ALLOWANCES

Allowed to the reeve, for buying 307 wethers, L.24 15s. 10d. Allowed to the same for 100 lambs, 73s. 4d. Allowed to the same for 12 cows bought, L.4 12s. 11½d. Allowed to the same for the whole cost of raising the sheepfold, 101s. Allowed to the same for expenses incurred in mending the building of the cattle, 3s. 7½d. Total allowances, L.37 11s. 10½d.

PAID TO THE TREASURER

Paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.43 10s. Total of allowances and payment, L.81 0s. 23½d. And so they owe clear, L.15 12s. 7½d. Item, they owe 40s. for bad care of the ewes, which they ought

to raise from those who chose the shepherd.

The same render account of 107 qu. 3 bu. of wheat, without heap, the whole yield from the grange along with the increase of the granary. And of 44½ qu. bought. Total, 151 qu. 7 bu. Of which, in seeding 118 acres by measure, 44 qu. for one acre, 3 bu. Of these, 32 acres lie above Grobwik and 86 lie above Wyngewodrigg. In expenses of the ~~seeds~~ Hal ½ qu. In customary payment of the Wendle, because he sowed all the seed, 2 bu.; and he takes the rest in barley. And be it known that the hayward and smith ought to have 2 acres at their own choice, without fold or manure, according to ancient custom. Total, 44 qu. 6 bu. In sale, 107 qu. 1 bu. (-----) <sup>1</sup> Total, 108 qu. 3 bu. In sale, 94 qu. <sup>2</sup> (-----) 6 bu., the whole yield of curall, without heap. In sale, 91l.

The same render account of 20½ qu. 3 bu. of ber-muncorn, the whole yield from the grange, without heap, along with the increase of the granary. And of 3 qu. 2 bu. bought. Of which, in seeding 9 acres by measure, 3 qu. 2 bu.; for one acre, 3 bu., and one bu. less for the whole. All of these acres lie at <sup>3</sup> Wyngedānestyghelle. Total, 3 qu. 2 bu. (-----) . And 21 qu. 7 bu. are sold. <sup>4</sup> (-----) small ber-muncorn, without heap.

The same render account of 102 qu. 2 bu. of barley, without heap, along with <sup>5</sup> the increase of the granary. And of 10 qu. bought. Total, 112 qu. (-----) <sup>6</sup> acres (-----) , 25½ qu. 2 bu.; that is, for one acre, ½ qu. Of which, 3 acres lie in Sellen, and 6 acres lie in La Garston, and 18 acres lie in Wengeliscoh, and 25 acres <sup>7</sup> (-----) <sup>8</sup> like (-----) two ploughmen and 3 oxherds for the year, 26 qu., because each takes one qu. for 7 weeks. Delivered to one oxherd who <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> cared for the oxen in winter (-----) seed (-----) made for the wheat <sup>11</sup> (-----)

1. M.S. torn
2. M.S. torn
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7. M.S. torn
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10. M.S. torn
11. M.S. torn

KNOYLE (cont.)

to payment of the customary tenants, for food and drink at Christmas and Easter, 2 qu. In payment of the dairymaid for the Sunday next after the feast of St. Ambrose to the term <sup>1</sup> (-----) because <sup>2</sup> (-----). In payment of the custodian of the lambs for the same time, because he takes one qu. for 7 weeks. <sup>3</sup> Total, 61 qu. 3 bu. In sale, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 3 bu. (-----). Total, 303 qu. 3 bu. Of which, in seedling 129 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres by measure, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu; for one acre, 6 bu. Of <sup>4</sup> them, 103 acres lie above Wiselhurst and Bomber! (-----) horses of the seneschal for his two journeys to hold the hundred courts of St. Martin and Wednesday, by one tally, 1 qu. 5 bu. Total, 108 qu. 5 bu. In sale, 94 qu. The same render account of 3 qu. 7 bu. of vetches beans, the whole yield. Of which, one qu. is used for seed and 2 qu. 7 bu. sold. The same render account of 3 qu., the whole yield of peas. Of which, 1 qu. is used for seed, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. sold. The same render account of 4 qu., the whole yield of vetches. Total, 4 qu. Of which, in seedling 6 acres by measure, 2 qu. 2 bu. In sale, 1 qu. 6 bu.

See next page

- 1. M.S. torn
- 2. M.S. torn
- 3. M.S. torn
- 4. M.S. torn

## KNOWLE (cont.)

The same render account of 5 plough-horses remaining from the preceding year. And of one from the heriot of Thomas Godwyn, one from the heriot of John Landewyne, and one from the heriot of John Coleman with a saddle, because lib. Total, 8. Of which, in sale, one. And 7 remain, of which 2 are mares.

The same render account of 68 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of one added from the store. And of 3 bought. Total, 71. Of which, 10 are sold alive, and 3 are sold dead. Total, 13. And 58 oxen remain.

The same render account of one bull remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

The same render account of 7 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 added from the store. And of 11 bought before calving and one after calving Total, 21. And 21 cows remain.

The same render account of 3 bovetti remaining from the bovicalli of the preceding year. Of which, added to the oxen, one. Added to the cows, 2. Tot 3. And none remain.

The same render account of 5 bovicalli remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. And there remain 5 bovicalli, of which one is male.

The same render account of 7 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain, one. And there remain 6 yearlings, of which 3 are male.

The same render account of 9 calves produced by the said cows this year. And of 2 produced by the bovicalli. And of 11 bought with the cows. Total, 22. Of which, in tithe, one. In sale, alive, 3. Total, 4. And there remain 18 calves of which 10 are male.

The same render account of 367 wethers remaining from the preceding year. And of 85 added from the store, after shearing. And of 307 bought. Total, 759. Of which, 12 are sold alive at the feast of St. Martin. Dead of murrain

before shearing, 38; and after shearing, 3. Sent to Upton Knoyle after shearing, 250. Total, 293. And there remain 467 wethers.

The same render account of 18 hurlardi remaining from the preceding year. And of 3 added from the store after shearing. Total, 21. Of which, dead of murrain before shearing, 2. Total, 2. And 19 remain.

The same render account of 507 ewes remaining from the preceding year. And of 6 added from the store after shearing. Total, 513. Of which 15 are sold alive at the feast of St. Martin. In customary payment of the shepherd, one. Dead of murrain before lambing, 7. Dead of murrain after lambing and before shearing, 7; and after shearing, 2. Total, 32. And 561 ewes remain.

The same render account of 259 young sheep remaining from the lambs of the preceding year. Dead of murrain before shearing, 85. Added to the wethers, 85. Added to the hurlardi, 3. Added to the ewes, 86. Total, 259. And none remain.

The same render account of 456 lambs produced this year by the ewes, because 19 were sterile. And of 100 bought before shearing. And of 20 lambs (received) as a gift to the parson before shearing. Total, 576. Of which, in tithe, 45. In customary payment of the shepherd, one. Dead of murrain before weaning, 53. Dead of murrain after weaning and before shearing, 3; and after shearing, 3. Total, 105. And there remain 471 lambs.

The same render account of 27 pigs remaining from the preceding year. And of 19 added from the store. And of one from Remelling. Total, 47. Of which, 4 are sold alive. Total, 4. And 43 pigs remain.

The same render account of one bear remaining from the preceding year. And of one added. Total, 2; and they remain.

The same render account of 2 sows remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

The same render account of 27 young pigs remaining from the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain, 7. Added to the pigs, 19. Added to the sows, one.

## KNOWLE (cont.)

Total, 27. And 2 remain.

The same render account of 10 porcelli born immediately after the reckoning (i.e. Michaelmas?). And of 9 born in the month of March. And of 10 born about the feast of Blessed James, the Apostle. Total, 29. Of which, in tithe, 2. Dead of murrain, 3. Total, 6. And 23 porcelli remain.

The same render account of the fleeces of 724 wethers and 16 horiardi, 484 ewes, 174 yearlings, produced by the shearing this year. Total, 1308. Of which, in tithe, 100. In customary payment of the shepherd, 2. Total, 102. In sale, 1206, which make 8 ponders and 28 lbs.

The same render account of the fleeces of 474 lambs produced this year by the shearing. All sold with the large fleeces.

The same render account of 225 fresh cheeses, made in summer; which were begun on the Vigil of the Ides of April and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted; on each day one cheese, and each day from the day of St. Barnabas to the day of St. Peter in Chains, 2 cheeses, because of the cows. Total, 225. Of which, in tithe, 22. In customary payment to the shearer of the sheep, one. In expenses of the autumn, for the procurator with food, 2. Total, 25. In sale, 200, which make 11 ponders; and this because the dairy-woman has the morning milk on Sundays, according to ancient custom, and this is reckoned as one ponder.

The same render account of 13 clavi of butter, the whole yield from the dairy. In sale, all.

The same render account of the hides of 3 oxen and one yearling, dead of murrain. Total, 4. In sale, all.

The same render account of the pelts of 38 wethers, 2 horiardi, 14 ewes, and 25 yearlings, dead of murrain before shearing. And of the pelts of 3 wethers and 2 ewes dead of murrain after shearing. Total, 134. Of which, in tithe, 26. And 108 pelts remain.



THE FELTS

The same render account of the pelts of 53 lambs, dead of murrain before weaning. And of 3 pelts recovered after shearing. Total, 56. Of which, in ~~1886~~, 53. And 6 pelts remain.

THE

The same render account of 60 hems coming from churchscot the customary payment of the beadle. In sale, all.

THE

The same render account of one tun of cider remaining from the preceding year. In sale, all.

THE

The same render account of one bronze 3-gallon jar, and of 2 2-gallon jars. And of one bronze bowl, 2 small dishes, one wash-basin, 3 tables with 3 trestles and 2 carts bound with iron; one wooden cart for carrying manure, 3 wagons fitted with iron, 2 bolts, 2 barrels, 2 sieves; 14 ploughs, 7 fitted with iron and 7 with plough-shoes; one rake with iron teeth; 5 padlocks for hanging in diverse places; 2 sacks remaining and 2 bought this year; 5 cords of canvas for binding the carts and wagons, and one ponding for weighing wool and cheese, remaining from the preceding year, and they remain. And of one saddle from the heriot of John Coleman, and it remains. And of one sack bought. And it remains.

John & B  
1490-1491

KNOYLE UPTON (cont.)

REARS

Robert the bailiff, and John the reeve, render account of 43s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally. And they owe nothing.

RENT OF ASSIZE

The same render account of 23s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for the whole rent of assize in the manor of Upton Knoyle for the year; that is, to the term of St. Andrew, 7s. 4d.; to Palm Sunday, 7s. 4d., to the term of St. Peter in Chains, 7s. 4d., And to the term of St. Michael, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total, 23s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DEBITS

Credited to one reeve for the year, 2s. Credited to 3 ploughmen for the year, 6s.; to each of them, 2s. Credited to one shepherd for the year, 2s. Credited to 3 smiths for the year, 6s.; to each, 2s. Total, 16s. Through loss from one acre of land which was held by Thomas le Wyte, drawn into the demesne, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total of credits and loss, 16s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total rent remaining clear, 7s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

RENT OF  
THE MANOR

The same render account of 11s. for 2 old plough-horses sold. And of 25s. for 4 old live oxen sold, of which 3 are sold at 6s. each and one at 7s. And of 25s. 6d. for 3 ponders of cheese sold, the price per pondus, 8s. 6d. And of 20d. for 3 clavi of butter sold, the price per clavus, 3d. And of 4s. 4d. for the hides of 2 oxen, dead of murrain, sold. And of 3s. 6d. for 44 hens sold. And of 20s. for one cask of cider sold. Total, 60s. 3d.

WHEAT SOLD.

The same render account of L.11 0s. 9d. for 40 qu. 3 bu. of wheat sold, of which the price of 6 qu. which lay in the granary a long time, is 4s. per qu.; the price of 14 qu. 2 bu. is 5s. 4d. per qu., and the price of 20 qu. 1 bu. is 6s. per qu. Total, L.11 0s. 9d.

BARLEY

The same render account of 11s. 8d. for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of curall sold, the price per qu. 3s. 4d. Total, 11s. 8d.

BER-MANCORN

The same render account of 20s. 10d. for 6 qu. 2 bu. of ber-mancorn sold, the price per qu., 3s. 4d. Total, 20s. 10d.

WHEAT

The same render account of 60s. 7d. for 12 qu. 1 bu. of barley sold, the price per qu., 4s. 8d. Total, 60s. 7d.

# KNOYLE UPTON(cont.)

The same render account of 27s. 8d. for 10 qu. 3 bu. of oats sold, the price per qu., 2s. 8d. Total, 27s. 8d.

The same render account of 2s. 4d. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of beans sold, Total, 2s. 4d.

The same render account of 14d. for 2 bu. of peas sold. Total, 14d.

The same render account of 18d. for 3 bu. of vetches sold. Total, 18d.

Total of all grain sold, L.17 2s. 6d.

For defining the boundaries this year, nothing.

The same render account of 3d. from Lucia Spurbog for bad threshing. And of 6d. from John Stabbe for trespassing on the pasture. And of 12d. from John Marsh for bad threshing. And of 3d. from Robert Forbing' for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Robert Hear' for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas Pistor for the same. And of 3d. from Adam atte Berewe for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas atte Teneshende for the same. And of 3d. from Hugh Snel for the same. And of 6d. from Thomas de Weston for the same. And of 3d. from Thomas le Whyte because he was not present in his own person at the lord's ploughing, that is to say, for insufficient ploughing. Total, 4s. Total of all receipts, L.20 12s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For iron and steel bought for the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 5s. 3d. For 2 new ploughs made from the reeve's timber, 6d. For 2 ploughshares bought, 16d. For 2 iron <sup>plough</sup> shoes, 6d. For 2 small wheels bought, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For 4 yokes bought, 4d. For 2 sacks bought, 10d. For 7 oxen bought, 33s., that is, 5 at the price of 8s. each, and 2 at 7s. 6d. <sup>each</sup> For wages of one smith, for making the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 4s. For wages of one oxherd for the year, 5s. Total, 73s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of wheat bought for seed, 45s. 6d., of which, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. at the price of 3s. 8d. per qu., and 10 qu. at 4s. per qu. For 2 qu. of ber-mancorn bought for seed, 5s. For 4 qu. 5 bu. of barley bought for wages of the servants, 13s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the price per qu., 3s. Total, 63s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

*For 2 mares bought for the carts, 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*  
For iron plates, nails and oil bought for the carts, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For an axle

ENOYLE UPTON (cont.)

for the cart, 2½d. For 2 halters, 1d. For one horse-hide bought for mending the harness, 1d. For one iron hook bought for the cart, and for wages of the smith, 2d. For one collar bought, 3d. For shoes of 2 plough-horses for the year, 2s. 3½d. For wages of a carter for the year, 5s. Total, 26s. 10d.

For 2½ bu. of salt bought, 7½d. For linen web and woollen cloth bought for straining the milk and covering the cheese, 3d. For one earthen jar, 1½d. For a cheese-press, 4d. For mending one bucket, 1d. For one iron HYMER bought, 8d. For 19 hurdles bought for the fold, 22½d. For wages of one dairymaid for the year, 2s. 6d. Total, 6s. 6d.

For re-roofing the sheepfold on places, 10d. Total, 10d.

For re-roofing the hall, granary and ox-shed, in places, 31d. For repairing the wall opposite the hall, 3d. For nails bought, 4d. For one hoop-net, 3d. Total, 2s. 6d.

For threshing and winnowing 16 qu. of wheat, as task work, without heap, 2s.; for threshing one qu., 2d., and for winnowing one qu., ½d. Total, 2s.

For harrowing 91 acres of wheat, bar-mencorn, barley and oats, as task work, 2s. 6d.; for 3 acres, 1d. For mowing the meadow, which is called Oilemed, 4½d. For carting the same, 3d. For expenses of the household in the autumn, 4s. 10d. For wages of one reapsweeper, as messor, in the autumn, 2s. For wages of one haymaker, 2s. Total, 12s. 11½d. Total of all expenses, L.9 9s. 8½d. And they owe L.2 3s. 1d. Item, they owe 2s. 4d. for selling the plough-horses badly.

Paid to Lord Paganes, the treasurer at Wolvesey, by one tally, L.7 14s. 10½d. And as they owe clear, L.4 8s. 2½d. Item, they owe 2s. 4d. for selling the plough-horses badly.

The same renders account of 40½ qu. of wheat, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. And of 15½ qu. bought for seed. Total, 52 qu. Of which, in seeding 30 acres by measure, 11½

qu.; for one acre, 3 bu. All of these acres lie in the west field.

In customary payment for cutting the meadow, 1 bu. In sale, 40 qu. 3 bu.

The same render account of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of corall, the whole yield from the grange<sup>1</sup> without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 3 qu. In sale, all.

The same render account of 6 qu. 2 bu. of bet-mancorn, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. And of 2 qu. <sup>2</sup> bought for seed. Total, 8 qu. 2 bu. Of which, in seeding (— —), that is, for one acre, 3 bu., and one bu. less for the whole. All of these acres lie in the west field. In sale, 6 qu. 2 bu.

The same render account of  $32\frac{1}{2}$  qu., of barley, the whole yield of the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. And of 4 qu. 5 bu. bought. Total, 37 qu. Of which, in seeding 25 acres by measure,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  qu., 1 bu for one acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu., and one bu. more for the whole. Of these, 8 acres lie in the west field and 17 acres in the east field. In payment of one oxherd<sup>3</sup> for the year, 4 qu., 6 bu., because he takes one qu. for 11 weeks. In payment of one carter for (— — —) for 10 weeks. In payment of one dairy-maid from Sunday next after the term of St. Ambrose to the term of St. Michael, 2 qu., because she takes one qu. for 12 weeks. In customary payment<sup>4</sup> of the shepherd,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. (— — —).

The same render account of 25 qu. 2 bu. of oats, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. And of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qu. for food for the oxen, in sheaf. Total,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  qu. 2 bu. Of which, in seeding 19 acres by measure, 22 qu. 3 bu.; for one acre, 6 bu., and one bu. less for the whole. Of these, 10 acres lie in the east field and 9 acres in the west field.

1. Sic in M.S.
2. M.S. torn.
3. M.S. torn.
4. M.S. folded.



For food of 2 plough-horses for the year,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  qu. For food for the oxen, in sheaf,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 10 qu. 3 bu.

The same render account of 7 bu. of beans, the whole yield from the grange without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total, 7 bu. Of which, 3 bu. are used for seed, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. sold.

The same render account of  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. of peas, the whole yield from the grange, without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Total,  $\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Of which, 2 bu. are used for seed, and 3 bu. sold.

The same render account of 1 qu. 1 bu. of vetches, the whole yield from the granary without heap, along with the increase of the granary. Of which, in seeding 2 acres, 6 bu., that is, 3 bu. for one acre. In sale, 3 bu.

The same render account of 2 plough-horses remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 mares bought. Total, 4, of which 2 are sold, and 2 mares remain.

The same render account of 17 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 7 bought. Total, 23. Of which, 4 are sold alive. Dead of murrain, 3. Total, 6. And 18 oxen remain.

The same render account of one cow remaining from the preceding year. And it remains.

The same render account of one bovicolus remaining from the preceding year. And one male bovicolus remains.

The same render account of one calf, increase from the said cow, this year. And one female calf remains.

The same render account of 250 wethers received from Knoyle, after shearing. And 250 wethers remain.

The same render account of 153 cheeses, made in the summer, which were begun on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Ambrose, and finished on the Thursday in the Vigil of the Birth of Blessed Mary; on each day one cheese, both days being counted. And of 11 cheeses made from the same Thursday to



KNOYLE UPTON (cont.)

to the feast of St. Michael, one day not being counted. Total, 174. Of which, in tithe, 17. In customary payment for cutting the meadow, one. For expenses of the autumn, 2. Total, 20. In sale, 154, which make 3 pounds. The same render account of 21 pounds of butter, the produce of the dairy. In sale, all.

The same render account of the hides of two oxen dead of murrain. And 2 hides sold.

The same render account of 22 hens coming from churchscot. And of 12 coming from the customary tenants for herbage. Total, 44. In sale, all.

The same render account of one cask of cider remaining from the preceding year. And of one cask from the garden this year. Total, 2. Of which, in sale, one. And one cask remains.

The same render account of one cart fitted with iron remaining from the preceding year, and it remains. And of 2 ploughs made this year, and they remain. And of 3 rakes, one hoop-net, one spade, one sack, one basket for carrying water and one table with 2 trestles, remaining from the preceding year. And they remain.

Joh de Hatfeld, the bailiff, renders account of L.19 12s. for arrears of the preceding year. And he owes it all. The same renders account of L.8 0s. 22½d. for the whole rent of assize in London and Southwark to Easter term. And of L.8 0s. 22½d. to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.16 3s. 9d. The same renders account of 3 natmaga: received as rent from the tenement of Gilbert Colman. And of one pound of pepper from one stall in Baldestrete. All is paid to Lord Paganus.

The same renders account of L.7 4s. 6d. for the farm of the mill this year; the tithe being deducted and 17s. 6d. for the allowance of the firmary for moltum of 70 qu. of wheat, because the mill of the baker of the Lord King is there. Total, L.7 4s. 6d.

The same renders account of nothing for hay sold this year, because it was used for the work of the lord. And of 26s. 8d. for herbage of the second growth sold. And of 66s. 8d. for herbage in the great field sold. And of 10s. for herbage in Pundfeld' sold. And of 8s. for nettles sold in La Wilde. And of 16s. for the garden conducted this year. And of 8s. from the whole sale of fruit. And nothing from Warrara this year, because the gate is closed by order of the Lord Bishop. And of 3s. from one plot of ground in the rear of the kitchen, set aside this year for storing timber. Total, L.7 0s. 4d.

The same renders account of 2s. for tithingpenny at Beckday. And of 6d. from Gilbert le Mars for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 6d. from William le Mars for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Henry Potham for the same. And of 6d. from Reginald le Grey for the same. And of 6d. from Margaret Spillbord for the same. And of 6d. from Richard Burgeys for the same. And of 6d. from Alice Stringham for the same. And of 2s. from the whole tithing for concealment. And of 6d. from Stephen Spillbord for offence

1. H.S. torn.
2. H.S. torn.
3. MSS. torn.

against Lucia Bargeys. And of 6d. from Alice Bover for offence against Walter le Cur'. And of 3d. from Lucia Bargeys for the same. And of 6d. from Henry Pethun for harboring. And of 3d. from Lucia Hampton for the same. And of 2s. from 4 tithing-men because they did not come. And of 3d. from Robert le Flete for the same. And of 6d. from Stephen Spillbord for raising the hue and cry unjustly. And of 6d. from Alice Stringham for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Lucia Bargeys for the same. And of 6d. from Margatet Spillbord for the same. And of 6d. from Henry Pethun for the same. Total, 14s. 3d. Total of all receipts, L.31 2s. 10d. Total of all receipts with arrears, L.503s. 10d.

For cogn' and rungs bought, 3s. For repairing and enlarging 2 spindles, 4s. For repairing *de jenn* 3s. For 2 iron clamps bought, 2s. For repairing the spokes of the wheel, 2s. 6d. For repairing the nails, 7d. Total, 15s. 1d. For lime and sand bought, and for roofing the buildings in places, 3s. 8d. Total, 3s. 8d.

For mowing 20 acres of meadows, 11s. 8d.; for one acre, 3d. For spreading the same, 14d. For carting the said hay and making it into hay-ricks, 11s. 8d. For carrying 6 acres to dry land, 2s. For carting the said hay to the courtyard, 22s. For repairing one breach in the great meadow, as task work, 10s. For repairing the ditch around the meadow, 3s. 6d. Total, 62s. 6d.

In payment of the tithes to the chapel of Blessed Mary, for the meadow, according to custom, 6s. 8d. For tithe of the garden, 2s. Total, 8s. 8d.

Paid to the bailiff for the year, 60s. 10d., for each day, 2d. For one far of lamb's wool for the use of the same, 2s. Total, 62s. 10d.

In payment of the doorkeeper for the year, 15s. 2½d., for each day, ½d. Total, 15s. 2½d.

In rents paid at Bermondesseye, to Easter, 63s. 4d. In rents paid there

1. M.S. torn.

2. M.S. torn.

SOUTHWARK(cont.)

to the feast of St. Michael, 63s. 4d. Total, L.6 6s. 8d.

Total of all expenses, L.14 16s. 7½d. And there is owing, L.35 7s. 2½d.

The bailiff seeks for himself an allowance of 8s. for 2000 roof-tiles bought for roofing the stable and bakery. For 34 cart-loads of sand bought for the same, 3s.; for one, 1½d. For 104 sacks of lime bought for the same, 15s. 3d.; for one, 1½d. For 2000 twigs bought for the same, 3d. For 2000 laths bought, 10d. For 400 nails bought, 4d. For roofing the said stable and bakery, with 2 men for 26 days, 16s. 3d.; for each day, 7½d. Total allowances, 43s. 10d. And so there is owing clear, L.33 3s. 4½d. Of this, L.10 10s 7½d. is [arrears of] the rent of the above William de Brens for 7½ years; for one year, 31s. 3d. And 76s 7d. is the [arrears of] the rent of the above Richard de Molebrec for the same time; for one year, 10s. 3d. And the above Agnes de Valence owes nothing because she paid. Total, L.14 7s. 2½d. And for William de Brens this year, 31s. 3d. And for the above Agnes de Valence for this year, 11s. 6d. And for the above Richard de Molebrec for this year, 10s. 3d. Total, 52s. 11d. Total of both, L.17 0s. 1½d. And the bailiff is not held responsible for these arrears because he is not able to raise anything. And if he is not able to raise anything he is not held responsible for anything; and this being deducted, the bailiff owes of right, L.16 3s. 3d., clear.

John King, Bar  
1790-1800

STOCK

Henry le Weyte, the bailiff, and Adam Austin, the reeve, render account of L.17 lld. 6d. for arrears of the preceding year. All is paid to Lord Paganus, the treasurer at Wolvesey. And they owe nothing.

The same render account of L.4 Os. lld. for the whole rent of assize to Christmas. And of L.4 Os. lld. to the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary. And of L.4 Os. lld. to the feast of the Birth of St. John the Baptist. And of 103s. 6½d. to the feast of St. Michael. Total, L.17 5s. 9½d.

The same render account of 12d. from increased rent of William de Dykebroc, for 3 acres in la Dove. And of 2d. from the increased rent of William le Collyere for one piece of parpasture next to his house, rendered to the feast of St. Michael. Total increase, 14d. Total of rents with increase, L.17 6s. 11½d.

Credited to one reeve for the year, 4s. Credited to one bundle for the year, 2s. Credited to 4 ploughmen for the year, 2s.; to each, 2s. Credited to one oxherd for the same, 2s. Credited to one cowherd for the same, 2s. Credited to one smith for the same, 2s. Credited to the parker nothing this year, because the parker is <sup>1</sup> ~~gone~~ here. Total credits, 30s.

Through loss from the land of Richard Bynston, drawn into the demesne, 2s. Through loss from 12 acres of meadow, drawn onto the demesne, 7s. Through loss from 45 acres of land in la Westfeld, drawn onto the demesne, 5s. Through loss from the land of Pyket, drawn into the demesne, 14d. Through loss from the land of Torac, drawn into the <sup>park</sup> ~~demesne~~, 2s. 6d. Through loss of the land of Nicholas, drawn into the park, 17d. Through loss from the land of Richard Jovenis, drawn into the park, 16d. Total losses, 27s. Total of credits and losses, 47s. Total rent remaining, L.14 19s. 11½d.

The same render account of 40s. for the farm of the mill for the year. And of 4s. 4d. for 400 eels from the farm of the same mill. And of 2s. from

the land of Wodys which lies near the mill, leased with the same tenement for his life. Total, 46s. 4d.

The same render account of 6d. from William le Barcuri while he wishes to remain on the lord's land. And of 6d. from William le Pottere for the same. Total, 12d.

The same render account of 30s. 6d. for pannage of the pigs. And nothing from the pasture of the pigs in the park this year. And nothing from pasture in la Frith this year, because it is in seed. And of 13s. 4d. from the sale of pasture in Heycrofte. And of 10s. from pasture in La Mede sold. And of 12s. from pasture in the park, sold. And of 14d. from fern sold in the park. And of 26s. from boffr' and dead wood sold in Brenting and in La Strode. And of 17s. from windfall wood and twigs of oaks cut down in the park for enclosing the meadows, sold in the park. And of 51s. for 6 old oxen sold, 3 at the price of 9s. each, and 3 at 8s. each. And of 44s. for 8 old cows sold before calving of which, 4 at the price of 6s. each, and 4 at 5s. each. And of 6s. for 9 calves born late, sold, the price of each, 8d. And of 9s. for one bull sold. And of 7s. for one mare from the heriot of Richard Alverd sold. And of 12d. for the hide of one mare dead of murrain, sold. And of 16d. for the hide of one ox dead of murrain, sold. And of 3½d. for the hides of one yearling and 2 calves, sold. And of 2s. for 20 cheeses de revayne sold. And of 40s. for 4 pinne of cheese sold. And of 18d. for butter sold. And of 10s. 8d. for 12 hens from churchscot sold. And of 22d. from 550 eggs from customary payment sold. And from the fishery this year, nothing, because the lord prohibited any further fishing. And of 10s. 6d. from the sale of autumn works. Total, L.14 19s. 1½d.

The same render account of L.23 19s. 6d. for 72 qu. 2 bu. of wheat sold, of which 65 qu. 6 bu. are sold at 6s. 8d. per qu. and 7½ qu. at 6s. 4d. per qu.

The same render account of 12s. 9d. for 2 qu. 2 bu. of mixtura. sold, the price per qu., 5s. 8d.



STOKE(cont.)

The same render account of 15s. from <sup>3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup></sup> fye from churchscot sold, the price per qu., 5s.

The same render account of L.6 4s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for 41 qu. 3 bu. of oats sold, the price per qu., 3s.

The same render account of 12s. 9d. for 2 qu. 2 bu. of beans sold, the price per qu., 5s. 8d.

The same render account of 57s. 4d. for 10 qu. 1 bu. of peas sold, the price per qu., 5s. 8d.

The same render account of 26s. 3d. for 5 qu. 2 bu. of vetches sold, the price per qu., 5s. Total of all grain sold, L.36 7s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

The same rende account of 13s. 4d. from Lavota de Colebroc for retaining one virgate of land which belonged to Adam her husband. And of 2s. from John Peres for the merchet of his daughter Elena. And of 13s. 4d. from Agnes Alward for retaining one virgate of land which belonged to Richard her husband. And of 12d. from Roger atte Strode for the merchet of his daughter Constance. And of 6d. from Ernest atte Knolle for the merchet of his daughter Matilda. And of 26s. 8d. from Robert Sever for having Edith Severe with one furlong of land. And of 6d. from William de Chaveshulle for the merchet of his daughter Cristina. And of 6d. from William de Dodingwode for the fine of one messuage and one acre of land which he retains against (versus) William de Stoke. And of 3d. from William de Dykebroc for 2 acres of purpresture which belonged to his father Radulf. And of 6d. from Hugh le Collyer for entering upon one perch of purpresture next to his house. And of 4s. from Agnes atte Knolle for one virgate of land which belonged to Richard her husband. And of 20s. from Radulf atte Pyle for having Agnes atte Pyle with her land. And of 6s. 8d. from Matelina atte Strete for receiving one virgate of land which belonged to John her husband. And of 13s. 4d. from John le Kyng for one furlong of land, from the grant of Walter le Kyng. And of

6d. from Walter le Kyng for having 2 acres of land for his life, from the grant of John le Kyng. And of 2s. from William de Chaveshulle for the merchet of his daughter, Greta. Total, 107s. 10d.

## REQUISITES

The same render account of 6s. 8d. for tithingpenny at the hundred court of St. Martin. And of 6s. 8d. for the same at the hundred court of Heckday. And of 6d. from Richard de Dikebroc for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from William Alwyn for the same. And of 3d. from William atte Pyle for the same. And of 3d. from Robert Yve because he did not have the one for whom he was responsible. And of 6d. from Henry atte Hegge for offence against William Elys. And of 6d. from Galfrid de Breclond for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Walter Burgeys because he did not come. And of 3d. from Margaret Alwerd for bad reaping of the lord's grain. And of 6d. from John atte Pyle for the same. And of 6d. from Roger Dom for the same. And of 3d. from William de Chaveshulle for the same. And of 6d. from Alan Ingulf for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Walter de Sleate for the same. And of 6d. from Gilbert Javene for the same. And of 12d. from John Mastyn for the same. And of 6d. from Henry Godeden for making an agreement. And of 12d. from Roger le Walse because he chose jurors badly. And of 6d. from John Fleandres because he put his land to farm without permission. And of 6d. from Richard Dyset for the same. And of 6d. from John Alwerd for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Radulf Anneys for the same. And of 12d. from Lucia atte Watte for the same. And of 6d. from Alice le Weler for the same. And of 3d. from Walter Dum for the same. And of 12d. from Richard de Dikebroc for the same. And of 12d. from Julia atte Sleate for the same. And of 12d. from Galfrid de Breclond for the same. And of 3d. from Roger Dom for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Robert Yve for the same. And of 12d. from William de Doddingode for an inquest. And of 6d. from Roger Norman for trespassing on the lord's field. And of 6d. from John de Dykebroc for trespassing in the wood. And of 12d. from the tithing of Stoke for concealment.

STOKE(cont)

And of 6d. from Roger Dom for trespassing on the wood. And of 6d. from Matilda Germain for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Robert Bygge for the same. And of 3d. from Robert le Frienze because he did not come. And of 3d. from Henry Edred for the same. And of 3d. from William Pote for the same. And of 3d. from William de Doddingwode for unjust detention. And of 3d. from Radulf atte Pile because he did not do as he was commanded. And of 6d. from John Pote because he did not come. And of 3d. from John Flaundres for trespassing on the wood. And of 3d. from John atte Strode for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Roger Dom for the same. And of 12d. from Walter Eovar for the same. And of 6d. from Walter Coleveyn for bad ploughing. And of 3d. from Walter Cnolle for trespassing on the wood. And of 12d. from Adam Bygge for the same. And of 3d. from William Smith for trespassing on the pasture. And of 6d. from Matilda atte Pette for breaking the assize of ale. And of 6d. from Radulf Anneys for the same. And of 12d. from Lucia atte Water for the same. And of 12d. from Alice Weler for the same. And of 6d. from John Colebroc for the same. And of 6d. from Jalia atte Sleate for the same. And of 3d. from Ernico atte Cnolle for the same. And of 6d. from Robert le Mortem for the same. And of 12d. from Henry Alwyn for an inquest. And of 6d. from Robert le Frienze for flooding the ditch badly. And of 12d. from Richard atte Park for an inquest. And of 2s. from the tithing of Stoke for concealment. And of 6d. from Nicholas Ferling for offence against Agnes Ferling. And of 6d. from Richard Diset for trespassing on the wood. And of 3d. from John Flaundres for the same. And of 6d. from John Pote for the same. And of 6d. from Radulf de Colebroc for trespassing on the pasture. And of 3d. from Nicholas Ferling for the same. And of 6d. from Roger atte Strode for trespassing on the pasture. Total, 5ls. 1d. Total of both, L.7 18s. 11d.

Total of all receipts, L.76 13s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## STOKE(cont.)

COST OF  
THE PLOUGHS

For iron and steel bought for the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year, 7s. For binding one plough with iron, 2d. For making 4 new ploughs and repairing them twice, 16d. For mending 2 coulter, 6d. For 3 ~~pair~~<sup>pairs</sup> wheels bought, 9d. For 28 ploughmen who ploughed 58 acres in winter, wherever they lie, 4s. 10d., for one acre, 1d.; and they also ploughed 10 acres as customary labor. For 25 ploughmen who ploughed 25 acres in Lent, wherever they lie, 2s. 1d., for one acre, 1d. For the ploughing of 4 ploughmen on 23 Saturdays, between the feast of St. Michael and Easter, 11s. 6d.; to each ploughman for a Saturday, 3d. For payment of the same ploughmen between the feasts of St. Michael and Easter, for ploughing on 18 Saturdays, 6s.; to each ploughman for a Saturday, 2d. For 11 yokes made, 2½d. For 4 oxen bought, 37s. 2d., the price of each, 9s. 3½d. For manure bought, 16d. Total, 72s. 10½d.

## RAIN BOUGHT

For 12 qu. 2 bu. of wheat bought for seed, 54s. 1½d., the price per qu., 4s. 4d., that is 13½d. extra in all. For 7 qu. 4½ bu. of barley bought for delivery to the servants, 30s. 7d.; that is, 3½ qu. at 3s. 4d. per qu. And 21½ qu. ½ bu. at 4s. 8d. per qu. Total, L.4. 4s. 8½d.

COST OF THE  
CARTS

For 2 ~~pair~~<sup>pairs</sup> wheels bought, 3s. For iron hooks with nails bought, 3d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought, 8d. For axles for the carts, 5d. For iron plates, nails and grease bought for the wagons, 3d. For one collar and one iron hook bought, 9d. For one ~~harness~~<sup>harness</sup> bought for the cart, For one tawed hide bought for repairing the harness, 3d. For shoes for 2 mares for the year, 2s. 8d. For wages of one carter for the year, 3s. For one new tumbril made, 6d. For one mare bought, 16s. Total, 28s. 2d.

COST OF  
THE DAIRY

For woolen cloth and linen web bought, 5½d. For a jar and a small dish bought, 2½d. For one cheese-press bought, 5d. For 5½ bu. of salt bought, 13d. For oil bought for dressing the boviculi, 6d. For wages of one dairy-maid for the year, 2s. For one sack bought, 4d. For roofing the sheepfold,

6d. Total, 5s. 6d.

# REPAIRS OF THE BUILDINGS

For 2 roofers for 15½ days, who roofed the buildings in places, 5s. 6d., to each for one day, 2d. For repairing the stalls of the oxen, 3d. For one man for repairing the gate of the farmyard, the door of the ox-shed and the gate of the garden, 12d. For 2 bolts bought for the door of the grange, 12d. For one bolt for the door of the granary, 2d. For 2 baskets, 5½d. Total, 8s. 4½d.

# COST OF THE MEADOWS

In customary payment for mowing the long meadow, 6d. For customary payment for mowing the meadow of Branting, 5d. For the flesh of one cow bought for the (feed for the) mowing of the great meadow, 5s. 9d. Total, 6s. 6d.

# COST OF THE HARVEST

For 2400 herrings bought for the provision of 541 men, who reaped 180 acres of all grain, along with 44 customary tenants and with the help of 26 cottars, 7s. 2d.; the price per 1000 being 5s. 4d. For wages of 26 cottars reaping the grain for one day, 6½d., to each of them, ½d. For 2 empty casks bought for holding cider, 2s. 4d. Total, 10s. 0½d.

# COST OF THE PARK AND OF THE KEEP- ER OF THE PARK, FOR HIS WORK

For enclosing 10 amperishen and 16 perches of hay in the park, in places, 34s. 8d., for one perch, 1d. For payment of the keeper of the park for his work from the Wednesday next before the feast of the Apostles Simon and Judas, to the feast of St. Michael, 28s. 4d., for each day, 1d. For one lock bought for the gate of the park, 8d. For repairing the said gate, 4d. Total, 64s. Total of all expenses, L.14 Os. 2½d. And there is owing, L.62 2s. 10d.

# PAID TO THE TREASURER

Paid to Lord Paganes, the treasurer at Wellesey, by one tally, L.27 10s. And so there is owing, L.25 2s. 10d. clear.

# YIELD OF THE GRANARY, WHEAT

The same render account of 75 qa. 6 bu. of wheat, the whole yield by strike measure. And of 12 qa. 2 bu. bought. Total, 88 qa. Of which, in seeding in La Frith and in Midferlang, 12 qa. 2 bu. In customary payment

1. Sic. in M.S.



STOKE(cont)

for mowing the great meadow, 1 qu. For expenses of the seneschal on his journey to Marwell,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. Sent tomByterne for expenses of the Lord Paganus and the seneschal for business of the lord concerning the house of St. Julien. In sale, 72 qu. 2 bu. Total, 88 qu. And it balances.

MIXTURA

The same render account of 22 qu. 2 bu. of mixtura, the whole yield by strike measure. In sale, all.

RYE

The same render account of 3 qu. of rye coming from churchscot. And all is sold.

BARLEY

The same render account of 14 qu. of barley, the whole yield by strike measure. And of 7 qu.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bu. bought. Total, 21 qu.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bu. Of which, in seeding in Herhulle and in Lowyneslond, 11 qu. Delivered to the keeper of the park (for wages from) the feast of St. Michael to the Wednesday next before the feast of the Apostles Simon and Judas,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bu. Delivered to one ploughman for the year, 5 qu. 2 bu., because he takes one qu. for 10 weeks. Delivered to one dairymaid for the year, 5 qu. Total, 21 qu.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bu. And it balances.

OATS

The same render account of 91 qu. 3 bu. of oats, the whole yield by strike measure. Of which, in seeding in La Frith, Herhulle and Brenting, 46 qu. For provender for 2 mares for the year, 1 qu. For oatmeal for the drink of the servants, 1 qu. In sale, 41 qu. 3 bu. Total, 91 qu. 3 bu. And it balances.

BEANS

The same render account of 5 qu. 6 bu. of beans, the whole yield by strike measure. Of which, in seeding in Lowyneslond,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale, 2 qu. 2 bu. Total, 5 qu. 6 bu. And it balances.

PEAS

The same render account of 12 qu. 1 bu. of peas, the whole yield by strike measure. Of which, in seeding in Overforlang, 2 qu. In sale, 10 qu. 1 bu. Total, 12 qu. 1 bu. And it balances.

VETCHES

The same render account of 6 qu. 6 bu. of vetches, the whole yield by strike measure. Of which, in seeding in Lowyneslond,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  qu. In sale,



STOKE(cont.)

5 qu. 2 bu. Total, 6 qu. 6 bu. And it balances.

STOCK-MARES

The same render account of 2 mares remaining from the preceding year. And of one from the heriot of Richard Aylwerd. And of one bought. Total, 4. Of which, dead of murrain, one. In sale, one. Total, 2. And 2 mares remain.

Oxen

The same render account of 31 oxen remaining from the preceding year. And of 6 added from the store. And of one from the heriot of Adam Colebroc. And of 4 bought. Total, 42. Of which, dead of murrain, one. In sale, 6. Total, 7. And 35 oxen remain.

Cows

The same render account of 38 cows remaining from the preceding year. And of 2 added from the store. Total, 40. In sale before calving, 8. And 32 cows remain.

Bulls

The same render account of 2 bulls remaining from the preceding year. In sale, one. And one bull remains.

BOVETTI

The same render account of 8 boveti remaining from the boviculi of the preceding year. Of which 6 are added to the oxen; 2 to the cows. Total, 8. And none remain.

BOVICULI

The same render account of 3 boviculi remaining from the yearlings of the preceding year. And of one from the heriot of Richard atte Cholls. And of one from the heriot of John atte Strete. Total, 5. And there remain 5 boviculi, of which, 4 are male.

YEARLINGS

The same render account of 17 yearlings remaining from the calves of the preceding year. Of which, dead of murrain, one. And there remain 16 yearlings of which 4 are male.

CALVES

The same render account of 26 calves produced by the said cows, because 6 were sterile. Of which, in tithe, 2. Dead of murrain, 2. In sale, 9. Total, 13. And there remain 13 calves.

STOKE(cont.)

HIDES	The same render account of the hides of one mare, one ox, one yearling and 2 calves, dead of murrain, sold.
CHEESES	The same render account of 22 cheeses <u>de rawyno</u> sold. The same render account of 162 cheeses which were begun on the Friday before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist and finished on the day of St. Michael, both days being counted. Of which, in tithe, 16. In customary payment for the meadow of Brenting, one. In customary payment of one smith, one. In sale, 144, which make 4 <u>pisae</u> .
BUTTER	The same render account of 4 <u>clavi</u> of butter made this year. In sale, all.
PEACOCKS	The same render account of 4 peacocks remaining from the preceding year. And there remain 4, of which 3 are male.
HENS	The same render account of 147 hens from churchscot. Through loss from the land of Matilda Droget, 2. Through loss from the land of Alger, 2. Through loss from the land of S'le, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry de Chaweshulle, one. Through loss from the land of John Fynnoc, one. Through loss from the land of Roger de Sleate, one. Through loss from the land of Ydrach, one. Through loss from the land of Walter le Kyng, 2. Through loss from the land of Richard atte Cnolle, 2. Through loss from the land of Henry Spore, 2. Through loss from the land of Stephen Sever, 2. Through loss from the land of Hugh Smith, one. Total, 19. In sale, 128.
EGGS	The same render account of 550 eggs from customary payment of the beadle. In sale, all.
CIDER	The same render account of 2 casks of cider made this year. And they remain
UTENSILS	The same render account of one bronze jar, one small dish, 2 cauldrons, one bowl and one wash-basin remaining. And all remain.
CARTS	The same render account of one iron cart remaining. And one old cart remain.

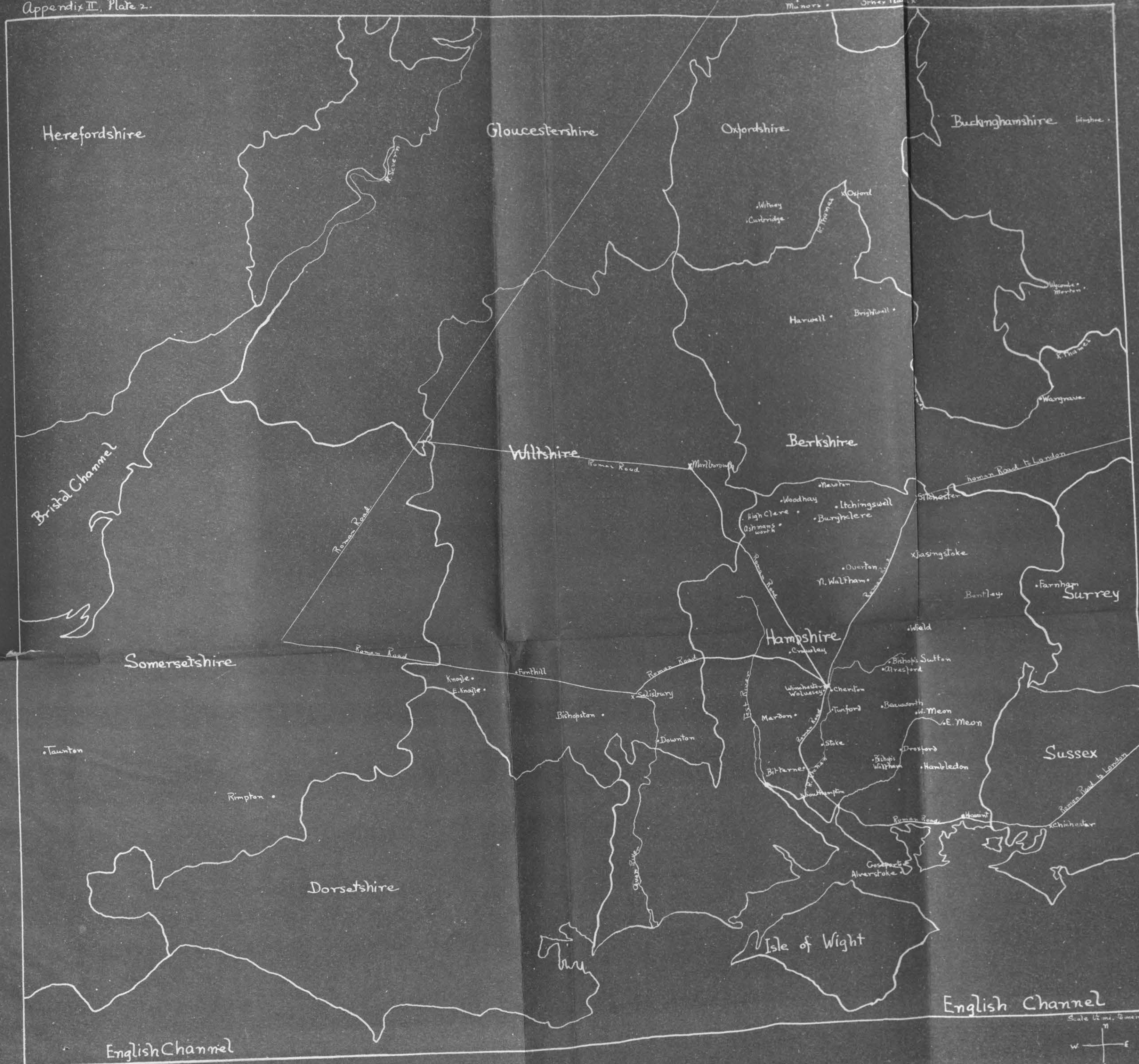
APPENDIX II



Map of Eight English Counties  
Showing manors belonging to the Bishopric  
of Winchester 1289-1291.









# Balance Sheet of the Manorial Revenue of the Bishopric of Winchester from Michaelmas 1289 to Michaelmas 1290.

Manor	Arrears £ s. d.	Rent of Assize £ s. d.	Pannage £ s. d.	Pasture £ s. d.	Livestock Sold £ s. d.	Hides and Pelts £ s. d.	Wool and Fleeces £ s. d.	Cheese £ s. d.	Butter £ s. d.	Miscell- aneous £ s. d.	Corn Sold £ s. d.	Mills £ s. d.	Revenue from the Court £ s. d.	Tallage £ s. d.	Total Receipts £ s. d.	Liberatio £ s. d.	Total Expenses £ s. d.	Balance Due £ s. d.	Remarks.
Tarrant	149 15 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	187 19 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 4 8	11 2 9	13 12 4	1 0 6	2 4 0	—	2 0	28 10 9	195 19 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	63 6 8	117 13 7	11 0 0	434 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	752 5 1	89 10 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	166 18 5	
Rimpton	—	2 6 0	3 10	2 4 9	5 7 2	4 5	12 5	2 2	3 6	2 3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28 0 9	17 0 1	7 1 11	time being	45 7 2	27 11 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 7 10	8 7 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Knayle	5 12 5	11 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 5	5 19 0	15 18 7	2 16 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 0 8	3 11 3	2 6	13 11 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44 16 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	8 6 8	—	100 0 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	64 10 8	17 12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 16 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Knayle Lpton	3 3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 10 7	—	—	14 6	2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1 5 6	9	7 6	11 4 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1 19 7	—	22 9 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 3 10	2 5 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Donthill	—	3 18 8	1 10	11 4	2 18 4	3 0	—	—	—	1 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 19 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	3 6 7	—	37 1 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27 16 0	5 6 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 18 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Donnton	31 7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 0 4	1 19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 16 0	6 6 1	1 17 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 7 3	3 17 6	9 9	10 2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 19 0	37 3 3	—	212 10 6	99 18 10	42 3 9	70 7 11	
Donopaton	5 5 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 6 0	1 5 8	2 0	1 0 0	9 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 10	1 14 6	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 17 7	14 0 6	—	4 19 10	—	42 12 5	17 0 0	10 4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 8 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Mardon	7 6 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36 12 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 18 0	1 3 0	3 15 0	13 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 0	2 2 9	—	4 7 3	47 0 10	—	7 15 2	—	109 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	61 4 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27 12 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22 5 2	
Crawley	14 19 0	10 5 2	12 0	3 10 6	6 10 8	13 10	12 9 10	1 18 0	—	2 4 11	20 5 3	—	2 2 1	—	60 13 11	25 0 0	6 7 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22 7 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Oreston	7 6 2	31 6 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 18 3	1 10 10	10 1	11 0 0	4 5 9	4 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 19 6	21 5 1	9 16 0	10 11 7	—	102 9 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 5 8	16 10 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 14 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
N. Waltham	3 9 6	9 18 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 8	10 7	2 12 2	6 6 6 8	—	—	—	9 11	12 19 1	—	15 3	—	34 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 11 4	7 0 2	3 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
High Clere	1 10 11	25 19 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 0	2 18 9	10 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 5 0	9 0 0	12 5	6 9 9	13 18 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1 12 4	—	74 1 5	50 2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 15 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 12 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Burghclere	9 0 11	18 6 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 6 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 16 8	2 2 6	7 6	—	—	—	5 8 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	42 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 5 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 19 2	—	85 2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	45 5 0	15 6 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 10 4	1. M. S. torn
Wokingwell	11 1 0	10 19 2	missing	—	6 8	5 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	7 11 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 17 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	5 8 9	—	50 19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 0 0	11 14 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 5 1	
Woodhay	4 0 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	37 7 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 9	4 0	2 6 6	3 6	—	—	—	2 19 10	25 18 7	—	missing	—	81 15 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56 12 0	8 17 10	16 5 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2. M. S. torn
Osmanworth	1 6 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 15 9	7 0	4 10	13 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	1 14 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	12 3	18 10 3	—	1 18 5	—	28 1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 2 0	4 10 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Witney	12 5 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	57 11 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 8	3 14 6	3 13 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 14 0	2 5 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 2	11 17 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30 19 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22 8 8	17 3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	159 5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	135 13 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 6 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Culbridge	26 5 11	21 9 0	6 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 13 8	3 10 1	1 0 10	9 1 11	1 10 8	3 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 10 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 16 6	—	24 15 2	—	84 18 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 7 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	missing	74 19 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3. M. S. folded
Singhro	—	22 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 8 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 8	—	—	4 5 1	2 16 0	4 4	8 18 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36 9 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 3 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 0 4	—	107 9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	89 19 10	12 9 11	4 19 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4. M. S. folded
Wargrave	26 2 5	64 5 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 4 1	1 4 9	4 13 4	9 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 1 4	4 14 0	6 10	9 4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34 8 11	1 19 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 8 3	—	155 4 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	19 19 7	36 14 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Billingbear	7 8 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	1 0 0	3 14 8	6 1	—	1 19 6	3 2	9 11 6	7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	—	14 0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	7 0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 0 0	
Wycombe	12 7 8	38 9 2	3 0 5	14 0	7 13 3	3 10	6 1 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 6 10	5 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 17 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 14 7	—	98 9 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	74 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 15 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 13 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Morton	1 2 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8	2 17 8	5 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1 3 9	—	4 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 19 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1 8 3	—	19 0 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 0 0	7 13 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 6 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Brightwell	3 8 7	10 11 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 6	8 6 11	2 10	—	1 16 2	2 0	2 18 6	8 11 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 10 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 2 0	—	84 2 3	60 19 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 19 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Harwell	5 6 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 12 0	6 6	6 8	2 13 5	—	—	—	—	19 5	8 12 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 4	14 18 8	—	59 16 10	37 10 0	9 8 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 7 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Farnham	28 19 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120 8 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 3 8	14 6	7 16 0	4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 12 8	1 9 0	2 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 3 0	4 18 6	5 18 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 2 1	12 0 0	210 3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	149 17 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23 11 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36 13 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Bentley	6 11 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 6 0	8 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 0	2 17 4	4 6	—	—	—	4 10	22 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	3 18 6	time being	46 17 9	12 2 0	13 1 11	21 13 10	
Fareham	—	27 2 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 2	—	2 19 10	12 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 0	16 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8	4 12 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 8 1	4 11 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 18 6	—	72 8 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	51 13 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 5 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Hasoute	17 18 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	55 1 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1 15 4	—	—	—	—	4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	2 10 0	2 18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	131 8 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 0 6	28 12 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30 6 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Bitterne	3 3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 4 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 2	14 0	2 14 0	1 1	—	15 6	9	13 2 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 17 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 0 8	—	50 1 11	27 8 5	14 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Twiford	19 13 4	40 6 0	1 3 4	4 5 0	4 2 6	1 17 0	10 16 0	2 17 0	—	14 6 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	50 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 13 7	—	156 15 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	73 2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29 10 10	54 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Stoke	3 9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 18 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 8	1 13 2	1 13 0	5 7	—	1 11 6	1 6	4 4 9	29 1 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 6 4	10 19 3	—	68 3 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44 5 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 6 6	17 11 6	
Bishops Waltham	59 2 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	70 9 8	3 13 10	1 8 10	8 4 4	15 4	4 9 6	2 15 9	4 1	26 2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 13 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 10 0	16 8 4	—	192 4 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	139 10 3	24 0 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28 7 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Droxford	11 0 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 16 0	9 5	4 1 5	9 3	8 13 6	2 7 9	—	6 16 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22 1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 3 0	3 18 6	—	75 4 3	48 8 8	15 5 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 10 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
West Meon	22 12 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	82 3 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 10 8	3 4 1	9 12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 19 5	11 10 10	2 17 6	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 14 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	63 11 5	1 10 0	15 11 1	—	202 11 2	126 5 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	35 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	40 12 8	
East Meon	8 8 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 16 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	3 0	1 10 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5	—	6 3 4	—	3 10 6	80 6 0	—	15 9	—	114 2 7	75 0 0	16 13 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22 18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Hambledon	0 12 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30 2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 18 5	6 14 5	17 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 2 11	1 15 0	1 10	3 13 4	32 19 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 16 0	8 3 1	—	85 19 4	62 9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 9 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 unit	
Hambledon Church	13 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 17 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	33 17 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 14 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27 6 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Sutton	0 17 11	46 6 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 4 9	12 0	3 2 6	9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 2	9 6	—	3 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 5 4	—	12 19 3	—	87 9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	63 4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 15 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Cheriton	12 8 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	24 12 4	17 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 8	2 7 0	1 13 10	4 17 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 6 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	1 2 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22 10 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 8 8	7 3 1	—	70 8 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	38 12 0	11 17 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 9 9	
Beauworth	5 0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 15 7	4 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 0	—	8	—	—	—	2 13 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 8 0	1 6 8	1 13 8	—	104 18 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64 5 5	11 18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Alresford	28 17 2	50 16 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 19 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 9 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	17 2	11 13 3	—	1 15 5	—	22 13 5	11 17 0	8 5 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 11 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Wield	—	6 13 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 10	1 1 10	—	2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	3 3 11	1 12 1	—	2 1 2	—	13 11 10	7 10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 unit	5. M. S. de 16d.
Fisher	—	4 17 11	1 8	11 2	10 0	2 8	11 3	—	—	6 7 4	—	8 2 0	13 3	—	36 5 9	15 10 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 10 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Southwark	12 17 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 3 9	—	5 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	6 3 4	—	33 3 1	24 8 1	7 7 10	6 7 2	
Winchester	16 11	20 0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 4									



## Balance Sheet of the Manorial Revenue of the Bishopric of Winchester from Michaelmas 1290 to Michaelmas 1291.

Manor	Arrears	Rent of Assize	Pannage	Pasture	Livestock Sold	Hides and Pelts	Wool and Fleeces	Cheese	Butter	Miscellaneous	Corn Sold	Mills	Revenue from the Court	Total Receipts	Tallage	Liberations	Total Expenses	Balance Due	Remarks		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Taunton	16 18 5	178 12 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 4 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 3 4	38 17 7	4 2	6 6 8	1 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 0	39 12 2	586 9 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 0 0	91 10 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	927 18 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			658 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127 2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	130 8 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Rimpton	8 7 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 6 0	3 10	2 4 9	5 7 2	4 5	12 5	2 2	3 6	2 3 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61 14 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 11 10	78 19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			48 2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 17 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Knayle	17 16 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 3	5 1 8	6 11 3	15 3	1 11 8	8 1 2	0 6	20 19 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	62 18 10		9 7 7	131 9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			81 1 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 15 0	15 12 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Knayle Upton	2 5 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Missing			1 16 2	4 4		1 5 6	0 9	2 6	16 2 6		1 19 4	32 2 10			15 9 10	9 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M.S. torn	
Fonthill	3 18 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 18 8	2 3	5 0	2 16 2	4 6	7 0 0			2 1 5	42 9 8		2 10 5	61 19 1			38 1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 7 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 8 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Dornton	70 7 11	57 8 5	1 17 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 3 6	13 16 3	14 0	5 14 6	2 4 3	15 6	25 12 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34 16 7	25 3 6	23 9 0	205 4 6			132 4 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44 13 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28 6 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Bishopston	15 8 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 6 0	2 1 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 0	1 10 6	2 3	8 8 8	1 3 0	3 3	3 14 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 19 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		3 12 9	46 16 10			26 11 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 11 9	5 13 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Mardon	22 5 2	36 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 0 0	1 4 3	4 11 10	6 10	4 18 7	2 9 6		3 18 7	97 13 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		4 3 8	161 1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			94 2 4	43 7 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 11 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Crawley	22 7 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 5 2	1 13 8	2 17 6	4 19 7	8 10	21 8 8	6		1 7 5	35 12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		1 14 7	93 10 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			38 10 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28 15 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Oxerton	1 18 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 1 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 3	2 19 3	13 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 0 7	4 12 6	6 1	9 10 10	20 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 11 3	6 13 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 0 5			62 19 5	27 16 1	13 19 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
N. Waltham	3 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 14 3	9 11		2 2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8	9 19 6			4 6	6 8 3		31 5 6	38 18 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			18 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 8 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 8 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
High Clere	11 12 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8 2	19 0	3 3 6	7 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 10	9 0	14 6	67 4 10	12 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 1 2	114 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			49 5 7	60 9 2	4 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Burghclere	24 10 4	18 6 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 10	1 12 0	4 10	4 0				11 9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 12 3	3 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 7 3	122 6 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			78 4 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 18 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Stehingewell	15 5 1	11 0 2	18 10	11 5	5 17 6	15 4				1 10 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28 10 2		6 1 0	55 7 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			31 0 0	14 0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	41 7 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Woodhay	16 5 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 0	3 1 4	2				1 3 6	28 18 0		7 16 0	79 9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			58 18 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 6 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 7 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Ashmanoworth	9 8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 16 9	6 4	13 0	2 17 10	7				3 7	13 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		0 13 4	23 7 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			13 14 8	7 7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 8		
Witney	8 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 1	2 18 9	1 13 6	2 7	7 12 0	10	6 9	9 1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	46 0 1	22 8 8	13 17 9	169 18 11			133 2 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 6 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 0 0		
Curbridge	12 19 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 9 0	6 11	2 1 3	6 18 3	4 10	12 13 1	1 16 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 4	6 7 11	31 14 9		14 12 7	100 3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			66 6 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 12 1	12 4 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Dimphoe	4 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 8 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M.S. badly torn here								78 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 8 1	10 1 0	151 0 3			110 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29 6 2	11 0 0		
Wargrave	36 14 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64 8 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 19 11	7 9	9 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 3	4 6 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 7 6	16 3	13 13 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	78 12 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 7 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 4 4	210 18 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			106 6 5	39 2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64 19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Billingbear	7 0 0			19 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 8 6	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 16 9	4 8 4	10 10	2 14 2	8 11 5			23 9 5			2 9 0	9 8 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 12 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Wycombe	8 13 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	38 9 6	16 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 10	4 2 11	4 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 4 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 10 10	6 6	16 11 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28 14 10	3 11 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 6 8	111 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			61 7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 3 0	16 3 1		
Morton	3 6 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 7 6	6 3	4 15 0	1 18 5	3 9	18 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 13 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		1 6 9	34 8 1			18 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 9 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Brightwell	5 19 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 13 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 4	7 6 11	6		1 10 2	1 10	2 12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 18 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 5 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 0 5	102 10 4			70 16 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 12 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Harwell	12 7 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 12 0	8 8 1	9 0	2 6 1	8 2				11 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 4	10 4 3	56 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			39 12 6	10 9 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 18 3		
Farnham	36 13 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 8 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 17 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 2	7 12 8	3 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 14 3	1 19 0	2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 15 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 4 4	14 5 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 6 9	921 15 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			141 4 1	33 12 4	46 19 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Bentley	21 13 10	16 6 0	8 9 2	4 0	4 5 8	5 4				10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37 9 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		3 11 6	63 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			12 7 6	32 7 10	18 7 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Fareham	6 9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	27 6 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		5 2 11	8 6	4 4 9	1 10 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 6	2 15 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 0 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	103 15 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			50 2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	40 11 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 2 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Havante	3 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	53 11 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 12 7		3 12 8	2 8				5 4	20 2 3	2 10 0	13 13 7	142 12 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			108 11 10	16 12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 17 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Bitterne	8 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 10 6	12 11	5 15 4	2 9		17 6	0 9	7 16 0	7 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 19 9	46 7 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			25 11 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Jurford	54 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	40 8 0	1 6 0	3 12 4	16 0 8	9 5	24 18 10	2 15 0		12 15 8	69 11 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 17 6	188 10 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			67 8 11	57 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	63 7 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Stoke	17 11 6	14 19 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 10 6	1 18 4	5 17 0	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 2 0	1 6	3 9 2	36 7 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 6 4	7 18 11	76 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			37 10 0	14 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 2 10		
B. Waltham	28 7 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 12 3	3 4 3	1 1 7	14 6 10	6 2	5 10 6	2 17 2	5 0	26 10 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37 11 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 10 0	20 4 7	192 16 10			109 2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	53 4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30 9 4		
Droxford	11 10 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 12 10	5 8	6 11 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 0	8 11 3	2 6 8	3 6	4 10 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22 6 6	2 12 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 14 1	77 12 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			33 13 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 4 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22 14 3		
W. Meon	40 12 8	83 2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 11 2	3 17 2	16 1 8	10 11	12 6 7	3 15 0	3 4	14 4 1	59 9 7	1 10 0	20 3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	217 18 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			105 12 2	62 3 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	50 2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
E. Meon	22 18 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 17 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		1 8	1 1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 6	12 0	1 2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		4 1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	39 12 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		16 3	103 7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			70 0 0	21 11 1	11 16 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Hambleton		30 3 6	2 3 8	3 6 2	3 10 11	4 8	7 7 0	2 5 3	3 0	25 2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43 17 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		5 19 4	126 5 9			78 0 0	48 5 5	2uit		
Hambleton Ch.	27 6 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>										13 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 2 3		44 10 3			12 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 1 6	25 10 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
Sutton	8 9 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	46 6 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 5 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 0	3 19 9	7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 7 1	1 10 0			27 1 10	2 19 6	5 16 3	76 5 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			48 8 8	22 11 11	25 11 11		
Cheriton	19 19 9	24 12 4	12 1	3 0	3 13 8	6 6	7 6 1	16 0			2 0 13	1 0	2 3 8	23 3 6			41 10 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 15 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 0 0		
Beauworth	2 9 8	4 15 7	4 9	2 0	1 15 0	7 0	18 6				1 9 3	5 4 0	16 10	2 10 0	4 9 10	106 9 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		72 15 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 19 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Alresford	8 14 5	15 2 11	17 6	4 1 5	8 0	4 4	7 17 2	2 7 6			4 3 11	11 7 3		1 2 5	26 0 1			9 1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 8 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 10 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Wild	2 11 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 18 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 10	8 1	1 6 6					5 2	2 9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		2 14 2	21 18 6			missing	22 18 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2uit	4. 19. 11. de eadit	
Esher		4 17 11	7 2	10 8	1 13 9	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8			1 0 8	7 0 4	0 5 8		14 3 31	2 10			2 3 10	14 16 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 3 3	
Southwark	19 1 0	7 4 6		5 3 4									8 0 0	10 12 4	35 1 9			21 2 6	7 9 8	6 9 7	
Winchester	6 7 2	20 0 10								6 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	missing	31 16 10		70 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			39 8 0	18 18 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M.S. torn	
Wolvesey	9 2 4	Missing		3 17 2	4 0																



Table showing the production, purchase, sale and prices of cereals on the Winchester manors, 1289-1290

[illegible]



Table showing the production, purchase, sale and prices of cereals on the Winchester manors, 1290-1291.

[illegible]



Table showing the total production and average yield per acre of cereals on the Winchester manors for the year 1290-1291.

Table showing the total production and average yield per acre of cereals on the Winchester manors for the year 1290-1291																																				
Manor	Wheat				Cviall	Mancorn and Rye*				Barley and Oat*				Oats				Beans				Peas				Vetches										
	Acres sown 1289-90	Amount sown 1289-90	Total produce 1290-91	Average yield per acre		Acres sown 1289-90	Amount sown 1289-90	Total produce 1290-91	Average yield per acre	Acres sown 1289-90	Amount sown 1289-90	Total produce 1290-91	Average yield per acre	Acres sown 1289-90	Amount sown 1289-90	Total produce 1290-91	Average yield per acre	Acres sown 1289-90	Amount sown 1289-90	Total produce 1290-91	Average yield per acre	Acres sown 1289-90	Amount sown 1289-90	Total produce 1290-91	Average yield per acre											
Taunton	67 1/2	111-0	924-0	1-3					25	6-0	24 1/2-2	1-3	5	7 1/2-3	1-2	0-3	192	239-2	423 1/2-1	0-5					17	4-3	35-1	2-0								
Rimpton	167	31-3	132 1/2-0	0-6 1/4			17-0						6	1 1/2-3	10 1/2-0	1-6	99	37-2	123 1/2-2	1-2	13	6-2			1 1/2	0-2	?	?	3	1-0						
Knole	123	46-0	107-3	0-6 1/4			2-0		20	7 1/2-0	20 1/2-3	1-0	49	24 1/2-2	102-2	2-0 3/4	119	9-1	203-3	1-5 1/2	?	1 1/2-1	13 1/2-3		?	1 1/2-0	2-0	?	6	2-0	4-0	0-5				
Knole Upton	31	1 1/2-1	402-0	1-2			5 1/2-0		5	1 1/2-2	6-2	1-2	21	10-2 1/2	30 1/2-0	1-3 1/4	30	22 1/2-0	25-2	0-6 3/4	?	0-3	1 1/2-3		?	0-2	1 1/2-0	?	2	1-2	1-1	0-4 1/2				
Fonthill	66	20 1/2-2	87 1/2-1	1-2 1/2			10-1		28	10-2	23-2	0-6 1/2	27	13 1/2-0	63-1	2-2 1/2	42 1/2	31 1/2-2	6 1/2-3	1-3 1/4									9	2-2	5 1/2-0	0-5				
Downton	129	49 1/2-1	93-2	0-5 1/4									231	87-2	203 1/2-3	0-7	10 1/2	54 1/2-3	8 1/2-0	0-6					52	13-0	19 1/2-3	0-3	1 1/2	0-3						
Bishopston	64	25-0	50-1	0-6 1/4			1-2						57 1/2	21 1/2-1	51 1/2-1	0-7	63	21 1/2-0	37-0	0-4 1/2					4 1/2	1-1	1-1	0-2	5	1-2	0-1	0-0 1/4				
Mardon	323	67 1/2-1	310-0	0-7 1/4			24-0						32	16-1	25-0	0-6 1/4	210	105-1	211-0	1-0					?	3-2	9-1	?	?	5 1/2-1	1 1/2-1					
Crawley	86	15 1/2-2	71-2	0-6 1/2			4-2		16 1/2	3 1/2-0	8-0	0-7	134	48 1/2-3	127 1/2-0	0-7 1/2	199	82-0	141-1	0-5 1/4					12	2 1/2-0	3 1/2-1	0-2 1/2	13	2 1/2-1	2 1/2-0	0-1 1/4				
Overton	33	10-2 1/2	41-2	1-4					70	26-3	53-0	0-6	29	14 1/2-0	31-2	0-8	135	84-3	162-2	1-1 1/2					4 1/2	1-1	2-1	0-4	5	1-2	1-3	0-1 1/2				
N. Waltham	23	8 1/2-0	27-0	1-1					45	16 1/2-2	24-0	0-4	20	?	25-3	1-2	77 1/2	48 1/2-0	102 1/2-0	1-2 1/2					3	0-3	1 1/2-3	0-2 1/4	4	1-0	1-0	0-2				
High Clere	53	6-2	17-3	0-7					36	11-3	23-0	0-5	34	6-0	19-2	0-4 3/4	96	30-0	51-0	0-4 1/4									5	1-1	1 1/2-1	0-2 1/2				
Burghclere	200	25-0	135-1	0-5 1/2					82	25 1/2-0	61-3	0-6	26	6 1/2-0	16-0	0-5	238	77 1/2-0	136-2	0-6 1/4					4	0-4	2-0	0-4	4	1-0	1-0	0-2				
Stoningswell	120 1/2	16-2 1/2	53 1/2-0	0-3 1/2					16 1/2	5-1	13-0	0-6 1/2	17	14-2	11-3	0-5 1/4	140	44 1/2-2	83-2	0-4 3/4									5	1-1	0-3	0-0 1/2				
Woodhay	87	4-2	54-0	0-5					41	10-2	24-0	0-4 3/4	29 1/2	7-3	31-0	1-0 1/2	81	38 1/2-2	86 1/2-1	1-0 1/2									3	0-3	3-0	1-0				
Ashmansworth	23	6 1/2-1	15-3	0-5 1/2					37	13 1/2-3	27 1/2-1	0-5 1/2	20	5-0	28 1/2-3	1-3 1/2	70	26-2	60 1/2-0	0-7																
Witney	185	?	177 1/2-3	1-0			42 1/2-2						40	20-0	82-0	2-0 1/2	157 1/2	118-1	244 1/2-0	1-4 1/4	?	1 1/2-0	1 1/2-1													
Curbridge	59	4 1/2-3	53-1	0-7 1/4					76	38 1/2-0	186 1/2-3	1-1 1/4	61	30 1/2-1	—	—	57	31 1/2-2	72-1	1-3 1/4																
Irvinghoe	133	19-0	221-0	1-5			20-3						10 1/2	5-1	29-1	2-6	162	101 1/2-0	111 1/2-0	—	5	0-3			?	1 1/2-2	?	?								
Wargrave	52 1/2	16-2 1/2	68-8	1-2 1/2					120	49-2	48 1/2-1	0-3 1/4	41	20 1/2-2	38-0	0-7 1/4	174 1/2	109-1	162-0	—	?	0-1														
Billingbear	—	—	2-2	—									5	3-2	—	—	21	15 1/2-3	273-0	?					?	1 1/2-0	0-2	?	?	1 1/2-0	0-1					
Wycombe	101 1/2	38-0	114-0	1-1					58	21-0	30 1/2-0	0-4	14	7-2	27 1/2-0	1-7 1/2	115	82 1/2-4	117 1/2-3	1-0 1/4					29 1/2	11-0	24-1	0-6 1/2								
Morton	83 1/2	31-2	81 1/2-0	1-0			16-0						* 10	6-2	45 1/2-3	1-0 1/2	5 1/2	4-0	13 1/2-2	2-4	29 1/2	11-0	24-1	0-6 1/2					10	2 1/2-0	13 1/2-2	1-3	10	2 1/2-0	7-2	0-5 3/4
Brightwell	92	34 1/2-0	110-3	1-1 1/2					37	11 1/2-0	44-1	1-1 1/2	* 44	32-0	148-3	3-3	—	—	12-1	—					3 1/2	1-3	6 1/2-2	1-7	2	1-0	2 1/2-0	1-2				
Harwell	57	21-2	69-0	1-1 1/2					* 31	19 1/2-0	54-3	1-0 3/4																								
Farnham	30	9 1/2-0	20 1/2-3	0-5 1/2					12	6-1 1/2	16-1	1-2 3/4					24	14 1/2-3	34 1/2-2	1-3 1/2					3	1-3	3-0	1-0	1 1/2	0-3	1 1/2-2 1/2	0-4				
Bentley	89 1/2	27 1/2-2	84-1	0-7 1/2					7	4-1	5 1/2-3	0-6 1/4	79 1/2	49 1/2-2	99 1/2-0	1-2		49 1/2-2	99 1/2-0	1-2					9	3-3	6 1/2-0 1/2	0-5 1/4	18	5 1/2-1	8-0 1/2	0-3 3/4				
Fareham	115 1/2	36-1	95-0 1/2	0-6 1/4			16 1/2-1 1/2		* 6	3 1/2-2	57 1/2-2 1/2	1-3 3/4					101	63-1	136 1/2-1 1/2	1-2	1 1/2	1 1/2-0	1 1/2-0	0-2 1/2					?	?	17-3	25-1				
Havant	—	—	45 1/2-0	—			1 1/2-0		?	35 1/2-3	30-2	—					?	7-0	15-0	—	?				6	1 1/2-2	1-1	0-1 1/2	?	?	1 1/2-1	6 1/2-2				
Bitterne	25	9-2	20-1	0-6 1/2					* 8	2-2	36 1/2-0	0-7	27	13 1/2-0	24 1/2-2	0-7 1/4		13 1/2-0	24 1/2-2	0-7 1/4					?	8-0	12 1/2-0	?	?	8-3	25 1/2-1					
Juxford	?	63-1	158 1/2-2	—					?	49-1	105-0	—					?	102 1/2-3	287-0	—					?	1 1/2-1	12-1	?	?	1 1/2-1	6 1/2-2					
Stoke	?	14 1/2-3	75 1/2-2	—			2-2		?	6-2	14-0	—					?	36 1/2-1	91-3	—					?	1 1/2-0	7 1/2-0	?	?	3 1/2-1	4 1/2-2					
B. Waltham	115 1/2	42 1/2-3	90-0	0-6 1/4					* 35 1/2	30-0	60-0	0-6					111	83-2	178 1/2-2	1-4 3/4					13	1 1/2-1	1-2	?	?	26 1/2	3-2	1-0	?			
Droxford	106	14 1/2-2	34-0	0-2 1/2			3 1/2-1 1/2		20	5-0	15 1/2-3	0-6 1/2	77	17 1/2-3	38-0	0-4	132	36-2	83-2	0-5																
West Meon	148	54 1/2-1	174 1/2-3	1-1 1/2					62	44-2	119 1/2-0	1-7 1/4	253	189 1/2-1	342-3	1-2 3/4					?		6-1													
East Meon	—	—	58 1/2-0	—			50 1/2-0																													
Hambleton	53	6 1/2-1	58-0	1-0			4-1		29	18 1/2-0	65-0	2-2	112 1/2	83-3	223 1/2-2	2-0					?		0-3													
Hambleton Ch.	—	—	41-4	—			2-0						32 1/2	16-2	26-0	0-6 1/4	110	55-0	83 1/2-0	0-6	?	1 1/2-0	1 1/2-0													
Sutton	63	23-3	48 1/2-3	0-6					48	24-0	36-1	0-6	117	73-0	119-2	1-0									3	1-0	1 1/2-1	0-1 1/4	12	1 1/2-0	2-1	0-1 1/2				
Cheriton	99	33-0	45-0	0-3 1/2					10	5-0	10-0	1-0	43	22 1/2-0	47 1/2-2	1-0 3/4									4	1 1/2-0	1 1/2-1	0-3 1/4	4	1 1/2-1 1/2	2-2	0-4 1/2				
Beauworth	37	14-0	36 1/2-3	1-0					42	76-1	62 1/2-2	1-4	53	33-3	58 1/2-0	1-0 3/4									18	2-2	2 1/2-0	0-1								
Alresford	40	14 1/2-3	33-3	0-6 1/2					17	8 1/2-0	18 1/2-0	1-0 1/2	50	31-0	58 1/2-2	1-1 1/2					?	0-2	0-1													
Wild	43	13 1/2-3	36 1/2-3	0-7					17 1/2	4-0	13-2	0-6	8	4-0	7-2	0-7 1/4																				
Esher	—	—	—	—																	?	1-1	8 1/2-0													
Southwark	—	—	—	—					4-?	10 1/2-2	80-2	—									49	28-5	56-7	0-4 1/2	156 1/2	63-3	162-7 1/4	0-5 1/2	162	55-2 1/2	89-2	0-3 1/2				
Walsesey	?	10-1	40-0	—					59 1/2	205-4	381-6 1/2	0-6 1/2	138 1/2	920-1	193-5	1-2 1/2	425 1/4	244-1	495 1/2	1-1																
Total	3904	1125-6	4481-0	0-7 1/2			249-2		595	205-4	381-6 1/2	0-6 1/2	138 1/2	920-1	193-5	1-2 1/2	425 1/4	244-1	495 1/2	1-1																



Table showing the average price per quarter of grain on the Winchester manors for the years 1207-1208, 1208-1209, 1209-1210, 1210-1211.

Manor	Wheat			Mancom and Rye*			Barley and Drage*			Oats			Beans			Peas			Vetches			Curall		
	1207-08	1289-90	1290	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91	1207-08	1289-90	1290-91
Taunton	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2	6 8	—	2 4 old	5 11	—	—	—	1 0	1 9	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	5 0	
Rimpton	2 6	3 9	6 8	2 4	—	5 8	—	2 4	—	0 7	2 0	—	1 8	missing	—	1 8	3 4	—	1 4	2 3	—	2 8	5 0	
Knole	2 6	3 5	Missing	—	1 8	3 4	—	1 0	4 8	—	2 1	2 8	1 4	4 8	—	2 8	4 8	—	1 5	3 4	—	1 9	3 4	
Knole Upton	—	3 1	5 5	—	1 4	3 4	—	2 2	4 8	—	2 2	2 8	2 8	4 8	—	2 8	4 8	—	2 4	3 4	—	2 0	3 4	
Fonthill	—	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 0	3 4	—	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8	—	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8	4 0	—	2 0	4 8	
Downton	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4	2 0	—	—	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9	4 3	1 0	—	2 8	—	—	—	3 0	4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bishopston	—	3 9	5 7	—	—	—	—	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8	—	2 0	2 8	—	—	—	3 0	4 8	—	2 8	—	—	1 9	4 0	
Mardon	2 8	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	—	—	—	—	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 11	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	—	—	—	3 4	5 0	—	3 4	5 0	—	2 8	5 0	
Crawley	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	6 0	—	2 3	3 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	5 0	—	2 3	3 0	—	—	—	3 4	5 0	—	3 4	—	—	2 5	5 0	
Overton	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0	6 0	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	1 9	3 4	4 0	1 0	2 4	3 0	—	—	—	3 4	4 0	—	3 0	—	—	3 4	5 0	
North Waltham	—	4 0	6 0	—	—	—	—	3 4	4 0	—	2 4	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	3 0	—	
High Clere	2 8	4 0	6 0	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	3 0	—	3 0	5 0	—	2 6	2 9	—	—	—	3 0	5 0	—	3 0	—	—	3 0	5 0	
Burgh clere	—	3 6	5 6	—	—	5 0	—	3 0	missing	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	3 0	—	
Stokingswell	2 8	3 10	5 11	1 8	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	3 0	5 0	—	3 0	5 0	—	3 0	—	
Woodhay	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	6 0	1 5	2 8	3 0	1 4	2 8	5 0	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8	—	—	—	—	
Ashmansworth	2 10	4 0	5 6	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6	3 0	—	3 0	5 0	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	
Witney	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	4 3	—	—	—	1 6	2 0	2 8*	1 0	1 6	2 2	—	—	3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	
Curbridge	—	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5	—	1 4	2 8	—	* 1 11	* 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 6	1 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	4 4	
Swinghoe	at farm	2 7	5 0	—	2 0	—	—	2 6	4 0	—	2 0	2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wargrave	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	6 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8	5 0	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8	4 6	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	—	
Billingbear	at farm	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	2 4	3 4	—	1 9	2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wycombe	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	4 8	—	—	—	—	2 2	3 0	1 0	1 0	2 6	—	—	—	1 8	3 0	—	—	—	—	1 10	2 0	
Morton	—	2 4	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	2 3	2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brightwell	2 7	3 0	5 0	*	2 2	4 0	—	2 2*	3 6*	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Harewell	2 9	3 1	5 0	—	—	—	—	2 4	4 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Farnham	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4	6 8	* 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 9	2 0	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bentley	at farm	4 1	6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fareham	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0	6 0	*	small rye 3 8	5 0	—	3 4	5 0	—	2 8	3 0	3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	
Havant	not included	—	6 0	—	—	5 0	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bitterne	—	4 0	6 0	—	—	—	—	3 0*	3 4*	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4	—	
Twiford	2 10	3 10	5 9	—	—	—	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 4	5 0	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stoke	—	4 1	6 8	*	3 4	5 0	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4	—	—	2 5	3 0	3 4	5 8	—	3 4	5 8	—	3 4	5 0	—	3 4	5 8	
Bishop's Waltham	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	—	—	—	—	3 0	4 0	0 8	2 5	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Droxford	not included	4 0	6 0	—	—	—	—	3 4	5 0	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Meon	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11	missing	—	—	—	2 0	3 4	5 0	1 0	2 5	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Meon	2 9	3 10	6 0	* 3 4	—	4 0	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	5 8	1 0	2 5	3 0	—	—	—	3 4	4 8	—	3 0	4 0	—	3 4	5 0	
Hambledon	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	6 0	1 8	—	—	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	5 0	1 0	2 8	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hambledon Church	—	4 0	6 0	*	—	5 0	—	3 0	5 0	—	2 8	2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sutton	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0	missing	1 7	—	—	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 4	—	—	2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cheriton	3 0	4 0	6 0	—	—	5 0	—	3 4	5 0	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beauworth	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	6 0	—	—	—	2 0	3 4	—	—	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alresford	2 9	4 0	6 0	2 0	—	—	2 0	3 4	5 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wild	3 2	4 0	6 0	2 8	—	—	—	3 4	—	1 2	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Esher	not included	—	—	*	2 8	4 6	—	—	—	—	1 4	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southwark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wolsey	not included	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 4	—	—	—	—	* 2 6	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Average price	2 9	3 8	5 9	* 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	* 3 3	* 5 0	1 10	2 5*	3 4*	1 0	2 2	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	2 8	4 3	1 7	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7	1 7	2 9	4 3	—	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
on all manors	2 9	3 8	5 9	1 9	1 11	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	2 10	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	2 2	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	2 8	4 3	1 7	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7	1 7	2 9	4 3	—	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1

1. Prices given in shillings and pence.  
 2. Figured for this year taken from Halls Introduction to the Pipe Roll of Winchester, pp. xi, xlii.



Table showing Expenses<sup>1</sup> on eight Winchester manors for the years 1207-1208; 1289-1290; 1290-1291.

Manor	1207-1208								1289-1290								1290-1291.								
	Ploughs	Carts	Dairy	Buildings	Autumn	Bailiff Seneschal*	Miscell- aneous	Total Expenses	Ploughs	Carts	Dairy	Buildings	Autumn	Bailiff Seneschal*	Miscell- aneous	Total Expenses	Ploughs	Carts	Dairy	Buildings	Autumn	Grain	Bailiff Seneschal*	Miscell- aneous	Total Expenses
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bitterne	16. 1½	14. 1½	7. 2½	14. 7	—	2. 18. 2	2. 15. 6	8. 8. 4	5. 7. 5½	11. 5½	12. 11¼	2. 7. 5½	4. 5	2. 15. 11½	6. 12. 1	14. 8. 4½	3. 15. 6½	2. 0. 5	6. 6½	20. 11. 10	11. 0	5. 1. 11½	3. 0. 10	12. 8½	19. 9. 17. 5. 1½
Crawley	16. 6	2. 18. 1½	7. 1	1. 7. 7	1. 0. 11	3. 0. 10	19. 5½	10. 0. 4	4. 7. 10½	1. 16. 9	2. 16. 10½	10. 9	14. 4½	2. 12. 0	5. 6½	2. 5½	13. 6. 7½	3. 8. 5½	15. 3	2. 17. 4½	5. 10	1. 17. 10½	4. 12. 0½	2. 6. 8	1. 1½16. 5. 5½
Harwell	1. 6. 6½	11. 1	—	—	2. 7. 6½	1. 8*	3. 1. 0½	7. 11. 9½	3. 11. 4	17. 0½	—	16. 10½	2. 5. 5	6. 8	2. 1. 7½	9. 18. 11½	2. 17. 5½	17. 1½	—	4. 17. 0½	2. 9. 6	2. 8. 0	6. 8	1. 1	10. 9. 9½
High Clere	1. 1. 9	1. 1. 8	10. 10	3. 5. 10½	2. 10. 0½	3. 0. 10	5. 4. 1	17. 1. 1	2. 16. 4½	7. 7	1. 12. 6½	1. 5. 8	6. 9½	4. 6. 0	7. 7*	1. 15. 11	12. 15. 1½	2. 11. 2½	1. 2. 6	1. 8. 7½	41. 11. 2½	7. 7. 4	11. 8½	6. 16. 4	3. 1. 960. 9. 2
Knayle	5. 6. 11½	2. 2. 9	6. 5	1. 18. 8	6. 9	3. 0. 5	6. 0. 5	19. 13. 6	1. 19. 5½	1. 3. 3½	5. 9½	3. 2. 6½	2. 9. 3½	4. 14. 0	7. 11½	5. 1. 4½	17. 12. 11½	7. 5. 2½	1. 4. 9	17. 10½	7. 7. 8½	2. 11. 0½	10. 12. 8	6. 16. 4	36. 9. 1024. 15. 0
Knayle Upton	Included in Knayle, 1207-1208.								1. 16. 0	8. 7½	3. 6½	3. 6½	10. 11½	—	6. 0	3. 3. 10	3. 13. 4½	1. 6. 10	6. 6	3. 4	12. 11½	3. 3. 8½	—	—	3. 09. 9. 8½
Southwark	6. 3	—	—	1. 0. 4	6. 0	10. 4	12. 0. 11½	14. 12. 8	—	—	—	3. 9. 1	—	3. 2. 10	14. 17. 6	15. 10. 5½	—	—	—	2. 9. 6	—	—	—	3. 2. 104. 12. 9½14. 16. 7½	
Stoke	1. 0. 3	13. 3½	3. 19. 8	2. 9	—	—	1. 1. 4	7. 8. 8	3. 13. 10½	13. 11½	13. 10½	16. 4	7. 0½	—	3. 6. 11½	4. 12. 0½	3. 12. 10½	1. 8. 2	5. 6	8. 4½	10. 0½	4. 4. 8½	—	3. 10. 614. 0. 2½	

1. For purchases and services.  
 2. Figures for this year are from Hall, Pipe Roll of the Bishops of Winchester.



Table showing wages of manorial servants on eight Winchester manors for the years 1207-1208; 1289-1290; 1290-1291

Manor	1207-1208									1289-1290									1290-1291								
	Reeve	Ploughman	Carter	Dairy-maid	Smith	Shepherd	Cowherd Oxherd*	Swine-herd	Hayward	Reeve	Ploughman	Carter	Dairy-maid	Smith	Shepherd	Cowherd Oxherd*	Swine-herd	Hayward	Reeve	Ploughman	Carter	Dairy-maid	Smith	Shepherd	Swine-herd	Cowherd Oxherd*	Hayward
Bitterne	p. d. 4.0	p. d. 3.0	p. d.	p. d. 2.0	p. d.	p. d. 3.0	p. d. 3.0*	p. d.	p. d.	p. d. 4.0	p. d. 3.0	p. d. 3.0	p. d. 1.6	p. d.	p. d.	p. d. 3.0	p. d.	p. d.	p. d. 4.0	p. d. 3.0	p. d. 3.0	p. d. 1.6	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	
Crawley	5.0	—	—	2.0	—	—	4.0*	—	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	5.4	2.8	2.8	—	5.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	5.4	2.8	2.8	—
Harwell	5.0	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	3.0	5.0	3.0	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	3.0	2.2	—	2.8	5.4	—	—	—
High Clere	8.8	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	—	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	—	2.0	3.0*
Knayle	5.0	1.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0*	—	—	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	6.0*	—	—	5.0	1.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	—	6.0*	—
Knayle Upton	Included in Knayle, 1207-1208									2.0	2.0	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	—	5.0*	—
Southwark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0*	1.0	—	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	—	2.0	2.0*	—	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—

1. This table does not include payments in kind.



Table showing wages of manorial servants on eight Winchester manors for the years 1207-1208; 1289-1290; 1290-1291

Manor	1207-1208									1289-1290									1290-1291								
	Reeve	Ploughman	Cartier	Dairy-male	Smith	Shepherd	Cook/Oxenherd	Swine-herd	Hayward	Reeve	Ploughman	Cartier	Dairy-male	Smith	Shepherd	Cook/Oxenherd	Swine-herd	Hayward	Reeve	Ploughman	Cartier	Dairy-male	Smith	Shepherd	Swine-herd	Cook/Oxenherd	Hayward
	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.	p. d.
Bitterne	4.0	3.0		2.0		3.0	3.0*			4.0	3.0	3.0	1.6			3.0			4.0	3.0	3.0	1.6					
Crawley	5.0			2.0			4.0*		3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	5.4	2.8	2.8		5.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	5.4	2.8	2.8	
Harwell	5.0	3.0		3.0		3.0			3.0	5.0	3.0	2.2							5.0	3.0	2.2		2.8	5.4			
High Clere	8.8	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.2		2.0	2.6	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0		2.0	3.0*
Knayle	5.0	1.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0*			5.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.6			5.0	1.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0		1.6	6.0*
Knayle Upton	Included in Knayle, 1207-1208									2.0	2.0	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.0				2.0	2.0	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.0		5.0*	
Southwark																											
Stoke	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0*	1.0		4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0		2.0			4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0		2.0		2.0	

1. This table does not include payments in kind.



APPENDIX IV

BIBLIOGRAPHY

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 1 Primary Sources, Manuscript

- A Compotus Episcopatus Wyntoniensis Consecrationis Domini Johannis de Pontissara, Episcopi: Anno Octavo. Ecclesiastical Commission, Various.

These are account rolls of all the manors belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester in years 1289-1290. They show the income derived by the bishop from each of his forty-seven manors, the Soke of Winchester and the Fair of St. Giles. Consist of sixteen membranes, all but the last of which is written on both sides.

- B Compotus Maneriorum Episcopatus Wyntoniensis, Consecrationis Domini Johannis de Pontissara, Episcopi Wyntoniensis: Anno Nono. Ecclesiastical Commission, Various.

These are similar to the rolls for the eighth year, (above). The number of membranes is the same as for the eighth year.

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